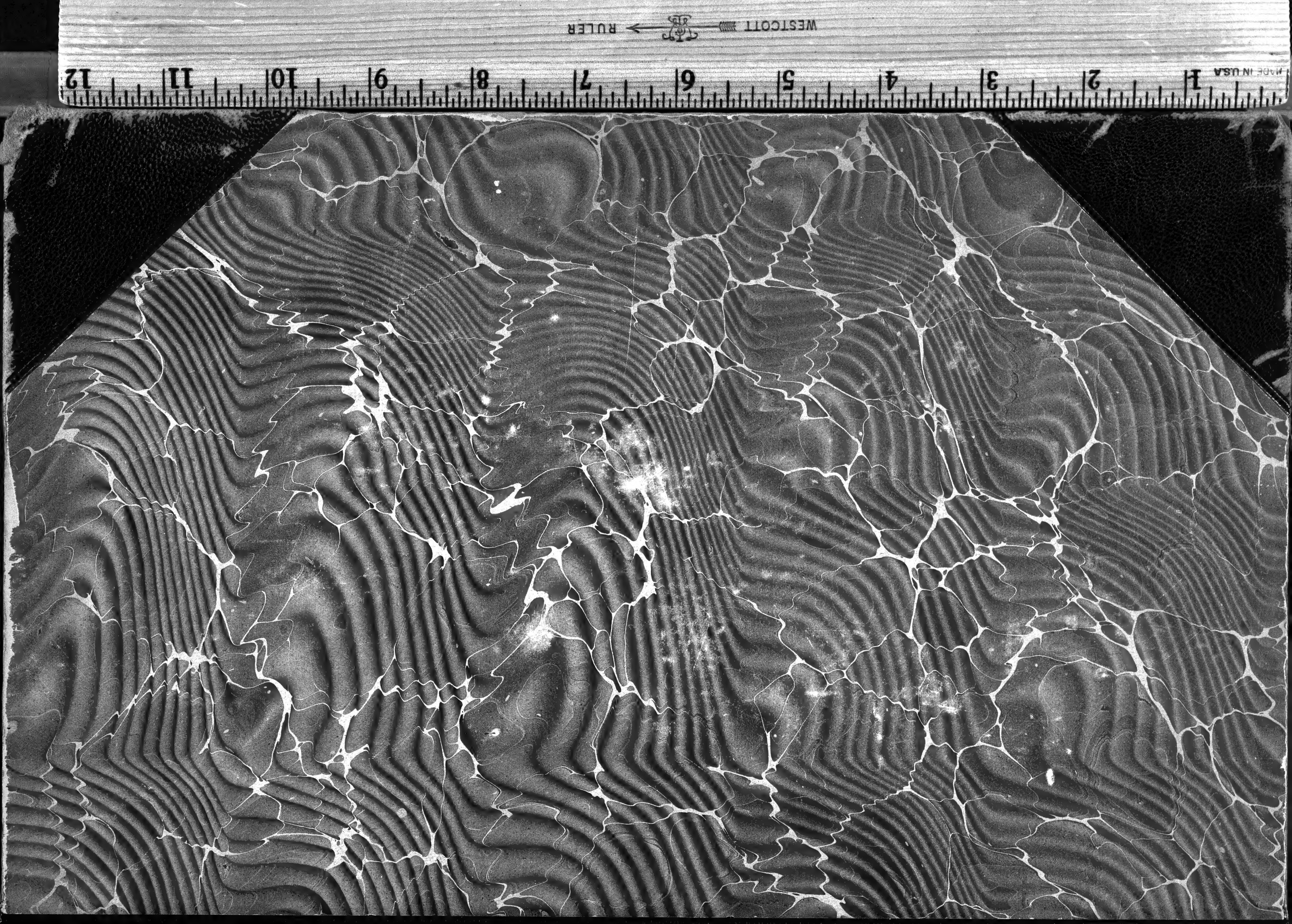
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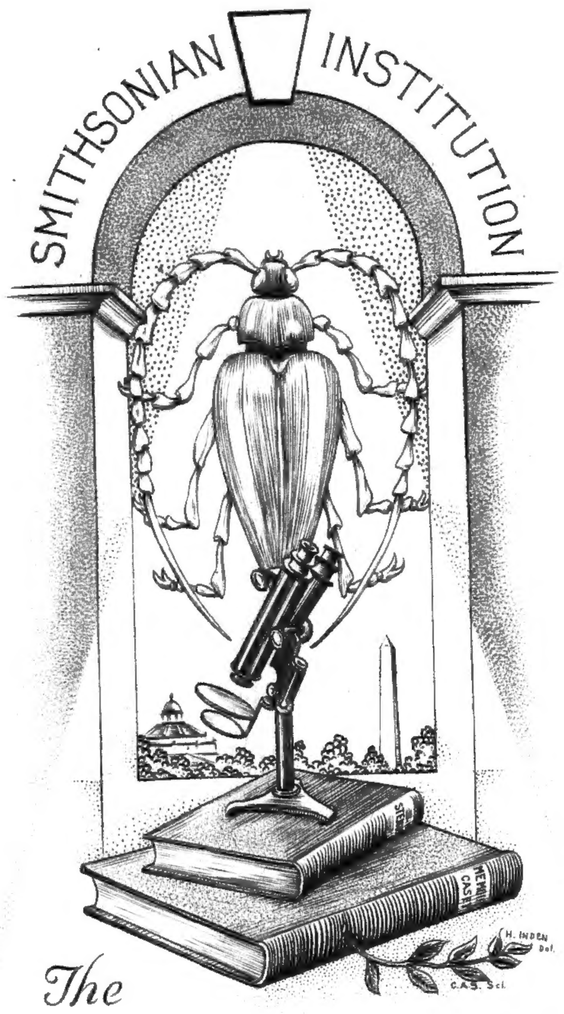

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BIOLOGIA CENTRALI-AMERICANA.

INSECTA.

COLEOPTERA. Vol. IV. Part 4.

RHYNCHOPHORA.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

CURCULIONINÆ (part.).

BY

G. C. CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

1902–1906.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
Introduction	v
Errata et Corrigenda	viii
Subfam. Curculioninæ	1
Group Sitonina	1
„ Hyperina	2
„ Hylobiina	7, 715
„ Anchonina	66, 719
„ Cleonina	98, 719
„ Sternechina	113, 720
„ Pissodina	119
„ Listroderina	120
„ Ceratopina	123, 720
„ Erirrhina	127, 721
„ Anthonomina	147, 722
„ Tychiina	203
„ Prionomerina	212
Subfam. Curculioninæ, continued.	
Group Otidocephalina	230, 723
„ Erodiscina	271
„ Hoplorrhinina	277
„ Balaninina	279
„ Læmosaccina	280
„ Menemachina	289
„ Camarotina	289
„ Cholina	290, 724
„ Cryptorrhynchina :	
Sect. Ithyporides	314, 727
„ Sophrorrhinides	459
„ Cryptorrhynchides	463, 729
„ Trichodocerides	713
Plates.	

INTRODUCTION.

In this Volume twenty-two groups of Rhynchophora, all belonging to the Subfamily Curculioninæ, the Sitonina to the Cryptorrhynchina inclusive, are dealt with. The classification adopted is mainly that of Lacordaire, modified to some extent to conform with the system followed by Leconte and Horn, who were the first to detect the real structural differences between the Otiorrhynchinæ and the Curculioninæ proper. The 'Munich Catalogue' gives but little idea of the vast number of Rhynchophora, especially as regards the group Cryptorrhynchina, inhabiting Tropical America, and it will already be seen that they are probably more than twice as numerous in species as the Phytophaga in this region. Gemminger and Harold (1871–6) give, for the whole world, Rhynchophora [Curculionidæ, Anthribidæ, Brenthidæ, and Scolytidæ] 11,591 species, and for the Phytophaga [Chrysomelidæ, Hispidæ, and Cassididæ] 10,196 species. In this Volume alone, one of four or five that will be required, no fewer than 1365 species are enumerated; whereas the total number of Central-American Phytophaga (inclusive of Hispidæ and Cassididæ) as given in this work (1892–4) is 2619. In Schönherr's 'Genera et Species Curculionidum,' concluded in 1845, scarcely any species are recorded from Central America proper, *i. e.* from between Mexico and the South-American mainland, and it is therefore not surprising that a very large proportion of the species enumerated are new. A few of those described, however, will no doubt prove to be synonymous with South-American forms when the types can be compared. The identification of closely allied obscure species from description alone, from specimens from such distant localities as Mexico and Brazil respectively, is obviously so uncertain that it is preferable to describe such forms as new, notwithstanding the risk of adding to the synonymy. The genera of the group Cryptorrhynchina still remain in inextricable confusion, and little more has been done

here than to follow Chevrolat, Pascoe, and Faust in placing a certain number of the more striking forms under separate generic names. The completion of such a task is beyond the scope of the present work, and it can only be attempted when the whole of the American Rhynchophorous fauna is studied.

Amongst the various groups enumerated, it may be noted that only one of those at all numerous in species, the Anthonomina, is about equally well represented in the United States of North America. The Hyperina, Cleonina (*Lixus* excepted), Pissodina, Erirrhina, Tychiina, and Balaninina are mostly Holarctic, the species becoming fewer in number within the tropics, such well-known genera as *Cleonus* and *Pissodes* not extending south of Mexico. On the other hand, the groups Cryptorrhynchina, Hylobiina, Cholina, &c., the members of which mostly attack trees in their various stages of decay, are extremely numerous, both in species and individuals, throughout the warmer regions of America. The Sitonina have doubtless been introduced into Mexico from Europe.

The food-plants and habits of scarcely any of the Central-American Curculioninæ have been observed, unfortunately, though it may be stated in a general way that a very large proportion of the specimens belonging to the groups Hylobiina, Anchonina, Otidocephalina, Erodiscina, Læmosaccina, Cholina, and Cryptorrhynchina obtained by the present writer were beaten from the withered leaves or branches of fallen deciduous trees in forest-clearings. One species, however, *Anthonomus grandis*, the "Mexican Cotton-boll Weevil," has now become notorious as a destructive insect wherever cotton is cultivated.

We are indebted to the authorities of the Berlin Museum for the loan of their Mexican and Central-American Otidocephalina; to Dr. Chr. Aurivillius and Dr. Yngve Sjöstedt, of the Stockholm Museum, for communicating a number of types described in Schönherr's work, as well as some others contained in the Chevrolat collection; and to Dr. K. M. Heller, of the Dresden Museum, for the loan of many Cryptorrhynchids described by Faust. Prof. G. Biolley, of San José, Costa Rica, has from time to time forwarded various Costa Rican forms, thus helping us to give a better account of the fauna of that country than we have been able to do with the other families of beetles already treated. Mr. H. F. Wickham, of Iowa City, too, has again been kind enough to supply specimens of many North-American species, invaluable for comparison with Mexican insects.

Of the thirty-five plates issued, all of which have been drawn and lithographed by Mr. E. Wilson, of Cambridge, nineteen (Plates X. and XVIII.–XXXV. inclusive) are coloured and one (Plate XII.) partially coloured. The complete classified list of the species figured, as given in the other Volumes of Coleoptera already finished, has been omitted as unnecessary, the supplement to the present Volume being very short.

G. C. C.

April 1906.

ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page	Line	
7	25	*for* must far outnumber *read* perhaps outnumbers.
11	33	for *sticticopterus* read *stictopterus*.
15	12	*for* side-pieces of the metasternum rufous *read* metasternum, the side-pieces excepted, rufous.
68	25	for *A.* read *O.*
93	3	for *D. verrucosus* read *D. verruciger*.
236–315,	*various places*,	*for* Rosensk. *read* Rosensch.
300	30	*for* mesonotum *read* mesosternum.
304	23	*for* broader and shorter *read* broader.
306	45	*for* in litt. *read* Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1876, p. xxx.
335	34	for *Rhyssematus* read *Ryssematus*.
482	10	for *rudus* read *rudis*.
501	17	for *O.* read *M.*
507	14	*for* Bull. Soc. Ent. Belg. xx. p. 104 (1878) *read* Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xx. p. 104 (1877).
527	38	for *Analis* read *Analcis*.
591	39	before **Pisæus varicus** insert 1.
653	8	for *apicalis* read *apicatus*.

BIOLOGIA CENTRALI-AMERICANA.

ZOOLOGIA.

Class INSECTA.

Order COLEOPTERA.

Tribe RHYNCHOPHORA.

Fam. CURCULIONIDÆ (continued) *.

Subfam. *CURCULIONINÆ* †.

This subfamily, as here understood, is equivalent to the family Curculionidæ of Leconte and Horn, and it therefore excludes all the forms with a mandibular scar (Otiorrhynchidæ).

Group SITONINA.

Sitonidæ, Leconte & Horn ; *Sitonini,* Bedel.

SITONES.

Sitones, Germar, Ins. Spec. Nov. p. 414 (1824).

This well-known genus includes a large number of Palæarctic species, some of which seem to be spreading in the United States, as well as numerous North-American forms. Not a single *Sitones* is contained in any of the extensive collections received by our

* By G. C. Champion.

† In this volume the enumeration of the species of the subfamily Curculioninæ is commenced, the preceding volume (Coleoptera, iv. part 3), undertaken by Dr. Sharp, being devoted to the subfamilies Attelabinæ, Pterocolinæ, Allocoryninæ, Apioninæ, Thecesterninæ, and Otiorrhynchinæ. The numerous "Groups" of Curculioninæ will be dealt with as is most convenient, there being no other possible method of arranging the enormous amount of undescribed material amassed by us, unless publication is delayed till the whole of these insects have been thoroughly studied.—Ed.

Editors from Mexico, whence two species have been recorded, and this habitat therefore requires corroboration. Lacordaire includes the genus amongst the "Naupactides," most of which belong to the Otiorrhynchinæ.

1. Sitones lepidus.

Sitona lepidus, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. ii. p. 104 [1].
Sitones lepidus, Schönh. Gen. Curc. vi. 1, p. 270 [2].
Sitones flavescens, var. γ (*lepidus*), Allard, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1864, pp. 346, 347 [3].
Sitona carmelita, Chevr. in litt. [4].

Hab. North America [1 2].—Mexico [3].

If this insect is really nothing more than a variety of the European *S. flavescens*, Marsh., as stated by Allard (*loc. cit.*), it has no doubt been introduced into Mexico, as well as into the United States.

2. Sitones ordinarius.

Sitones ordinarius, Fåhr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vi. 1, p. 266 [1]; Allard, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1864, p. 363 [2].

Hab. Mexico [1 2].

I have seen one of the types of this species, which, as Allard states, is very like the European *S. puncticollis*, Kirby, but differs from it in having the head sharply sulcate between the eyes, the prothorax a little more rounded at the sides, and the fifth elytral interstice callose towards the apex.

Group HYPERINA.

Hypérides, Lacordaire; *Phytonomini*, Leconte & Horn (part.); *Hyperini*, Bedel, Petri.

This group contains but few representatives in Tropical America, and these mostly belonging to the genera *Isorrhinus* and *Phelypera*. *Listronotus*, Jekel (a genus represented in Mexico, and extremely closely allied to *Desiantha*, Pasc., of Australia), referred to the Hyperina by Leconte and Horn, seems to me to be more nearly related to the Erirrhina.

HYPERA.

Hypera, Germar, Mag. Ent. iv. p. 335 (part.) (1821); Capiomont, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1867, p. 490; Petri, Monogr. Hyperini, pp. 6, 25 (1901).

This genus, even if *Phytonomus* is retained as distinct, includes numerous representatives, most of which inhabit the Palæarctic region. The single species now added from the mountains of Western Mexico is a very remarkable form *.

* In the Sallé collection there is a specimen of *Phytonomus rumicis* (Linn.) labelled as from "Mexico," but further evidence is required before it can be admitted into our list. *P. rumicis* (?=*diversus*, Gyll., and *comptus*, Say) has, however, been recorded from North America.

1. **Hypera ocellata,** sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 1, ♀; 1 *a*, profile of head; 1 *b*, meso- and metasternal side-pieces.)

Oblong-ovate, black, shining; thickly clothed above and beneath with small, narrow, grey scales, these becoming piliform on the head, rostrum, antennæ, and legs, and on the terminal ventral segments, the upper surface also with scattered decumbent hairs; the elytra with eleven conspicuous black spots, each surrounded by a line of fulvous or ochreous scales—one on the humeral callus, one at the apex, and two on the disc of each elytron, and three on the suture (the anterior one of these being immediately behind the scutellum),—and a line of ochreous scales along the outer margin; the head also with a line of similarly coloured scales extending round the eyes, except in front. Head densely, very finely punctate, foveate between the eyes; the latter transverse, somewhat coarsely facetted, and separated by a space about equalling their own length; rostrum stout, about as long as the prothorax, gradually widening outwards, densely punctate to near the tip, which is smooth; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the scape reaching back to the anterior margin of the eye. Prothorax transverse, barely one-half the width of the elytra, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, the sides parallel from the middle to the base, the surface densely, very finely punctate. Elytra oblong-oval, truncate at the base, the humeri obliquely truncated and somewhat swollen, the disc flattened anteriorly; finely punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat and minutely, rugulosely punctate. Beneath closely, very finely punctate. Ventral segments 1 and 2 very broadly and feebly depressed down the middle in the ♂.

Length * $9\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

Two specimens. In its essential characters this insect agrees very well with *Hypera*, but the general coloration is very peculiar, the elytra having eleven irregularly shaped black spots, each surrounded by a ring of ochreous or fulvous scales. The eyes are somewhat widely separated.

ISORRHINUS.

Isorhinus, Capiomont, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1867, p. 443; Petri, Monogr. Hyperini, p. 5 (1901).
Isorrhinus, Gemminger & Harold, Cat. Col. viii. p. 2389.

A genus including a few Mexican species †, and differing from *Phelypera* in the very short rostrum. *I. gibbus* and *I. undatus* have the eyes larger and more rounded than in either of the forms described by Capiomont, *I. gibbus* also having the prothorax widened behind, the elytra gibbous towards the base, and the legs elongate. It is unnecessary, however, to treat either of these insects as generically distinct from *Isorrhinus*.

1. **Isorrhinus fuscomaculatus.** (Tab. I. figg. 2 ♂; 2 *a*, profile of head.)

♀. *Isorhinus fuscomaculatus,* Capiom. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1867, p. 444 [1].
♂. *Isorhinus chevrolati,* Capiom. loc. cit. p. 445 [2].

Hab. Mexico (*coll. Chevrolat* [2]), Tuspan, Yucatan [1].—? Bolivia [1].

I. fuscomaculatus and *I. chevrolati* are, no doubt, sexes of the same species, one of

* The length is given exclusive of the rostrum in all the species described in this volume.
† The locality "Bolivia" quoted for one of them is probably a mistake.

each of them being now before me, and these are female and male respectively; the male is labelled with the locality "Tuspan." In this insect the eyes are coarsely facetted and very narrowly separated above. The elytra are irregularly and subequally tessellated with fuscous and ochreous scales; and the prothorax has a line of ochreous scales down the middle. The male has the first ventral segment sulcate, and the fifth slightly depressed down the middle, there being a patch of dark brown scales on either side of this space at the apex. One of the types of *I. chevrolati*, from Tuspan, is figured.

2. **Isorrhinus depressus,** sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 3, ♂; 3 *a*, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, depressed, piceous, the antennæ and the tarsi in part ferruginous; variegated above with rather coarse, piliform, fuscous and cinereous scales, and with scattered decumbent hairs, the prothorax with a median line of cinereous scales; the squamosity of the under surface and legs in great part cinereous. Rostrum short and stout, closely punctate; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length; eyes large, somewhat coarsely facetted, almost contiguous above. Prothorax transverse, densely punctate, the sides parallel from the middle to the base. Elytra more than one-half wider than the prothorax, moderately long, flattened on the disc to about the middle, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices feebly convex, and closely, very minutely punctate. First ventral segment broadly and deeply, and the fifth shallowly, depressed down the middle, and the latter with a broad patch of blackish scales at the tip, in the ♂.

Length 5–6, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Cuernavaca in Morelos (*Höge*).

Eleven specimens. Very like *I. fuscomaculatus*, but less convex, the elytra flattened on the disc anteriorly and with the sides straighter, the eyes larger and almost contiguous above. The dark scales predominate on the elytra.

3. **Isorrhinus confusus.** (Tab. I. figg. 4, ♀; 4 *a*, profile of head.)

Phytonomus confusus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vi. 2, p. 350 [1].
Isorhinus confusus, Capiom. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1867, p. 446 [2].

Hab. Mexico (*coll. Chevrolat* [1]), Oaxaca (*Höge*).

The type of this species, kindly lent by Dr. Aurivillius, is a male, and a female obtained by Herr Höge at Oaxaca agrees very well with it, except in its much larger size. Both have the elytra asymmetrically tessellated with patches of fuscous scales, the rest of their squamosity being ochraceous. There is a line of ashy scales down the middle of the prothorax. The eyes are rather finely facetted, and separated above by a space about equalling the length of the first joint of the funiculus. The first ventral segment is depressed down the middle in the male. Compared with *I. depressus* the present species is much smaller and less elongate, the eyes are less approximate above and more finely facetted, and the elytra are more irregularly tessellated with fuscous, the light colour predominating.

4. **Isorrhinus gibbus,** sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♂ ; 6, ♀ ; 6 *a*, last ventral segment, ♀ .)

Ovate, robust, black, the antennæ in part ferruginous; thickly clothed with narrow intermixed reddish-brown (or fuscous) and whitish scales, which have a cupreous or violaceous iridescence in certain lights, and also with scattered decumbent dark hairs, the squamosity of the scutellum black, and that of the under surface and legs in part whitish, that of the under surface sometimes almost entirely of this colour. Head closely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes; the latter large, finely facetted, somewhat prominent, rounded as viewed from the side, separated above by a space about equalling one-half the width of the rostrum; rostrum very short and stout, closely punctate, deeply triangularly impressed at the tip; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, subconical, the sides rounded and converging in front and straight behind; the surface densely, minutely punctate, with slightly larger punctures intermixed. Elytra oval, gibbous towards the base, about one-half wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from a little below the shoulders, which are rounded; rather finely seriate-punctate, the interstices almost flat and rugulosely punctate, the fifth very little raised posteriorly. Beneath closely punctate. First and fifth ventral segments broadly depressed along the middle in the ♂, the fifth foveate at the apex in the ♀. Legs elongate.

Length 9–10¾, breadth 4½–5½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Acapulco, Iguala, Matamoros Izucar, Juquila (*Höge*), Mescala in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Sent in plenty from Acapulco. This species differs from the typical *Isorrhini* in the larger and more rounded eyes (though they are still broader than long), which are finely facetted and not all approximate above, the posteriorly widened prothorax, the gibbous elytra, the longer legs, &c. In the form of the eyes it nearly agrees with *I. undatus*, except that in the latter they are a little more transverse.

5. **Isorrhinus undatus,** sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 7, ♂ ; 7 *a*, profile of head.)

Ovate, convex, black, the antennæ in part and the tarsal claws ferruginous; densely clothed with brown or brownish-grey piliform scales, and with scattered decumbent hairs, the elytra usually with a more or less distinct, common, angulate, grey or greyish-ochreous fascia a little beyond the middle; the squamosity of the under surface and legs cinereous or brownish-cinereous. Rostrum short and stout, closely punctate, except at the tip, feebly carinate down the middle; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length; eyes large, rather prominent, finely facetted, narrowly separated above in the ♀ and almost contiguous in the ♂. Prothorax transverse, the sides rounded and converging anteriorly and straight behind; the surface densely, finely punctate, transversely depressed in front of the basal margin. Elytra more than one-half wider than the prothorax, subcordiform in the ♂, somewhat parallel-sided in the ♀; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and closely, rugulosely punctate. Beneath closely, finely punctate. First and second ventral segments broadly and shallowly depressed down the middle, and the fifth flattened and sparsely squamose along the centre, in the ♂.

Length 6–7¼, breadth 3¼–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Ventanas, Acapulco, Juquila (*Höge*).

Sent in numbers from Ventanas, in Western Mexico. Differs from *I. fuscomaculatus* in its broader and more robust form, the larger, more prominent, and finely facetted eyes, the piliform squamosity of the upper surface, &c. The elytra usually have a common angulated pallid fascia (formed by an oblong patch at the middle of the suture and a transverse postmedian fascia on the disc of each elytron) beyond the

middle. The metathoracic episterna are broad, but they are a little more narrowed behind than in *I. fuscomaculatus*.

PHELYPERA.

Phelypera, Capiomont, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1867 ; Petri, Monogr. Hyperini, p. 5 (1901).

Eight species were referred to this genus by Capiomont, one of these being a common and widely distributed insect within our limits, the genus ranging from Mexico to Uruguay.

I. *Pronotum without transverse impression at the base.*

1. **Phelypera isthmica,** sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 8, ♂ ; 8 *a*, profile of head.)

Broad-ovate, pitchy-black, the antennæ and tarsi in part ferruginous ; thickly clothed with narrow tawny scales, the elytra mottled with whitish and blackish scales, the lighter-coloured ones showing a tendency to form spots on the alternate interstices. Head closely punctate ; the eyes large, coarsely facetted, and contiguous above ; rostrum slightly longer than the prothorax, moderately stout, thickly punctured, obsoletely carinate down the middle ; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, as wide at the middle as at the base, the sides slightly sinuate behind and rounded and converging in front, the hind angles acute ; the surface densely, finely punctate, without trace of transverse depression before the base. Elytra comparatively short, broad, nearly twice the width of the prothorax, the humeri rounded ; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices convex, and minutely, rugulosely punctate, the fifth very little raised posteriorly. Beneath closely, finely punctate. First and second ventral segments slightly depressed along the middle. Legs comparatively short.

Length 7, breadth 4 millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen, slightly abraded. This insect has the head and rostrum formed as in *P. distigma*, but differs otherwise in the less dilated, unimpressed thorax, the shorter, dissimilarly coloured elytra, which are without setæ and have the fifth interstice much less raised posteriorly, the shorter legs, &c.

II. *Pronotum transversely impressed at the base.*

2. **Phelypera distigma.** (Tab. I. figg. 9, ♂, var. ; 9 *a*, profile of head ; 10, ♀.)

Phytonomus distigma, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vi. 2, p. 344[1].

Phelypera distigma, Capiom. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1867, p. 465, t. 11. fig. 7 (episternum, &c.), t. 12. fig. 18 (pronotum, &c.)[2].

Phytonomus signatus, Chevr. in litt.[3].

Phytonomus brevicollis, Dej. in litt.[4].

Phelypera bimaculata, Capiom. in litt.[5].

Hab. MEXICO [1–5], Ventanas, Acapulco, Misantla, Tapachula (*Höge*), Guanajuato, Playa Vicente, Tehuantepec (*Sallé*) ; BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*) ; GUATEMALA, Panzos, Teleman, Chacoj, La Tinta and Tamahu in Vera Paz, El Reposo, San Isidro, Pantaleon, Mirandilla, Paso Antonio (*Champion*) ; PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, David (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA [2].

A very variable species as noted by Capiomont. Both light and dark forms (one of each of which is figured) have been found at Tapachula, Acapulco, and Chacoj. The males have the rostrum shorter than in the female, and the first ventral segment broadly depressed in the middle behind.

Group **HYLOBIINA.**

This group is nearly equivalent to the "Hylobiides vrais" and the "Molytides" of Lacordaire, the "Hylobiini" of Leconte and Horn, and the "Curculionini" of Bedel, except that *Pissodes*, *Anchonus*, and *Oncorrhinus* are excluded, the two latter belonging to the "Anchonina," which is distinguishable by the globose, smooth, deeply inserted head. The Hylobiina are chiefly recognizable by the long curved claw at the apex of each of the tibiæ, the apex itself being oblique, dilated, and concave, with the corbel closely ciliate on either edge; and the stout or moderately stout rostrum, with the anterior opening of the scrobes almost always visible from above. The gula, except in *Telys*, is transversely strigose. The strongly retractile legs and the powerful tibial claws enable these insects to cling very firmly to the foliage and bark of trees.

In most of the genera the femora are acutely spined and the wings fully developed. *Hilipus* represents *Hylobius* * in Tropical America. *Anchonomorpha* and *Rhecas* form a connecting-link with the "Anchonina," the first-mentioned having the first and second ventral segments connate at the middle, and the latter having the elytra soldered together.

HILIPUS.

Heilipus, Germar, Ins. Spec. Nov. p. 399 (1824); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 457.
Hilipus, Gemminger & Harold, Cat. Col. viii. p. 2425.

Hilipus, as here restricted, still includes a vast number of species, and in this respect must far outnumber *Otiorrhynchus*, one of the most numerously represented genera of the Rhynchophora. It might be further subdivided, as noted by Lacordaire, by the exclusion of the forms having the inner apical angle of the tibiæ mucronate † (our Section II.); but as this would remove more than half the species from the genus, and as it is in some cases a peculiarity of the female only, I do not think it advisable to adopt this course. The insects here referred to *Hilipus* have the scrobes formed to receive the scape only of the antenna; the seventh joint of the funiculus not forming part of the club; the eyes large and more or less approximating above; the scutellum moderately large; the femora clavate and acutely dentate; and the tibiæ armed with a long claw at the apex, this (in the species of Section II.) being sometimes differently placed

* In the Sallé collection there is a mutilated specimen of *Hylobius pales*, Herbst (=*assimilis*, Boh.), labelled as from "Toxpam, Mexico," but there must be some mistake about the locality.

† To avoid confusion the term "mucronate" is here applied only to the smaller tooth at the inner apical angle of the tibiæ, the larger, apical, one being called the "claw."

in the two sexes. In *Hilipus* and the allied genera the tibiæ are furnished with two matted, long, spine-like tufts of hair near the inner apical angle, these projecting forwards on either side of the claw. The males are usually distinguishable by the shorter and more rugose rostrum, and often by a longitudinal depression on the first ventral segment, or two tufts of matted piliform scales at its apex, as well as by the different position of the tibial claw in some cases. Various modifications of structure are to be found in *H. securiger* (a peculiarly formed antennal club in the ♂), *H. appendiculatus* (the claw of the posterior tibia replaced by a spoon-shaped process in the ♂), *H. strigipectus* (a dense brush of long hairs on the first and second joints of the anterior tarsi in the ♂), *H. empiricus*, *H. penicillatus*, &c.

The genus is characteristic of the forest-regions of Tropical America, the various species attacking the branches of fallen trees, by beating which very many forms were obtained by myself in Guatemala and the State of Panama.

The species occurring within our limits may be grouped as follows:—

I. Tibiæ not mucronate, the claw in both sexes forming a continuation of the inner apical angle . . . . . [Hilipus, s. str.]
  a. Scrobes not confluent at the base of the rostrum beneath.
    a'. Elytra seriate-punctate . . . . . Species 1–25.
    b'. Elytra irregularly foveolate . . . . . Species 26, 27.
    c'. Elytra simply granulate . . . . . Species 28, 29.
  b. Scrobes confluent at the base of the rostrum beneath . . . . . Species 30.
II. Tibiæ more or less distinctly mucronate at the inner apical angle (at least in the ♀), the claw arising from about the middle of the apical margin, sometimes from nearer the inner or the outer angle in the ♂.
  c. First ventral suture straight, or simply sinuate in the middle, the first segment sometimes subangularly produced (*H. angulosus*).
    d'. Eyes large and contiguous above.
      a''. Antennal club securiform in the ♂, ovate in the ♀ . . . . . Species 31.
      b''. Antennal club ovate in both sexes . . . . . Species 32–37.
    e'. Eyes smaller and more or less separated above.
      c''. Prothorax and elytral interstices coarsely tuberculate . . . . . Species 38–40.
      d''. Prothorax and elytral interstices granulate or smooth.
        a'''. Fifth ventral segment without longitudinal median sulcus.
          a^4. Hind tibiæ with a flattened spoon-shaped process at the apex in the ♂ . . . . . Species 41.
          b^4. Hind tibiæ with a claw at the apex in the two sexes.
            a^5. Prothorax and elytra with velvety-black patches . . . . . Species 42, 43.
            b^5. Elytra, at most, with velvety-black patches . . . . . Species 44–75.
        b'''. Fifth ventral segment with a longitudinal median sulcus in both sexes . . . . . Species 76.
  d. First ventral suture bisinuate, the first segment being broadly produced in the middle in both sexes . . . . . Species 77.

SECTION I.

1. **Hilipus cruciatus.** (Tab. I. fig. 11, ♀.)

Heilipus cruciatus, Chevr. Col. Mex. cent. 1, fasc. 1, no. 3 (June 1833) [1].
Heilipus schönherri, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 160 (1836) [2].

Hab. MEXICO [2], Playa Vicente, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Cordova, and Paso de San Juan in Vera Cruz (*Höge*), Ojo Chico and Jalapilla (fide *Chevrolat* [1]).

Apparently not uncommon in the State of Vera Cruz. Distinguishable from *H. elegans* and other allied forms by the broad, sinuous, white vittæ not reaching the apex of the elytra, though sometimes extending along the suture to near the tip. The head is deeply foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated. The antennæ are inserted before the middle of the rostrum, which is longer in the female than in the male; the first and second joints of the funiculus are subequal in length. The venter is broadly depressed down the middle in the males. The sculpture of the prothorax and elytra is variable.

2. **Hilipus elegans.** (Tab. I. figg. 12, ♂; 12 *a*, profile of head; 13, ♂, var.)

Heilipus elegans, Guér. Icon. Règne Anim., Ins. p. 148 [1].

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Pittier, in Mus. Brit.*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet, Caldera, David (*Champion*), Chiriqui (ex *Boucard*).—COLOMBIA [1].

A very variable insect, but always separable from the Mexican *H. cruciatus* by the sinuous whitish or pale ochreous vittæ extending to the apex of the elytra, and more or less surrounding the subapical callosities, which are bare at the summit, as is also the suture. In both species the elytral vittæ are sometimes broadly interrupted beyond the middle, and often show a tendency to become broken up into spots; and in *H. elegans* they are sometimes again interrupted (as described by Guérin) before the apex, so as to leave an isolated apical spot. The fifteen specimens from Cerro Zunil (fig. 13) have the inner and outer margins of these stripes much less indented, and the subapical callosities indicated by a large bare spot. Amongst our long series from Chiriqui, one only (the insect obtained from Boucard) shows the broad depression on the disc of the prothorax before the base, mentioned by Guérin, and exhibited in the South-American individuals before me; others, again, from the same district, are much less elongate. The rostrum is curved and stout. The antennæ are inserted before the middle in both sexes, but nearer the tip in the males than in the females. Length (excluding rostrum) varying from 9–17 millim.

3. **Hilipus albopictus,** sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 14, ♂.)

Very like *H. cruciatus,* Chevr., but differing as follows:—The white markings much reduced in extent—the humeral patch on the elytra represented by a narrow stripe extending forwards from the second one, and forming a continuation of the prothoracic vitta, which is also much narrowed before the middle, the

anteapical patch represented by an angulated transverse fascia; the rostrum carinate at the base; the prothorax less rounded at the sides, and therefore somewhat conical in shape, irregularly granulate (due to the punctures being confluent and the interstices raised), without trace of raised median line; the elytra closely seriato-granulate, the punctures of the striæ scarcely discernible; the upper surface duller and thickly clothed with narrow, minute, greyish scales.

Length 16, breadth $6\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Cuernavaca in Morelos (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. This may be an extremely aberrant form of *H. cruciatus*; but as we have nothing intermediate, and the insect inhabits a different district in Mexico, it is worthy of a name. In Dr. Sharp's collection there is a single (♀) example of a very closely allied species, from Colombia, labelled *H. mirus*, Chevr. (=*viator*, Jekel), n. sp.

4. **Hilipus fenestratus,** sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 15, ♂.)

Oblong-oval, moderately shining, black or piceous, the prothorax with a white vitta on each side, narrowing in front; the elytra each with three large, white, oblong, suboval patches—one at the base, oblique, directed outward, another, below it, directed inward and downward (these two often connected laterally and forming a large curved or >-shaped patch), and a third, transverse, sometimes connected with the opposite one at the suture,—each enclosing numerous bare longitudinal spaces, and sometimes with an additional white spot before the apex; the legs, rostrum, and under surface with scattered, narrow, white scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum comparatively slender, curved, about one-third longer than the prothorax, coarsely punctured at the sides towards the base, for the rest almost smooth; antennæ inserted long before the apex of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides before the middle, and much narrowed in front; the surface coarsely, irregularly punctate, and often with minute interstitial punctures and indications of a smooth median line anteriorly. Elytra moderately elongate, one-half wider than the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and in some specimens transversely wrinkled. First ventral segment broadly depressed down the middle in the male.

Length 12–$15\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan and Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Found in plenty in the forest-regions of Alta Vera Paz. This species is closely allied to *H. cruciatus*, but has a longer rostrum, with the antennæ inserted further from the tip, the prothoracic vittæ narrow, and the elytral markings very differently arranged, each of the three large patches enclosing numerous, bare, parallel, longitudinal spaces. A specimen in the British Museum, labelled "Mexico," may belong here; but it has the white elytral patches much reduced in size, and without the distinct black lines.

5. **Hilipus albovenosus,** sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 16, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the prothorax with a white vitta on each side; the elytra with a double series of zigzag white lines, which here and there coalesce, so as to enclose three subtriangular spaces on the disc of each elytron, these spaces in one specimen including a small white spot; the under surface, rostrum, and legs with a few scattered, narrow, white scales, the propleura with a line of white scales in front of the anterior coxæ, and the ventral segments each with a few white scales along their anterior

margin towards the sides. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, thickly punctured towards the base, smooth at the tip; antennæ inserted a little before the apex of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus slightly longer than 2. Prothorax about as long as broad, much narrowed in front, and slightly sinuate at the sides behind, sparsely punctate, and with indications of a smooth, raised, median line towards the apex. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices smooth and flat. Ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly depressed down the middle in the male.

Length $12\frac{1}{2}$–16, breadth 5–$6\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Sallé*).

Two specimens, the female much smaller than the male, and also differing from it in having the white lines on the elytra a little wider and extending down the suture towards the apex. *H. albovenosus* is a close ally of the Mexican *H. cruciatus*; it may be nothing more than an extreme form of *H. fenestratus*, but I have seen nothing intermediate.

6. **Hilipus hieroglyphicus**, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 17, ♂.)

Elongate-oval, moderately shining, black, the antennal scape in part and the tips of the tarsi reddish; the prothorax with a narrow submarginal vitta, which is continued down the elytra to near the middle, and has three short branches extending inward and one outward, some very small spots on the elytra inside this, an oblique fascia at about one-third from the apex, and four more or less coalescent streaks beyond it, white; the legs, rostrum, and under surface with scattered, narrow, white scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat distant; rostrum stout, curved, not longer than the prothorax, closely, coarsely punctate, much smoother at the tip; antennæ inserted a little before the apex of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax about as long as broad, narrowed in front, and sinuate at the sides behind; the surface very sparsely, coarsely, shallowly punctate, with traces of a smooth, raised, median line in front. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, almost parallel to about the middle, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded, seriate-punctate, depressed behind the scutellum, the interstices flat. First ventral segment broadly and shallowly depressed down the middle.

Length $14\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $5\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (? ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. The arrangement of the elytral markings, the elongate anterior streak of which is somewhat **E**-shaped, distinguishes this insect from *H. sticticopterus* and other species with white submarginal prothoracic vittæ and comparatively smooth upper surface.

7. **Hilipus limbatus**, sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 18, ♂; 18 *a*, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, shining, piceous; the prothorax with a broad vitta on each side and the elytra with a still broader, strongly sinuous one on the outer part of the disc (formed by a coalescent curved stripe and a large apical patch), the latter nearly reaching the suture towards the apex and enclosing a rounded bare space on the subapical callosities, brownish-ochreous, edged on either side with white; the rest of the upper surface clothed with minute ochreous scales; the under surface and legs with scattered, narrow, whitish scales, the propleura with a line of larger whitish scales before the anterior coxæ. Head foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, nearly twice as long as the prothorax, punctured laterally on the basal half, for the rest almost smooth; antennæ

CC 2

inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly one-half longer than 2. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, depressed on the disc at the base; coarsely, confluently punctate, with a smooth, raised, median line. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, depressed behind the scutellum, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; deeply seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and transversely wrinkled. First ventral segment depressed in the middle.

Length 10, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like some of the smaller and less elongate forms of the variable *H. elegans*; but with a longer, more slender, and less curved rostrum, the antennæ inserted at about the middle of the latter and with a more elongate basal joint to the funiculus, the prothorax more transverse, &c. The markings of the upper surface are brownish, bordered on their edge with white, and very like those of some of the Guatemalan specimens of *H. elegans*.

8. **Hilipus rectirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 19, ♀; 19 *a*, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, comparatively broad and short, shining, piceous, the femora in part and the rostrum more or less rufescent; the prothorax with a broad whitish vitta on each side; the elytra with a very broad curved stripe on the outer part of the disc, extending from the base to about the middle, and a large apical patch, the two connected in one specimen, and the latter reaching the suture before the apex and enclosing a small bare spot on the subapical callosities, whitish or pale ochreous; the rest of the surface and the legs clothed with narrow ochreous scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum a little longer than the prothorax, stout, almost straight, thickly punctured, except towards the tip, obsoletely carinate at the base; antennæ inserted far before the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus longer than 2. Prothorax broader than long, the sides much rounded and converging anteriorly; coarsely, confluently punctate, and with a smooth median carina. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, comparatively short, subparallel towards the base, depressed behind the scutellum, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely wrinkled and towards the base granulate.

Length 7–8, breadth $3\frac{7}{8}$–$4\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Two specimens, the Guatemalan one figured differing from the other in having the elytral markings longitudinally confluent. Differs from *H. elegans* and *H. limbatus* in the almost straight rostrum, which is also much shorter and stouter than in the last-mentioned insect, and the relatively shorter elytra. There are two nearly allied South-American forms in the British Museum, labelled *H. draco* (Fabr.) and *H. parvulus*, Boh., respectively.

9. **Hilipus ornatus,** sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 20, ♂.)

Narrow, subcylindrical, shining; rufo-piceous, the prothorax with a moderately broad whitish vitta on each side, narrowing in front; the elytra with a broad, irregular, sinuous stripe at the sides extending from the base to about the middle, from which a short ramus runs inward posteriorly to the third row of punctures, and a large transverse oval patch before the apex, nearly reaching the suture and enclosing a bare smooth space at the tip of the anteapical callus, also whitish, the edges of both markings more or less excised; the upper surface elsewhere clothed with a fine ochreous pubescence; the under surface and legs with

narrow whitish scales. Head deeply foveate and punctured between the eyes, which are somewhat distant; rostrum stout, curved, longer than the prothorax, somewhat coarsely punctured, except towards the tip, obsoletely carinate at the base, and with a short sulcus between the points of insertion of the antennæ; the latter inserted at about one-third from the apex of the rostrum, and with joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax about as long as broad, somewhat rounded at the sides, irregularly punctate, the punctures becoming coarser and transversely confluent towards the base, the disc with a smooth central line, the flanks obsoletely granulate. Elytra elongate, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, a little more than one-fourth wider than the prothorax, flattened towards the suture, the humeri obliquely rounded, obtuse in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely wrinkled. First ventral segment somewhat deeply depressed down the middle.

Length 11, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. This species is coloured almost exactly like some of the small varieties of *H. elegans* occurring in the same district; but may be readily distinguishable therefrom by its narrow subcylindrical shape, and the relatively much narrower elytra. The whitish markings are slightly tinged with ochreous, and those on the elytra more or less excised at the edges.

10. **Hilipus furcatus,** sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 21, ♀.)

Narrow, subcylindrical, shining, black; the prothorax with a rather broad whitish vitta on each side, which is continued down the outer part of the elytra to far beyond the middle, and there connected with a curved oblique fascia extending from near the outer margin to the suture before the apex, and has two rami extending inwards to the second or third row of punctures and another running outwards to near the margin; the legs, rostrum, and under surface with scattered, narrow, white scales. Head coarsely punctured and foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat distant; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, coarsely punctured at the sides towards the base, for the rest almost smooth; antennæ inserted some distance before the apex of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax convex, about as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, almost parallel behind; the surface with widely scattered punctures. Elytra elongate, widest a little beyond the middle and here barely one-third wider than the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely wrinkled.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*).

One specimen. This insect somewhat resembles *H. hieroglyphicus* in general coloration; but is of more cylindrical shape, with the thorax more rounded at the sides and the elytra relatively narrower.

11. **Hilipus cylindricus,** sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 22, ♀.)

Narrow, elongate, cylindrical, shining, rufo-piceous, blackish below the shoulders and at the apex of the elytra, clothed above with very minute, piliform, ochreous scales, which tend to become more concentrated towards the sides of the prothorax; the prothorax with a small whitish spot on either side at the base; the elytra with numerous more or less coalescent spots at and below the humeri, forming an irregular, oblong, humeral patch and an oblique one behind it, and others before the apex, the latter forming a common transverse fascia, ochreous; the under surface and legs with scattered, narrow, whitish scales. Head foveate and thickly punctured between the eyes, which are somewhat distant; rostrum stout, curved, longer than the prothorax, thickly punctured towards the base and smooth at the tip, and with a

short sulcus between the points of insertion of the antennæ; the latter inserted at about one-third from the apex of the rostrum, and with joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax rather longer than broad, the sides slightly rounded and converging a little towards the apex; the surface somewhat coarsely, confluently punctate, with a smooth, raised, median line in front, the interspaces here and there asperate. Elytra elongate, subparallel to beyond the middle, conjointly rounded at the apex, rather more than one-third wider than the prothorax, the humeri obliquely rounded, obtuse in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely wrinkled. First and second ventral segments feebly depressed in the middle behind.

Length 10, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen. Not unlike *H. ornatus*, but still narrower and more cylindrical, the prothorax without marginal vittæ, the elytral markings reduced in extent and formed by coalescent spots.

12. **Hilipus collectus.** (Tab. I. figg. 23, ♂; 23 *a*, profile of head.)

Hilipus collectus, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 68[1].

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales[1] (*Belt*, *Janson*).

We have received five specimens of this species. It is chiefly recognizable by the disposition of the pale ochreous markings on the upper surface, these consisting of a small spot or oblong streak on either side of the base of the prothorax and numerous spots on the elytra, the latter more or less concentrated in places, and showing a tendency to form a patch at the shoulders, an oblique fascia below this, and a transverse, common, anteapical band. The second joint of the funiculus is a little shorter than the first.

13. **Hilipus trifasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. I. figg. 24, ♂; 25, ♂, var. β.)

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, black, the head, the prothorax (except at the base and apex), the incrassate portion of the femora, the apical joint of the tarsi, and the metasternum, in part, often rufous; the upper surface in fresh specimens thickly clothed with a very short fulvous or greyish pubescence; the prothorax sometimes with an interrupted ochreous vitta on each side, usually reduced to a single spot at the base, and a similarly coloured streak beneath in front of the anterior coxæ; the elytra with numerous patches of ochreous or whitish scales, these concentrated in places and forming three interrupted transverse fasciæ; the underside and legs clothed with scattered, narrow, white scales. Head deeply foveate between the narrowly separated eyes; rostrum stout, curved, as long as or a little longer than the prothorax, irregularly and rugosely punctured at the sides, and sometimes carinate in the middle towards the base, for the rest almost smooth; antennæ inserted far before the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax about as long as broad, moderately convex, rounded at the sides, much narrowed in front and slightly so towards the base; the surface rather coarsely, irregularly punctate, usually with indications of a smooth central line, the interspaces sometimes more or less granulate. Scutellum sometimes with a few white scales. Elytra about one-half wider than and fully three times as long as the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, in some specimens faintly transversely wrinkled or obsoletely granulate. Venter smooth, in the ♂ broadly depressed down the middle of the first two segments.

Var. *α*. Duller, the spots on the elytra less numerous; the prothorax sparsely punctured or with a few widely scattered granules.

Var. β. Prothorax very sparsely finely punctate, and with a short ochreous vitta on each side at the base; the ochreous markings on the elytra in the form of short longitudinal streaks. (Fig. 25.)

Length 10–18, breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$–$7\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*, *Richardson*).

Sent in plenty from Chontales, the form α indiscriminately with the type, by all three collectors, a few examples only showing a tendency to granulation on the prothorax and elytra. The elytral markings resemble those of *H. collectus*, from which the insect differs in its comparatively broader form, smoother rostrum, more distinctly punctured prothorax, &c. The var. β (fig. 25) is represented by a single specimen.

14. **Hilipus belti**, sp. n. (Tab. I. fig. 26, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the prothorax (except at the base and apex), the incrassate portion of the femora and the side-pieces of the metasternum rufous; the prothorax with a small patch of white scales on each side in front; the elytra with numerous, irregular, transverse or oblique patches of white scales, tending to form fasciæ; the underside and legs with scattered, narrow, white scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum very stout, curved, sparsely punctured towards the base, smoother at the tip, the antennal grooves rapidly descending; antennæ as in *H. trifasciatus*. Prothorax conical, distinctly longer than broad, sparsely punctate. Elytra more than three times the length and (at the widest part) nearly twice the width of the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices faintly transversely wrinkled.

Length 20, breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

The above description is taken from a single female specimen, which is separable at a glance from the same sex of *H. trifasciatus* by the longer, conical prothorax, the more widely separated eyes, and the stouter and smoother rostrum. A male from Chontales (*Janson*) may belong here, as it has a similar head and rostrum; but the general shape of the prothorax is very like that of *H. trifasciatus*, except that there is a broad deep depression on each side of the disc before the middle. The prothorax, however, appears to be abnormally formed in this insect, which cannot, therefore, be certainly located till further material has been obtained. No such sexual difference in the form of the prothorax is known to me amongst any of the other species of the genus.

15. **Hilipus albonotatus**, sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 1, ♂.)

Elongate-oval, moderately shining, piceous or rufo-piceous; the prothorax with a broad vitta on each side, narrowing in front, and the elytra with a small spot on the fifth interstice at the base, a short, oblique, angulated fascia towards the sides before the middle, and another before the apex, the latter nearly reaching the suture, white; the legs, rostrum, and under surface with scattered, narrow, whitish scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum distinctly longer than the prothorax, stout, curved, coarsely, sparsely punctate, except towards the tip, which is much smoother, the antennal grooves narrowly separated behind; antennæ inserted a little before the apex of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, narrowing in front; the surface sparsely punctate, with a narrow, ill-defined, smooth space down the middle. Elytra elongate, one-half wider than the prothorax, widest at the base, conjointly rounded at the apex,

the sides almost straight to beyond the middle, the humeri rounded; flattened on the disc, depressed behind the scutellum, rather finely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat. Venter depressed along the middle towards the base.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$–15, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Six specimens, apparently including both sexes, some of them having a longer ventral depression than others. Distinguishable from all the other Central-American forms by the disposition of the white markings on the elytra, these showing no tendency to vary. The antennal grooves are only separated by a very narrow ridge at the base of the rostrum beneath.

16. **Hilipus albomaculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 2, ♀.)

Oblong-oval, moderately shining, piceous; the prothorax with a broad vitta on each side, narrowing in front, this being continued on the elytra to near the middle in the form of a broad, curved, submarginal band, and the elytra also with a broad anteapical fascia, not quite reaching the suture, white; the under surface and legs with scattered, narrow, white scales. Head deeply foveate between the narrowly separated eyes; rostrum distinctly longer than the prothorax, curved, stout, coarsely, closely punctate and obsoletely carinate towards the base, much smoother at the tip, the antennal grooves narrowly separated behind; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax about as long as broad, narrowed in front and slightly so behind, sparsely punctate, with a narrow smooth space down the middle towards the apex. Elytra moderately elongate, widest a little below the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri broadly rounded and not at all prominent; rather finely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, the scutellar region depressed.

Length 14, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *H. albonotatus*, but more robust, with shorter and stouter legs, the elytra broader and widest a little below the base, the prothoracic vittæ continued on to the basal portion of the wing-cases in the form of a broad, curved, submarginal stripe, which extends inwards to the third row of punctures, and (like the subapical fascia) is not excised on either edge.

17. **Hilipus stictopterus,** sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 3, ♂; 4, ♂, var.)

Elongate-oval, dull or slightly shining, black or piceous, the head and rostrum usually rufescent; the prothorax with a broad vitta on each side above and a narrow line in front of the anterior coxæ whitish or pale ochreous; the elytra with numerous, more or less coalescent, similarly-coloured spots towards the sides, extending from the base to the apex; the under surface, legs, and rostrum with scattered, narrow, whitish scales. Head very deeply foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum about as long as the prothorax, stout, curved, thickly and rather coarsely punctured, except at the tip, which is much smoother; antennæ inserted a little before the apex of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus slightly longer than 2. Prothorax as long as broad, narrowing from the middle forwards; the surface closely punctate in some examples, almost smooth in others, and with indications of a smooth, raised, central line anteriorly. Elytra elongate, one-half wider than the prothorax, very gradually narrowing from the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; flattened on the disc, depressed behind the scutellum, seriate-punctate, the interstices broad and faintly transversely wrinkled. Ventral segments 1 and 2 with a few scattered punctures, and in the ♂ broadly depressed along the middle.

Var. The elytral spots coalescent and forming a sinuous submarginal vitta (fig. 4).
Length 12½–16, breadth 3⅘–5½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in plenty by myself on the slopes of the Volcan de Chiriqui, the form with a few shallow widely-scattered punctures only on the disc of the prothorax predominating. The variety, of which a single specimen only was captured, is very like the Costa-Rican *H. bivittatus*, but has the prothorax more narrowed in front and the coalescent spots on the sides of the elytra forming sinuous vittæ. The present species is nearly allied to *H. collectus*, from which it may be known by the complete prothoracic vittæ, and by the elytral spots being concentrated along the outer part of the disc, showing no tendency to form oblique fasciæ. The specimens with a closely punctured prothorax are more shining than the others.

18. **Hilipus bivittatus,** sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 5, ♀.)

Elongate, subcylindrical, moderately shining; the prothorax and elytra each with a broad submarginal pale ochreous vitta, the two vittæ not confluent at the apex, the elytra in one specimen (♀) also with two detached similarly-coloured spots on the third interstice; the under surface with scattered ochreous scales, which are concentrated into small patches towards the sides; the legs and rostrum with narrow whitish scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum stout, curved, as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctured towards the base, almost smooth at the tip; antennæ inserted far before the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus slightly longer than 2. Prothorax longer than broad, very little narrowed in front, the sides more parallel in the ♀; the surface coarsely punctured (except upon the space occupied by the vittæ), and with indications of a raised central line, the flanks rugosely punctured and in one specimen (♀) granulate. Elytra elongate, subparallel to beyond the middle, at least one-half wider than the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices broad and more or less wrinkled transversely. Ventral segments 1 and 2 with a few scattered punctures, and in the ♂ broadly depressed down the middle.
Length, ♂ 13, ♀ 19; breadth, ♂ 4, ♀ 6 millim.

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Caché (*Rogers*).

One pair. The female has the prothorax longer and less narrowed anteriorly than in the male, and also much more coarsely and closely punctured. This species is allied to *H. peplus*, Guér., and other South-American forms, from which it may be distinguished by its narrower and more parallel shape, the straighter elytral vittæ, &c. From *H. norrisii*, Guér. (?=*H. chevrolatii* and *H. bohemani*, Guér.), from Colombia, it differs in the regularly seriate-punctate disc of the elytra, and the absence of a line of yellow scales near the suture, &c.

19. **Hilipus areolatus,** sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 6, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, shining, black or pitchy-black, the rostrum and tarsi sometimes reddish; the prothorax with two lines of ochreous scales on each side, these becoming coalescent at the base and apex and enclosing an elongate-triangular space; the elytra with two zigzag lines of similarly-coloured scales on the disc and another down the sutural stria, which are here and there connected so as to enclose large triangular spaces, the lines themselves becoming more tortuous at the apex; the rest of the upper surface, as well

as the body beneath and the legs, clothed with widely-scattered, narrow, white scales, the pro-, meso-, and metapleura with a line of larger ochreous scales. Head almost impunctate, deeply foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum curved, considerably longer than the prothorax, moderately stout, with a few scattered punctures only at the sides towards the base; antennæ inserted far before the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus longer than 2. Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides anteriorly, coarsely, confluently punctate, and sometimes with a narrow smooth space or raised line down the middle. Elytra rather convex, about one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices smooth and flat. Ventral segments 1 and 2 deeply depressed down the middle in the male.

Length 11–14½, breadth 4–5¼ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica (*Van Patten*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Six examples. Easily distinguishable from all the other Central-American species of the genus by the network of narrow lines of ochreous scales on the upper surface, those on the prothorax enclosing a triangular space on each side, and those on the elytra here and there connected on the disc, enclosing large triangular spaces, except towards the apex, where the lines become tortuous. The South-American *H. mysticus*, Pasc., is an allied form, but differs from the present species in having the upper surface smoother, the femora partly red, and the sinuous lines on the elytra differently arranged, not forming a zigzag line on the disc of each.

20. **Hilipus clathratus,** sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 7, ♂; 7 *a*, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, pitchy-black, the rostrum and the legs and antennæ in part rufescent; the prothorax with a rather narrow ochreous vitta on each side, which curves inwards at the apex; the elytra with various sharply-defined ochreous lines—two of these enclosing a very large, common, rhomboidal space on the disc before the middle, the anterior line sending off a branch in front to meet the prothoracic vitta, the posterior line followed by two transverse ones (one oblique and the other curved),—and the outer and apical margins, a curved streak behind the subapical callus, and the punctures of the striæ also, more or less clothed with similarly-coloured scales; the rest of the upper surface with widely-scattered, narrow, ochreous, and the under surface and legs with whitish, scales, the pleura and each of the ventral segments 1–4 at the sides in front with lines of larger ochreous scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum very nearly twice as long as the prothorax, rather slender, feebly curved, smooth, with a few scattered punctures only at the sides towards the base; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 2. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides and much narrowed in front, very coarsely confluently punctate, and with a smooth, raised, median line anteriorly. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base and narrowing thence to the tip, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices smooth and flat. Ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly and shallowly depressed down the middle.

Length 11½, breadth 4½ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. A very distinct species, with ochreous lines on the elytra, as in *H. areolatus* (though very differently arranged), and a very long feebly curved rostrum.

21. **Hilipus lauri.** (Tab. II. figg. 8, ♀; 8 *a*, profile of head.)

Heilipus lauri, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 2, p. 443.

Hab. Mexico [1], Capulalpam (*Sallé*).

Two specimens of this species are contained in the Sallé collection. The type is stated to have passed its metamorphosis in a fruit of *Persea* (*Laurus*) *drymifolia*. *H. lauri* is easily recognizable by its very long rostrum, conical prothorax, and somewhat cordiform elytra, the latter with two short, narrow, transverse, pale ochreous fasciæ.

22. **Hilipus longirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 9, ♀; 9 *a*, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs reddish; the prothorax with an ill-defined oblique vitta on each side of the disc, which becomes very narrow in front and is formed of intermixed white and fulvous scales, the disc with scattered ochreous pubescence; the elytra with various oblong or rounded fulvous spots, which form an irregular curved series on the outer part of the disc below the base, a common, sinuous, transverse, subapical fascia, and a rounded apical patch, these markings interspersed with very small pure white spots, the rest of the surface with minute, scattered, ochreous scales; the under surface, legs, and rostrum with scattered, narrow, white scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum slender, about three times as long as the prothorax, strongly curved, thickly punctured towards the base; antennæ inserted slightly before the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus one-half longer than 2. Prothorax a little broader than long, deeply bisinuate at the base, narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and almost straight behind; coarsely confluently punctate, and with a narrow smooth space down the middle. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, flattened on the disc, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the discoidal interstices strongly transversely rugose, the punctures of the striæ thus appearing to be transversely confluent. Metasternum and venter almost smooth.

Length 12, breadth $4\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One example. This species is extremely like *H. mixtus* and *H. atomarius*, both of which inhabit the same district, but it is readily separable therefrom by the exceedingly long, curved, and slender rostrum.

23. **Hilipus atomarius,** sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 10, ♀; 10 *a*, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous or rufo-piceous, the rostrum rufescent at the apex in one specimen; the prothorax with a narrow white vitta on each side, upon which a few ochreous scales are visible, and scattered whitish pubescence; the elytra with various oblong or rounded fulvous spots, which form a curved longitudinal series on the outer part of the disc below the base, a common, sinuous, transverse, subapical fascia, and a small apical patch, these markings interspersed with very small white spots, which become larger at the base, the rest of the surface with scattered ochreous or white scales; the under surface, legs, and rostrum with scattered, narrow, white scales. Head very deeply foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum stout, moderately curved, nearly twice as long as the prothorax in the ♀, shorter in the ♂, rugosely punctured in its basal half; antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex of the rostrum in the ♂, further back in the ♀, joint 1 of the funiculus slightly longer than 2. Prothorax a little longer than broad, narrowed in front, rounded at the sides anteriorly; coarsely, confluently punctate, and with a smooth, raised, median line. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, widest a little below the base and narrowing thence to the apex, flattened on the

disc, the apices conjointly rounded, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the discoidal interstices transversely rugose, the punctures of the striæ thus appearing to be transversely confluent. Ventral segment 1 broadly depressed along the middle in the male, and narrowly so in the female.

Length 11–14, breadth $4\frac{2}{3}$–$5\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One pair. Very like *H. longirostris*, but with a much stouter and shorter rostrum, even in the female; the prothoracic vittæ more distinctly defined; the markings of the elytra very similar, except that there are larger patches of white scales at the base in the present insect.

24. **Hilipus mixtus**, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 11, ♂; 11 *a*, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, the tarsi and the tip of the rostrum rufescent; the prothorax with an ill-defined oblique vitta on each side formed of intermixed white and fulvous scales, the disc with scattered ochreous pubescence; the elytra with various oblong or rounded fulvous spots, which tend to form an oblique fascia below the shoulders, a short transverse fascia before the middle (the two together forming an irregular curved band), a complete subapical arcuate fascia, and an apical patch, the rest of the surface with very small, scattered, whitish spots and narrow, minute, ochreous scales; the under surface, rostrum, and legs with scattered, narrow, white scales. Head very deeply foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum stout, curved, about one-third longer than the prothorax, thickly punctured towards the base, almost smooth at the tip; antennæ inserted towards the apex of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax a little longer than broad, much narrowed in front, rounded at the sides before the middle; coarsely confluently punctate, and with indications of a smooth, raised, median line. Elytra convex, one-half wider than the prothorax, widest about the middle, and slightly narrowing thence to the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely rugose. Ventral segments 1 and 2 very broadly depressed down the middle.

Length 14, breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *H. atomarius* and *H. longirostris*, but with a shorter rostrum, a longer prothorax, and more convex elytra, the latter widest at the middle and narrowing forwards. The differences are too great to admit of its being treated as the male of *H. longirostris*, the female only of which is known. The present species is also a close ally of the South-American *H. apiatus*, Oliv., which is a larger insect and has the elytral spots irregularly scattered over the whole surface, and nowhere aggregated so as to form fasciæ.

25. **Hilipus guttiger**, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 12, ♂; 12 *a*, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous or rufo-piceous, the prothorax (except at the base), head, rostrum, and legs sometimes rufous; the prothorax with an ill-defined, narrow, oblique, whitish vitta on each side, and for the rest clothed with scattered ochreous pubescence; the elytra with a broad curved stripe on the outer part of the disc extending from the base to about the middle (in one specimen divided into two), and a very large rounded patch immediately before the apex, the latter extending to the suture, but not to the apical angle, and enclosing a bare spot on the subapical callus, ochreous or pale ochreous, the rest of the surface with scattered, minute, whitish or ochreous scales, which fill up the depressions of the surface and form small spots; the under surface, legs, and rostrum with scattered, narrow, whitish scales. Head foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum about three-fourths longer than the

prothorax, feebly curved, moderately stout, thickly punctured towards the base; antennæ inserted far before the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 2. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed in front, and rounded at the sides before the middle; coarsely confluently punctate, and with an incomplete, smooth, raised, median line. Elytra comparatively short, one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices strongly transversely wrinkled.

Length 8–9½, breadth 4–4½ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Zapote (*Champion*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen from each locality. This species somewhat resembles *H. rectirostris*, *H. limbatus*, *H. elegans*, &c.; but has narrow ill-defined prothoracic vittæ and transversely rugose elytra, the depressions of the surface between the markings being clothed with minute ochreous or whitish scales, so as to form numerous, small, coalescent spots.

26. **Hilipus 12-guttatus,** sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 13, ♂; 13 *a*, profile of head.)

Elongate-ovate, shining, the rostrum and the prothorax and femora in great part rufous; the elytra each with six fulvous spots—one at the base, two in an oblique line on the outer part of the disc before the middle, and three before the apex, the outer anterior one of these in the form of a short curved fascia,—the foveæ filled with pale ochreous scales; the depressions on the prothorax, as well as the under surface and legs, clothed with whitish scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are depressed and narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, curved, about one-half longer than the prothorax, very sparsely punctured at the base and smooth beyond; antennæ inserted before the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus one-half longer than 2. Prothorax convex, broader than long, narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly; coarsely confluently punctate, the interspaces transversely rugose, the disc with a smooth space down the middle. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; irregularly seriato-foveate, the foveæ here and there transversely confluent, the interstices smooth and shining. Ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly depressed down the middle.

Length 11, breadth 4½ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen. An isolated form, distinguishable by its convex rugose prothorax and foveolate elytra, the latter each with six fulvous spots and the foveæ filled with pale ochreous scales. Not unlike *H. paradoxus*, Pasc., from Cayenne, but more elongate and with a much shorter rostrum, the eyes not rounded, the femoral tooth simple.

27. **Hilipus ahrensi.** (Tab. II. fig. 14, ♂.)

Heilipus ahrensi, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 80 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Oaxaca [1] (*Sallé*).

Easily distinguishable from its Central-American allies by the very coarse transverse wrinkling of the prothorax and elytra, and the peculiar coloration, the prothorax having two small pale ochreous spots on the disc in front and a large similarly-coloured

patch at each of the hind angles, the elytra with various pale ochreous spots, these tending to form a straight, transverse, median, and a curved subapical, fascia. The male has the first ventral segment broadly depressed down the middle. The head is deeply foveate between the eyes. The scrobes are directed downwards, and are separated only by an acute ridge at the base of the rostrum beneath. *H. undabundus*, Boh., from Brazil, is very like the present species.

28. **Hilipus sexmaculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 15, ♂; 15*a*, profile of head.)

Elongate-ovate, piceous, the prothorax with a rather narrow whitish vitta on each side; the elytra with a small transverse spot at the shoulders, a short, oblique, angulated fascia at the sides before the middle, and an irregular transverse spot or fascia on the disc before the apex, also white; the depressions on the rest of the upper surface thickly clothed with minute ochreous scales, amongst which on the prothorax some much longer ones are visible; the under surface, head, rostrum, and legs with scattered, narrow, whitish or ochreous scales, the pleura and the sides of the ventral segments 1–4 with patches of whitish scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, strongly curved, about one-fourth longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctured, except towards the tip, the scrobes directed downwards and separated only by a narrow ridge at the base; antennæ inserted a little before the apex of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax about as long as broad, narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and slightly sinuate behind; granulate, punctured at the apex, and usually with a short carina before the middle. Elytra elongate, one-half wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc, subparallel towards the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; the entire surface granulate, the granulations here and there transversely confluent. Ventral segments coarsely sparsely punctate, 1 and 2 broadly depressed down the middle in the male.

Length 15–16½, breadth 5½–6¼ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Numerous specimens, varying only in the size of the elytral spots. The upper surface is sculptured very much as in *H. albifrons*, which, however, is a much narrower insect, with immaculate prothorax and elytra. This is one of many species of *Hilipus* found by myself in forest-clearings on the Pacific slope of the Cerro Zunil, in the immediate vicinity of the coffee-plantation known as "Las Nubes."

29. **Hilipus albifrons,** sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 16, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, rather narrow, pitchy-black, the head with a patch of pale ochreous or whitish scales behind the eyes; the prothorax and elytra covered with small, smooth, shining, granular elevations, which here and there on the elytra are arranged in transverse irregular series, the interspaces dull and densely clothed with minute ochreous scales; the under surface, rostrum, and legs with scattered, narrow, whitish scales, the ventral segments each with a transverse patch of pale ochreous scales on either side in front. Head densely, rugosely punctured, foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, strongly curved, slightly longer than the prothorax, densely, rugosely punctate, except towards the tip, the scrobes directed downwards and separated only by a narrow ridge at the base; antennæ inserted far before the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus slightly longer than 2. Prothorax convex, a little longer than broad, narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and almost straight behind. Elytra elongate, one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, flattened on the disc, the subapical callosities rather prominent, the humeri rounded. Metasternum comparatively elongate, very coarsely confluently punctured at the sides. Ventral segments very sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, the first slightly depressed down the middle in the male.

Length 13–14½, breadth 4½–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Four specimens. A very distinct species, easily identified by the patch of whitish-ochreous scales on the head, the flattened elongate elytra, and the uniformly granulate upper surface.

30. **Hilipus empiricus.** (Tab. II. figg. 17, ♂; 17 *a*, profile of head; 17 *b*, rostrum from beneath.)

Hilipus empiricus, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 71.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Teleman (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales [1] (*Belt*); PANAMA, Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

We possess six specimens of this peculiar species. Apart from the confluent scrobes *, it is recognizable by the broad, sinuous, sordid ochreous elytral vittæ, which extend from the base to the apex (or are occasionally interrupted), leaving two confluent, common, diagonal patches on the disc and a transverse one before the apex, the prothorax also with broad similarly-coloured vittæ. The elytra are flattened on the disc, coarsely seriate-punctate; the prothorax is as long as broad, coarsely rugose, and with a smooth median carina; the rostrum is strongly curved and slightly longer than the prothorax; the antennæ are inserted before the middle of the rostrum in both sexes; the second joint of the funiculus is slightly shorter than the first; the eyes are narrowly separated above and beneath. The first and second ventral segments are broadly depressed down the middle in the male.

H. velamen, Boh., *H. tetanicus* and *H. designatus*, Pasc., are allied forms.

SECTION II.

31. **Hilipus securiger,** sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 18, ♂; 18 *a*, profile of head; 18 *b*, antenna.)

Oblong-ovate, very robust, slightly shining, black, the rostrum and legs more or less piceous; the prothorax sparsely clothed with fulvous piliform scales, these tending to form a narrow, irregular, sinuous vitta on each side of the disc and some spots on the flanks, the scutellum with white scales; the elytra clothed with brownish-fulvous piliform scales, with very small, irregularly scattered, white or ochreous spots, and an oblong dark brown patch on the fourth interstice at about the middle; the mesepimera with a patch of fulvous scales below the humeri; the under surface and legs with widely-scattered, narrow, whitish scales. Head closely punctured, the eyes large and approximate; rostrum curved, moderately stout, considerably longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctured in its basal half, the scrobes extending forwards from the points of insertion of the antennæ to near the tip; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum in both sexes, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax convex, nearly as long as broad, bisinuate at the base, rounded at the sides, abruptly constricted and narrowed in front; conspicuously granulate, with an interrupted, smooth, median carina. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subtruncate at the base, gradually narrowing almost from the shoulders, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interspaces dull, granulate. Lateral portions of the metasternum coarsely foveolate.

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* A character not noticed by Pascoe.

♂. First ventral segment, and the metasternum also, very broadly and shallowly depressed down the middle, this space being pilose and closely punctate, and the fifth segment with a transverse depression at the apex. Club of the antennæ securiform, and the seventh joint of the funiculus furnished with a cluster of fulvous bristly hairs.

Length 14–16½, breadth 6⅛–7⅛ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz in Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Richardson*).

Two males and three females. A large robust species, distinguishable by the irregularly-scattered, minute, white or ochreous spots on the elytra, the approximate eyes, the convex granulated prothorax, and peculiar male-characters. The lateral grooves of the rostrum (scrobes) extend forwards beyond the points of insertion of the antennæ to near the tip. This character, alone, will separate *H. securiger* from the following nearly allied form. The oblong, blackish, velvety patch on the fourth elytral interstice is not easily seen in abraded specimens. The abnormally-formed antennal club of the male is a very remarkable peculiarity.

32. **Hilipus nigrofasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 19, ♂; 19 *a*, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, slightly shining, black or piceous; the prothorax variegated with fulvous scales, the scutellum and a spot below the humeri densely clothed with white scales, the elytra variegated with fulvous and blackish scales, the latter forming a broad, irregular, angulated, transverse fascia a little beyond the middle, the edges of this being here and there indicated by scattered small pure white spots, which are variable in number, all the scales narrow and piliform; the under surface and legs with scattered, narrow, whitish scales. Head closely punctured, the eyes large and contiguous; rostrum curved, moderately stout, considerably longer than the prothorax, thickly punctured towards the base, smooth towards the tip; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum in both sexes, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax considerably broader than long, convex, bisinuate at the base, rounded at the sides, abruptly constricted and narrowed in front; sparsely and finely granulate, with a more or less distinct, smooth, raised, central line. Elytra convex, about one-half wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from a little below the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; deeply seriate-punctate, the interspaces dull, obsoletely or finely granulate. Lateral portions of the metasternum coarsely foveolate.

♂. First ventral segment, and the metasternum also, very broadly and shallowly depressed down the middle, this space being pilose and closely punctate, and the fifth segment with a transverse depression before the apex.

Length 12½–14, breadth 5⅓–6⅓ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in plenty in Chiriqui. This is one of a group of species characterized by their large approximate eyes and coarsely foveolate metasternum; and amongst these it may be identified by its finely granulate prothorax and irregularly fasciate elytra, the edges of the fascia indicated here and there by small pure white spots.

33. **Hilipus guttatus.** (Tab. II. fig. 20, ♂.)

Heilipus guttatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 52 [1].
Hilipus guttatus, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1889, p. 582 [2].

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Forrer*), Minas Viejas (*Dr. Palmer*), San Andres Tuxtla, Tehuantepec (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Misantla (*Höge*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panzos, Teleman, Las Mercedes, Mirandilla (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales [2] (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—ANTILLES, Cuba [1], San Domingo [2].

A common species within our limits, extending to Northern Mexico and occurring on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. Distinguishable by its broad short form and the peculiar maculation of the upper surface, the prothorax having a large ochreous patch at the sides in front and the elytra a similarly-coloured one on the disc before the apex, and both, in addition, with numerous, scattered, white spots, those on the middle of the disc of the prothorax and on the base and anterior portion of the elytra being the most conspicuous. The eyes are almost contiguous above; the rostrum in the male is short, stout, rugosely punctured, and carinate, it being smoother and more slender in the female; the first and second joints of the funiculus are equal in length; the scutellum is without white scales; and the metasternum is almost smooth. The first ventral segment is narrowly sulcate down the middle from the base to the apex in the male. *H. multiguttatus* (Fabr.) is a nearly-allied form, having the ochreous patches on the prothorax and elytra replaced by white spots.

34. **Hilipus leucostictus,** sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 21, ♂; 21 *a*, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, subopaque, black or piceous, the legs and rostrum usually reddish; the upper surface clothed with brownish-ochreous piliform scales, the elytra sometimes variegated with blackish ones; the prothorax with two white spots on the disc and one on each side in front, and the elytra each with five conspicuous white spots—four in an oblique series on the disc, extending from the base to near the apex (the third the largest, and the second and fourth sometimes obsolete or indistinct), and one at the side below the base,—and often a few other smaller ones scattered along the outer margin posteriorly and on disc, the scutellum also with white scales; the under surface clothed with narrow ochreous and whitish scales, the pleura sometimes with white spots; the legs with whitish scales. Head closely punctured, the eyes contiguous; rostrum not very stout, curved, much longer than the prothorax, finely punctured towards the base; antennæ inserted a little before the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 1. Prothorax a little broader than long, convex, strongly rounded at the sides and narrowed in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; sparsely granulate and with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, truncate at the base, subparallel before the middle, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures deep and transverse, the interstices narrow and in some specimens finely granulate. Metasternum coarsely foveolate at the sides. Ventral segment 1 depressed along the middle in the ♂. Anterior and intermediate tibiæ curved.

Length 10–11½, breadth 4½–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Chiapas (*Sallé*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Six examples. Very like *H. multiguttatus* (Fabr.) and *H. guttatus*, Boh., but with the elytra truncate at the base and the white spots differently placed, the four on the disc being almost equidistant and arranged in an oblique line. The single specimen from Chiapas has the elytra variegated with blackish scales and the second white spot in the discoidal series absent.

35. **Hilipus chiriquensis,** sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 22, ♂.)

Very like *H. leucostictus* and differing as follows:—The eyes separated by a narrow space, the rostrum more coarsely punctured towards the base, the prothorax less rounded at the sides and much more sparsely granulate, with a longer and more distinct median carina, the serrate punctures on the elytra rounded (instead of transverse) and more scattered; the prothorax with six very small white spots—two on the disc, one on each side in front and one on each flank; the elytra with a small white spot on the fourth interstice below the base (absent on the left elytron), several others (five or six on each elytron) a little beyond the middle, these forming an irregular, common, transverse fascia, and a larger one at the sides a short distance below the humeri.

Length 10, breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Perhaps an extreme form of *H. leucostictus*, differing, however, in the sculpture of the prothorax and elytra, as well as in the arrangement of the white spots.

36. **Hilipus rotundicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 23, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, dull, black, the legs and rostrum piceous or nigro-piceous; the upper surface clothed with brownish-fulvous piliform scales, the prothorax with two small whitish or pale ochreous spots on the disc before the middle and one on each side in front, and the elytra with several small similarly-coloured spots —one at the base near the shoulder, two (obliquely placed) on the flanks some distance below the base, one on the fourth interstice a little beyond the middle, and some others along the outer margin, being the most distinct,—and each with two velvety-black patches on the disc—one at the middle, subquadrate, the other towards the apex, irregular, and formed by two interrupted coalescent streaks,—the scutellum clothed with pale ochreous scales; the under surface with narrow fulvous, and the legs with whitish, scales. Head closely punctured, the eyes approximate; rostrum comparatively slender, curved, about one-half longer than the prothorax in the ♂, a little shorter in the ♀, thickly punctured to the middle and smooth beyond; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 1. Prothorax convex, a little broader than long, strongly rounded at the sides almost from the apex to the base, abruptly constricted and narrowed in front; granulate and with a smooth median carina. Elytra rather short, one-half wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from a little below the base, which is subtruncate, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate and very finely granulate, the interspaces dull. Lateral portions of the metasternum foveolate. Ventral segments sparsely punctate, the first depressed and smooth in the middle in the ♂.

Length 10–11, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. British Honduras, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*).

One pair. Closely allied to *H. leucostictus* and *H. chiriquensis*, both of which have similarly-placed whitish spots on the prothorax; but differing from these insects in having two velvety-black patches on the disc of each elytron, placed one behind the other, as well as in the very small size and position of the whitish spots. The

prothorax is even more rounded at the sides than in *H. leucostictus*, and the elytra are less elongate than in that species.

37. **Hilipus rusticus.**

Heilipus rusticus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 209 [1].

Hab. Mexico [1].—Cuba [1].

There are Cuban specimens of this insect in the British Museum.

It is perhaps most nearly allied to *H. guttatus*, but with a very different system of coloration.

38. **Hilipus phrynodes.** (Tab. II. fig. 24, ♀.)

Hilipus phrynodes, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1889, p. 589 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*), Juquila (*Sallé*); Nicaragua, Chontales [1] (*Belt, Janson*); Panama, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*), Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

We possess thirteen specimens of this species, distinguishable by its large size, the scattered series of smooth, prominent, conical tubercles on the elytra, the apices of the latter being separately acuminate and the subapical callosities prominent, the sparsely tuberculate, carinate prothorax, &c. The rostrum is longer than the prothorax, stout, closely punctured towards the base, and has a short longitudinal groove between the points of insertion of the antennæ. The latter are inserted far before the middle of the rostrum; the second joint of the funiculus is, at most, a little longer than the first *. The head is deeply foveate between the eyes. The elytra have a large, subtriangular, black or brown, velvety patch on the disc about the middle, but this is not always visible in old or dirty specimens and it is not mentioned by Pascoe. The males have the first ventral segment depressed in the centre.

39. **Hilipus spiculosus,** sp. n. (Tab. II. fig. 25, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and tarsi rufo-piceous; the prothorax and elytra densely clothed with brown scales, the elytra each with a small, elongate-triangular, velvety-black patch on the disc, the scutellum, rostrum, legs, and under surface with whitish piliform scales. Head shallowly foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctured in its basal half; antennæ inserted before the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 1. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; sparsely tuberculate, each of the elevations bearing a short decumbent seta in front, faintly carinate down the middle. Elytra one-half wider than, and nearly three times the length of, the prothorax, sinuato-truncate at the base, subparallel anteriorly, conjointly rounded at the apex, which is slightly emarginate at the suture, the humeri somewhat angulate externally; the surface very uneven, coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices with numerous, scattered, irregularly-arranged, smooth, conical tubercles, those on the disc large and prominent, each bearing a

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* Never twice as long, as stated by Pascoe.

short decumbent seta behind, the third somewhat costate in places, the subapical callosities prominent. Beneath very sparsely, finely punctate, the sides of the metasternum and the apex of the last ventral segment coarsely foveolate, the first segment unimpressed.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen. Allied to the South-American *H. muricatus* and *H. tuberculatus*, but not agreeing with the descriptions of those species. From *H. phrynodes* it may be known by its much smaller size, the shorter rostrum, the more convex, more closely tuberculate, and obsoletely carinate prothorax, the shorter elytra, the apices of which are very feebly emarginate, &c. *H. aspredo*, Pasc., is also a very similar form.

40. **Hilipus frontalis.** (Tab. II. fig. 26, ♂.)

Hilipus frontalis, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1889, p. 586, t. 17. fig. 5 [1].

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales [1] (*Belt*).

Recognizable by the coarsely tuberculate prothorax and elytra, the latter each with two rounded patches of ochreous scales (one at the base close to the shoulder, and the other some distance beyond the middle near the suture), the head also with a large rounded patch of similarly-coloured scales. The rostrum is very stout, a little longer than the prothorax, and coarsely foveolate on the basal half. The antennæ are inserted before the middle of the rostrum; the second joint of the funiculus is slightly longer than the first. The eyes are somewhat widely separated. The male has the first ventral segment deeply sulcate down the middle behind. Two specimens only have been received by us, both of this sex.

41. **Hilipus appendiculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 27, ♂; 27 *a*, profile of head; 27 *b*, front tibia; 27 *c*, hind tibia; 28, ♀; 28 *a*, front tibia; 28 *b*, hind tibia, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, dull, black, somewhat thickly clothed with brownish or fulvous scales, a median line and a narrow vitta on each side of the prothorax, the scutellum, and the posterior margin of the large, oblique, velvety-black patch on the disc of each elytron clothed with ochreous scales; the under surface thickly clothed with intermixed coarse ochreous and piliform whitish scales; the legs with piliform whitish scales. Head densely punctured, foveate between the eyes, the latter widely separated and not at all prominent; rostrum feebly curved, moderately stout, laterally sulcate towards the base; joint 2 of the funiculus longer than 1. Prothorax subconical, a little broader than long, feebly rounded at the sides, strongly bisinuate at the base, finely granulate. Elytra rather more than one-half wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the base, the latter sinuate, the apices considerably produced and conjointly rounded, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate and finely granulate, the interstices transversely wrinkled.

♂. Rostrum about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctured to the tip. First ventral segment very coarsely rugosely punctured and broadly excavate down the middle, and the fifth with a deep, sinuous, transverse sulcus on each side towards the apex. Tibiæ not mucronate, the hind pair strongly sinuous within and produced at the inner apical angle into a flattened spoon-shaped process, the usual acute claw absent.

♀. Rostrum smoother at the tip, and also a little longer. First ventral segment very sparsely finely punctate,

the fifth with shallower transverse sulci. All the tibiæ mucronate, the hind pair moderately sinuous and armed with the usual claw at the apex.

Length 10–11, breadth 4–4½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Misantla, Jalapa (*Höge*).

Six specimens. Differs from the other Central-American species of the genus in the form of the hind tibiæ of the male, these being strongly sinuous and produced at the inner apical angle into a flattened, spoon-shaped process, the usual claw being entirely absent in this sex. All the tibiæ have two long, matted, spine-like pencils of hair at the apex. The velvety-black spot on each elytron is more obliquely placed than in any of the other similarly-coloured *Hilipi* inhabiting our region.

42. **Hilipus suspensus.** (Tab. III. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♀.)

Hilipus suspensus, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 74[1].

Heilipus insignis, Jekel, in litt.[2].

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—Amazons, Ega [1].

This is a species with velvety-black markings on the prothorax and elytra, there being a sinuous streak on either side of the disc of the former, and an elongate patch of variable extent on the disc of each of the latter (this being often broken up and reduced to narrow streaks), the elytral markings extending more or less posteriorly so as to include the various fulvous or whitish discoidal spots; the prothorax has a fulvous stripe on each side exterior to the black one, and on the flanks there is a large, sinuous, white-edged, fulvous patch; the scutellum is clothed with white scales; the elytra have each a small fulvous spot at the base and an oblique white patch on the outer margin below the shoulder; the rest of the upper surface is thickly clothed with minute, narrow, chocolate-brown scales. The rostrum is curved, closely punctured from the base to the apex, moderately stout and considerably longer than the prothorax in the male, longer and more slender in the female. The head is not foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated. The first and second joints of the funiculus are subequal in length. The disc of the prothorax and the base of the elytra are obsoletely granulate. The first ventral segment is unimpressed in both sexes.

43. **Hilipus pulchellus,** sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 2, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the tarsi rufescent, the upper surface somewhat thickly clothed with minute, rounded, chocolate-brown scales, the base of the rostrum, the head, the front of the prothorax, and the scutellum clothed with bright fulvous piliform scales; the prothorax with three velvety-black streaks, one along the middle of the disc and one on each side of it, the latter irregular, more or less interrupted, and divided at the base by a curved longitudinal line of fulvous or whitish scales, the flanks also with a sinuous line of similarly-coloured scales in front; the elytra each with a triangular mark at the base, a large, subtriangular, posteriorly excised patch about the middle of the disc, an irregular patch or streak

beyond it, and various other scattered markings, velvety-black, and with two short ochreous or fulvous lines at the base, some small ochreous spots along the hinder margin of the triangular patch, and a few irregularly-scattered fulvous or ochreous dots; the under surface and legs with scattered fulvous and whitish piliform scales. Head not or faintly foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum curved, closely punctured to the tip, a narrow space along the middle excepted, very stout and considerably longer than the prothorax in the ♂, longer and a little more slender in the ♀, the apex shining; joint 2 of the funiculus longer than 1. Prothorax slightly broader than long, moderately rounded at the sides, bisinuate at the base, narrowed and constricted in front, sparsely granulate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, flattened along the suture anteriorly, gradually narrowing from the base, the apices conjointly rounded, the humeri rounded externally and slightly hollowed in front, the third interstice somewhat costate towards the base; seriate-punctate and sparsely granulate, each of the smooth elevations bearing a short decumbent seta behind. First ventral segment somewhat deeply depressed along the middle behind in the male.

Length $12\frac{1}{2}$–$13\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $5\frac{1}{3}$–6 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Nine specimens. This insect resembles *H. suspensus* in having velvety-black patches on both the prothorax and the elytra; but these are differently shaped and more numerous, and the other markings are also very dissimilar, the elytra, too, are sparsely, but conspicuously granulate.

44. **Hilipus cuvieri.** (Tab. III. fig. 3, ♀.)

Heilipus cuvieri, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 82 [1].

Heilipus gyllenhalii, Guér. Icon. Règne Anim., Ins. p. 151 [2].

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA [1], Cayenne [2], Bolivia [2], &c.

This species may be recognized by the large velvety-black mark on the disc of each elytron, this being triangular in shape and extending downwards at the inner angle, often meeting a similarly-coloured longitudinal streak on the third interstice, followed by a large ochreous or greyish evanescent patch. The head is shallowly canaliculate between the eyes. The rostrum is short and broad, carinate, and not longer than the prothorax; the scrobes are lateral and in great part visible from above. The prothorax has a narrow oblique line of greyish or ochreous scales on each side of the disc. The males have a dense transverse patch of ochreous scales (sometimes divided into two) at the middle of the posterior margin of the first ventral segment, which is unimpressed in both sexes. The South-American specimens I have seen are considerably larger than any of the nine obtained in our region.

45. **Hilipus exustus.** (Tab. III. fig. 4, ♀.)

Hilipus exustus, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 87 [1].

Heilipus argus, Jekel, in litt.[2].

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé* [1]), Jalapa (*M. Trujillo*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Purula

(*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson, Belt*); Panama, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*).—Colombia [1].

Chiefly distinguishable by its very large size, broad elytra, and granulate upper surface, which is thickly clothed with intermixed griseous and brownish scales, the elytra each with a large, oval or subtriangular, velvety-black patch on the outer part of the disc and some similarly-coloured markings near the apex. The rostrum is very stout, about as long as the prothorax. The second joint of the funiculus is very little longer than the first *. The head is obsoletely foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated. The tibiæ have a triangular tooth at the middle and an acute one at the inner apical angle, and the terminal hook is long and sharp. The males have a slightly shorter rostrum than the females and the first ventral segment depressed along the middle. Nine specimens have been seen from within our limits.

46. **Hilipus cynicus.** (Tab. III. fig. 5, ♀.)

Hilipus cynicus, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 89 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Cholula, Misantla (*Höge*), Toxpam, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*); British Honduras, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Cahabon (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales [1] (*Belt, Janson*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

The fourteen specimens received of this species show considerable variation in the size and shape of the large velvety-black patch on the disc of each elytron, and also in the extent of the encircling ring of ochreous or ashy scales: in four (out of the seven) examples obtained north of Nicaragua the black patch is reduced in size, rounded, and with, at most, a faint line of ashy scales round it; in the two individuals from Chiriqui, as in some of those from Chontales, the black patch is very large and angular, and encircled (except on the outer edge) by a rather broad line of ochreous scales. In fresh specimens there is an angulated line of ochreous or greyish scales on each side of the disc of the prothorax. The rostrum is very stout, the antennæ inserted near the tip; the eyes are somewhat distant; the prothorax and elytra are granulate; the first ventral segment is flattened or very faintly depressed in the middle in the male. A typical specimen from Nicaragua is figured.

47. **Hilipus intensus.** (Tab. III. fig. 6, ♂.)

Hilipus intensus, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 79 [1].

Hab. Nicaragua (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).—Colombia [1].

Not uncommon in the southern part of our region, whence seventeen specimens

* Pascoe describes the second joint of the funiculus as rather longer than the last four joints together, but this is, of course, a mistake.

have been obtained by us. Recognizable by the very large, posteriorly excised, velvety-black patch on the disc of each elytron beyond the middle, this patch bordered with a narrow line of ochreous scales, and sometimes followed by a small triangular one. The rostrum is stout, feebly curved, considerably longer than the prothorax in the male, smoother at the apex and still longer in the female, rugose and 5-carinate towards the base. The head is sulcate between the eyes, which are very narrowly separated. The prothorax and elytra are sparsely granulate, each of the smooth, tuberculiform, elytral elevations bearing a short decumbent seta; they have the surface clothed (except upon the velvety patch) with minute, rounded, brownish scales. The scutellum is clothed with whitish scales. The males have the metasternum and first ventral segment very broadly and shallowly depressed down the middle.

48. **Hilipus flavolineatus,** sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 7, ♀; 7 *a*, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, somewhat thickly clothed with very minute, rounded, brown scales; the elytra each with a very large, oval, velvety-black, lateral patch, extending inwards to near the second row of punctures and limited internally by a line of pale ochreous scales, which is continued forwards round the humeri to the base of the sixth interstice, the scutellum also clothed with pale ochreous scales; the under surface and legs very sparsely clothed with piliform ochreous scales. Head foveate between the eyes, which are rather widely separated; rostrum dull, strongly curved, stout, considerably longer than the prothorax, sparsely, finely punctate, smoother towards the tip, with a smooth narrow space down the middle; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, convex, rounded at the sides, abruptly constricted and narrowed in front, very sparsely granulate, the elevations transverse and not very prominent. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, sinuate at the base, subparallel to near the middle, conjointly rounded at the apex, but with the sutural angles somewhat pointed, the humeri rounded externally and concave in front; finely seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming coarse towards the base, the interstices (except upon the velvety patch) with a single, widely-scattered, irregular series of rather prominent granular elevations, each of which bears a short decumbent seta on its posterior edge. Metasternum very sparsely foveolate towards the sides. Ventral surface almost smooth, the first segment unimpressed.

Length 11–12, breadth 5–5½ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Not unlike the South-American *H. zoubkoffii*, *H. ocellatus*, &c., but with the velvety-black patch on each elytron very large and lateral, the interstices each with a single series of scattered, setigerous, granular elevations. From *H. intensus*, which has similar minute scales on the upper surface, it may be distinguished by the more curved non-carinate rostrum, the much larger and differently-shaped velvety patches on the elytra (which are not bordered externally with a line of ochreous scales), the more widely separated eyes, &c.

49. **Hilipus nigromaculatus,** sp. n. (Tab III. fig. 8.)

Oblong-ovate, slightly shining, black, thickly clothed with narrow brown scales; the elytra each with a very large, oval, velvety-black, lateral patch, extending inwards to about the second row of punctures and limited internally by a line of ochreous scales; the under surface and legs sparsely clothed with piliform whitish or ochreous scales. Head foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum shining, curved, moderately stout, longer than the prothorax, punctured towards the base; antennæ

inserted about the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax convex, broader than long, moderately rounded at the sides, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front, sparsely granulate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, sinuate at the base, subparallel to near the middle, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate and finely granulate, the interstices transversely wrinkled towards the base.

Length 10–11½, breadth 4⅓–5⅓ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three specimens, probably including both sexes. Very like *H. flavolineatus*, but slightly shining, the prothorax a little less constricted in front and more finely granulate, the elytra more closely and not so coarsely granulate, with the humeri less hollowed in front, the velvety-black patches less elongate, and the line of ochreous scales bordering them internally not extending sinuously forward to the base, the brownish scales on the prothorax and elytra more elongate.

50. **Hilipus decoratus,** sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 9, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the upper surface thickly clothed with griseous and brown scales, the latter usually forming two obscure vittæ on the disc of the prothorax and various spots on the disc of the elytra, each elytron with a large rounded or rounded-triangular velvety-black patch on the outer part of the disc and a similarly-coloured triangular mark near the suture before the apex; the under surface thickly squamose, the legs with piliform scales. Head not or feebly sulcate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, in the ♂ slightly curved, about as long as the prothorax, and closely punctured and laterally sulcate towards the base, in the ♀ longer, more curved, and smoother at the tip; joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 1. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, very sparsely granulate, the granules larger on the disc than on the flanks. Elytra a little more than one-half wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the base, the latter sinuato-truncate, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri swollen, rounded externally; the surface uneven, the third interstice interruptedly costate and the subapical callosities prominent, seriate-punctate, the interstices with widely-scattered, smooth, prominent tubercles, each of these bearing a short, pallid, decumbent seta.

♂. First ventral segment hollowed down the middle, the depression limited on either side posteriorly by a dense cluster of ochreous scales, and the fifth with a deep transverse sulcus on each side before the apex.

Length 8–9, breadth 3⅓–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Sinanja, Panima and Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Five examples, all from the vicinity of the Polochic Valley. This species appears to be a near ally of *H. muricatus*, Boh., from Colombia, but it does not fully accord with the description of that insect, nor with a specimen thus named in the British Museum. It is also very similar to *H. prodigialis*, Germ., from Brazil, but is much smaller and the black patch on the elytra is not emarginate behind as in that species. The fifth ventral segment in the male has a deep transverse groove towards the apex, which is interrupted in the middle, whereas in the female the groove is shallow and uninterrupted.

51. **Hilipus circuliferus,** nom. n. (Tab. III. figg. 10, ♂; 11, ♀, var.)

Heilipus biplagiatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 78 (1843) (nec Guérin) [1].

Oblong-ovate, slightly shining, black, the upper surface variegated with ochreous and blackish scales, the

elytra each with a large, rounded, velvety-black spot on the disc a little beyond the middle, this being encircled by a line of ochreous or greyish scales; the under surface and legs very sparsely clothed with narrow whitish scales. Head faintly foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum slightly curved, short, very stout, and rugosely punctured to near the tip in the ♂, and in this sex only about as long as the prothorax, longer, more slender, and smoother at the apex in the ♀; antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum in the ♂, further back in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, strongly bisinuate at the base, constricted and narrowed in front, granulate, and sometimes with traces of an abbreviated median carina. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel towards the base, the latter sinuate, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, and in some specimens finely granulate, the interstices smooth and transversely wrinkled. Metasternum foveolate towards the sides. Ventral segments 1–4 very sparsely and finely, the fifth coarsely, punctate, the first unimpressed in both sexes.

Length 12–13, breadth 5–6 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*), Toxpam, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panzos and San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).

Var. The velvety-black patch on the disc of each elytron small and angular, or broken up into spots, not encircled by a line of ochreous scales (fig. 11).

Length 9–13, breadth 4–5¾ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, between Oaxaca and Acapulco (*coll. Mannerheim* [1]), Tepenistlahuaca in Oaxaca (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, El Reposo, Pantaleon, Zapote (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Specimens of the form here selected as typical of this species are labelled *H. circuliferus*, Jekel, in the Sallé collection. In Guatemala the variety, which seems to be the *Hilipus* described by Boheman under the preoccupied name of *H. biplagiatus*, is confined to the Pacific slope, and was found in plenty at Zapote, and the typical form to the Atlantic slope. *H. biplagiatus*, Boh., which looks very distinct at first sight, merely differs from *H. circuliferus* in having the velvety-black spot on the disc of the elytra reduced in size, or broken up into spots, and not encircled by a line of greyish or ochreous scales. Of the forty specimens before me, twenty-two belong to the former. From *H. cynicus* the present species may be separated by its much smaller size, the less prominent humeri, &c.

52. **Hilipus atrosignatus,** sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 12.)

Oblong-ovate, subopaque, black, the head, rostrum, and legs rufo-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi rufescent; the upper surface variegated with whitish and brown scales, the whitish ones forming a short median and a sinuous submarginal line on the prothorax, a spot on the scutellum, and a line round the large, rounded, velvety-black patch on the disc of each elytron, the latter also with a small velvety-black spot on the subapical callus; the under surface and legs sparsely clothed with whitish and ochreous piliform scales. Head foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, thickly punctured and laterally sulcate towards the base; joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 1. Prothorax transverse, strongly bisinuate at the base, rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front; sparsely, coarsely granulate. Elytra rather

short, one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel towards the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded externally and hollowed in front; seriate-punctate and sparsely, coarsely granulate, the smooth granular elevations each bearing a short decumbent seta. First ventral segment unimpressed.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen, probably a male. A second example (♀?), found by myself at Bugaba, Panama, belongs to this or to a very closely-allied species. It differs from the Nicaraguan insect in having the prothorax and elytra much more finely granulate, the interstices of the latter transversely wrinkled towards the base, the rostrum more elongate.

53. **Hilipus asperatus,** sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 13.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the head, rostrum, antennæ, and legs rufo-piceous; the prothorax and elytra somewhat thickly clothed with intermixed fulvous and whitish scales, the whitish ones on the prothorax coarse and piliform, the elytra each with a triangular, brownish-black, velvety patch on the disc and a transverse similarly-coloured streak near the apex; the scutellum with whitish scales; the under surface and legs sparsely clothed with ochreous and whitish piliform scales. Head foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum short and very stout, feebly curved, very little longer than the prothorax, towards the base rugosely punctured and laterally sulcate; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax convex, much broader than long, rounded at the sides, considerably narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, coarsely granulate, without trace of median carina. Elytra comparatively short, one-half wider than the prothorax, sinuate at the base, gradually narrowing from a little below the humeri, the latter rounded externally, the apices conjointly rounded; the surface uneven, coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices with scattered series of smooth tubercles, those on the third interstice large, each bearing a rather long decumbent seta, the subapical callosities prominent. Ventral segments 1–4 very sparsely, minutely punctate, the first unimpressed.

Length 9, breadth 4 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen, no doubt a male, the rostrum being very short. Recognizable by the coarsely tuberculate, transverse thorax, the rather stout, tuberculate, setigerous elytra, each of which has a small triangular, dark, velvety patch on the disc, &c. Compared with *H. spiculosus* it is less elongate and much smaller, the elytra are narrower and more finely tuberculate, the tubercles on the prothorax, on the contrary, being larger.

54. **Hilipus costaricensis,** sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 14.)

Oblong-ovate, black, shining, the rostrum and the legs in part piceous, the tips of the tarsi and the scape rufescent; the upper surface variegated with rather coarse, narrow, ochreous and whitish scales, the elytra each with a very large, black, subtriangular, lateral patch (extending from a little below the shoulder to near the tip, and inwards to the third interstice) and a small transverse black mark before the apex; the legs and under surface with scattered, coarse, piliform, whitish and ochreous scales. Head closely punctate, not foveate between the eyes, the latter large and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, much longer than the prothorax, shining, sparsely punctate; antennæ inserted considerably before the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted in front, and

strongly bisinuate at the base; the surface coarsely granulate, the elevations smooth and shining and transverse in shape on the disc, in the centre of which is a smooth oblong prominence. Elytra one-half wider than, and three times the length of, the prothorax, subtruncate at the base and subparallel thence to the middle, flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri rounded, the subapica callosities prominent, the apical portion somewhat abruptly declivous, the apices conjointly rounded; deeply seriate-punctate, the interstices slightly convex and each with a scattered series of smooth tubercles. Beneath very sparsely, finely punctate, the sides of the metasternum foveolate; metasternum short, deeply sulcate in the middle behind. Legs comparatively short; tibiæ mucronate, the claw arising from near the outer angle.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 4 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Pital del Naranjo (*Biolley, in Mus. Brit.*).

Two specimens. This species is perhaps nearest allied to *H. asperatus*, *H. nævulus*, and *H. atrosignatus*, but has relatively shorter and broader elytra, the black patch very large and laterally placed, a long rostrum, &c. The shorter prothorax, more parallel elytra, &c., separate it from *H. decoratus*. The white scales on the upper surface are chiefly confined to a space on the disc of the elytra beyond the middle, the scutellum, and a line down the middle of the prothorax.

55. **Hilipus trinotatus,** sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 15; 15 *a*, profile of head &c.)

Elongate-ovate, black, the prothorax (except along the middle in front), scutellum, and elytra densely clothed with flavo-cinereous scales, the disc of the prothorax and of that of the basal half of the elytra mottled with brown, the elytra with a very large, subtriangular, sharply-defined patch at the sides a little beyond the middle and a common apical patch brownish-black; the head, rostrum, under surface, and legs sparsely clothed with piliform greyish scales. Head foveate between the eyes, which are rather widely separated; rostrum exceedingly stout, moderately curved, about as long as the prothorax, closely punctured at the sides towards the base; antennæ stout, inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the following joints short and moniliform, the club ovate and about as long as the last four joints of the funiculus united. Prothorax convex, about as long as broad, much rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front and narrowed behind; the surface with widely-scattered, smooth, rounded granules, which become more crowded on the disc behind and are flattened in front. Elytra comparatively elongate, subparallel in their basal half, one-fourth wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc, conjointly rounded at the apex, but with the sutural angles somewhat pointed, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, transversely rugose, and also very sparsely but conspicuously granulate. First ventral segment faintly depressed in the middle behind. Tibiæ acutely mucronate, the curved apical claw also long.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 5 millim.

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen, probably a female. A very distinct species, not unlike *H. jocosus*, but more elongate, densely squamose (the scales completely hiding the sculpture, with the exception of the smooth granular elevations), the antennæ stouter, with a shorter club, the prothorax more rounded at the sides, the anterior tibiæ strongly mucronate at the tip, &c.

56. **Hilipus jocosus.** (Tab. III. fig. 16, ♀.)

Heilipus jocosus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 180 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Orizaba (*Sallé*), Misantla, Bobo (*Höge*); Guatemala, Panzos, Teleman,

Capetillo, Mirandilla, Rio Maria Linda (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA; BRAZIL [1].

Found in plenty at Bobo and Bugaba, and occurring on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of Guatemala. Distinguishable by its rather elongate shape and greyish-white clothing, the elytra each with a large, subtriangular, postmedian, lateral patch and an irregular transverse fascia immediately before the apex velvety-black, the lateral patch bordered posteriorly with ochreous scales, the prothorax with a more or less distinct, curved, whitish line on each side of the disc, the two lines becoming confluent before the apex. The entire upper surface is sparsely granulate, the elytra flattened towards the suture. In the males the first ventral segment is slightly emarginate at the apex, and furnished with a dense patch of ochreous and brown scales in the centre behind, the other scales on the ventral surface being white.

57. **Hilipus quadrinodosus,** sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 17, ♂; 17 *a*, profile of elytra.)

Oblong-ovate, dull, piceous, more or less mottled with black, the upper surface variegated with a somewhat dense clothing of rather coarse whitish and fulvous scales, the elytra also with intermixed dark brown scales and with a transverse series of small velvety-black streaks on the disc at about one-third from the apex, that on the fifth interstice the longest; the under surface and legs with whitish and fulvous scales, those on the pleura coarse and closely placed. Head rugosely punctured, not foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, not longer than the prothorax, feebly curved, rugosely punctured; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax convex, broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; granulate, the elevations coarser and more transverse on the disc than at the sides. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, strongly sinuate at the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate and conspicuously granulate, the interstices transversely wrinkled, the third shortly costate at about one-third from the apex and then abruptly declivous, the blunt tooth thus formed being as prominent as the subapical callus, these elevations limiting the flattened space on the apical declivity. Metasternum transversely strigose. Ventral segments finely, shallowly punctate, the first sometimes notched in the centre of the apical margin.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$–$12\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $5\frac{1}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Rio Maria Linda, Pacific slope (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Four specimens. Not unlike *H. jocosus*, but less elongate and relatively broader; the elytra more coarsely granulate, with the third interstice raised into a blunt tooth posteriorly, and the velvety-black markings consisting of a transverse series of three or four small streaks on the disc at about one-third from the apex, the streak on the fifth interstice being longer than the others; the metasternum transversely strigose. The quadrinodose apical declivity of the elytra separates the present species from the other allied Central-American forms.

58. **Hilipus lutosus.** (Tab. III. fig. 18, ♂.)

Hilipus lutosus, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1889, p. 578 [1].

Oblong-ovate, subopaque, piceous or rufo-piceous, the elytra sometimes with the subapical callus, and a transverse, anteriorly evanescent, patch on the outer part of the disc some distance before this, black, the femora and tibiæ partly rufescent; the upper surface somewhat sparsely clothed with fine, piliform, whitish and fulvous scales, the whitish ones aggregated into a short median line at the base of the prothorax and a broad band on its flanks, a scutellar patch, and a curved oblique stripe on each elytron at the base and a common, sharply-defined, rather broad fascia a little before the apex, the latter preceded by a more or less distinct transverse patch of velvety-black scales; the under surface and legs thickly clothed with piliform whitish and fulvous scales, the fulvous ones on the body chiefly confined to the apical half of the venter and the sides of the metasternum. Head closely punctured, not or shallowly foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum feebly curved, in the ♂ very stout, closely punctured to the tip, and not longer than the prothorax, in the ♀ moderately stout and a little more elongate. Prothorax convex, broader than long, moderately rounded at the sides, which are almost straight behind and convergent in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; somewhat closely granulate, the elevations transverse. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the base strongly sinuate, the humeri rounded; rather finely seriate-punctate and finely granulate, the interstices broad and transversely wrinkled. Metasternum and venter closely punctate. First ventral segment unimpressed in both sexes, the fifth somewhat deeply depressed on either side in the male. Femora strongly clavate.

Length 11–12, breadth $4\frac{4}{5}$–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA [1].

Three specimens. Very like *H. jocosus*, but less elongate, the eyes somewhat narrowly separated, the prothorax more transverse, the elytral markings very different, &c. The common, subapical, white fascia on the elytra is broad and sharply limited in front, and usually preceded by a transverse patch of blackish scales. There is also a broad dense band of white scales extending along the pro- and mesopleura, this being partly visible from above. The rest of the squamosity is fine and rather sparse. The type is immature, and has the legs red, with a black patch at the apex of the femora.

59. **Hilipus quadrisignatus,** sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 19.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the tarsi rufescent; the prothorax and elytra with the interspaces between the smooth shining tubercles thickly clothed with rather coarse, whitish, ochreous, and fulvous scales, the elytra each with a conspicuous, moderately large, transverse, velvety-black patch on the disc about the middle and an oblong one near the suture before the apex, these markings edged with fulvous scales; the head, scutellum, under surface, and legs with ochreous scales, the squamosity of the under surface coarse and rather close. Head sparsely punctured, shallowly foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum very stout, shining, feebly curved, a little longer than the prothorax in the ♂, more elongate in the ♀, somewhat closely punctured towards the base; antennæ inserted slightly before the middle of the rostrum in both sexes, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax convex, a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; coarsely, sparsely granulate. Elytra comparatively short, one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, somewhat compressed laterally at about the middle, sinuate at the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, and with interrupted series of large and small granular elevations. Metasternum foveolate along the

outer edge. Ventral segments 1–4 finely and sparsely punctate, 1 and 2 convex and unimpressed in both sexes.

Length 11–11½, breadth 5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Three specimens. Distinguishable by the two conspicuous velvety-black patches on each elytron—one median, transverse; the other oblong and subapical. From *H. jocosus* and other allied species it may be recognized by the numerous, smooth, small, shining tubercles on the prothorax and elytra, the variegate and rather coarse squamosity, and the shape of the velvety-black patches on the elytra.

60. **Hilipus nævulus.** (Tab. III. fig. 20.)

Heilipus nævulus, Mann. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 188 [1].

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous or black; the upper surface between the smooth granular elevations variegated with a somewhat dense clothing of narrow, coarse, whitish and fulvous scales, the elytra also with intermixed blackish scales and with an oblong, conspicuous, velvety-black patch on the fourth interstice beyond the middle; the under surface sparsely clothed with coarse, narrow, whitish or ochreous scales, the legs with whitish piliform scales. Head densely punctured, foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, shining, moderately curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax united, closely punctured towards the base; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front; sparsely, rather coarsely granulate, the elevations transverse or oblique, and with a smooth, abbreviated, median carina. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, feebly sinuate at the base, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate and conspicuously granulate, the interstices transversely wrinkled towards the base, the third very slightly raised to about the middle, the sutural region appearing flattened. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate, the sides of the metasternum and the fifth ventral segment foveolate, the first segment unimpressed.

Length 10–11, breadth 4⅕–4½ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—BRAZIL, Minas Geraes [1].

Two specimens, probably females, agreeing very nearly with the description and with Brazilian examples thus named in the British Museum (from Jekel's collection). The present species is recognizable by the oblong velvety-black patch on the fourth elytral interstice, the long rostrum, the granulate upper surface, &c.

61. **Hilipus decussatus.** (Tab. III. fig. 21.)

Heilipus decussatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 93 [1].

Hab. MEXICO (*coll. Chevrolat* [1]), Toxpam (*Sallé*).

In this species the prothorax has an oblique, angulated, white vitta on each side of the disc, and the elytra have a common, interrupted, X-shaped, white mark (extending from the humeri to the subapical callosities), and outside this a large, subtriangular, velvety-black patch. The upper surface is conspicuously granulate. The antennæ are inserted a little before the middle of the rostrum, which is long and curved, and closely punctured to the tip; the second joint of the funiculus is

much longer than the first. The two specimens received appear to be male and female.

62. **Hilipus adustus,** sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 22, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, opaque, black, the rostrum and antennæ piceous, the legs partly rufescent; the prothorax and elytra densely clothed with minute fulvo-cinereous and reddish-brown scales, the elytra variegated with black spots and streaks and the prothorax with a small, triangular, black mark on each side of the disc; the under surface densely squamose, the head and legs with piliform scales. Head foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, densely punctate; antennæ inserted before the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax broader than long, transversely convex, uneven, moderately rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, bisinuate at the base; very sparsely and finely granulate, and with a distinct prominence on each side of the disc. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the base subtruncate, the humeri rounded; the surface uneven, seriate-punctate, the interstices with scattered, small, smooth granules, the third, fifth, and seventh interruptedly costate. First ventral segment with a smooth, triangular, glabrous space in the middle behind. Tibiæ sharply mucronate at the inner apical angle, the hind pair strongly bisinuate within, so as to appear triangularly dilated at the middle.

Length 13, breadth 5 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*).

One specimen. This insect seems to be allied to the Brazilian *H. leoninus*, Boh. The following species, *H. lentiginosus*, is not unlike it, and has similar male-characters. The tibial claw in both sexes arises from near the outer apical angle, the tibiæ thus being "unguiculate" (instead of "mucronate"), in the sense of Lacordaire.

63. **Hilipus lentiginosus,** sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 23, ♀; 23 *a*, profile of head.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the head, rostrum, legs, and antennæ rufo-piceous; the prothorax and elytra variegated with a dense clothing of small fulvous and whitish scales, the latter forming an irregular patch on the disc of the prothorax and another on each flank, and an oblique fascia on the disc of each elytron before the middle and a transverse one beyond it, the elytra also with a curved, longitudinal, velvety-black streak on the disc between the fasciæ and some similarly-coloured marks near the apex; the scutellum with whitish scales; beneath thickly squamose, the legs with fulvous and whitish piliform scales. Head foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum not very stout, shining, feebly curved, finely and rather closely punctate towards the base, a little longer than the prothorax in the ♂, considerably more elongate in the ♀; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, sparsely and rather coarsely granulate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from a little below the humeri, which are rounded, the base sinuate, the apices conjointly rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices each with a scattered series of rather prominent, smooth, granular elevations. First ventral segment in the ♂ with a smooth, transverse, glabrous space in the middle at the apex, this being preceded by a dense patch of scales. Tibiæ mucronate, the hind pair strongly bisinuate within.

Length 10–12, breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

A male from Panama and a female from Nicaragua. Very like *H. adustus*, from

which it differs in the smoother and less thickened rostrum (♂ and ♀), the less uneven upper surface, the more closely granulate prothorax, and the sub-bifasciate elytra.

64. **Hilipus angulosus,** sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 24; 24 *a*, profile.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent, the upper surface thickly clothed with minute greyish scales, those on the scutellum whitish; the elytra each with a ⋀-shaped streak on the disc about the middle and three marks before the apex (the central one V-shaped) velvety-black, and a common, evanescent, whitish fascia on the apical declivity, the space between this and the dark anterior streak being clothed with brownish scales; the under surface, rostrum, and legs with whitish piliform scales. Head sulcate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, distinctly widening outwards, curved, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctured, towards the base obsoletely carinate in the middle and at the sides; antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax convex, transverse, moderately rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; the surface uneven, and very sparsely, irregularly, finely granulate. Elytra fully one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel in their anterior half, sinuato-truncate at the base, slightly emarginate at the apex, flattened along the suture, the humeri somewhat angular externally; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices with widely-scattered, irregularly-arranged, smooth granules, each of these bearing a short decumbent seta; the subapical callosities, and the third, fifth, and seventh interstices at about the middle, angularly or acutely raised, these elevations and the black fascia limiting a large flattened space on the apical declivity. Ventral surface very finely punctate, the first suture feebly bisinuate.

Length 11½, breadth 5 millim. (? ♂.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen only of this curious form has been obtained. There is a Brazilian insect very like it at the British Museum labelled with the MS. name *H. signatus*, a term already applied to a different species. The subapical callosities on the elytra are dentiform and very prominent.

65. **Hilipus strigipectus,** sp. n. (Tab. III. figg. 25, ♂; 25 *a*, metasternum.)

Oblong-ovate, slightly shining, piceous or rufo-piceous, maculated with black; the upper surface variegated with a somewhat dense clothing of small ashy, fulvous, and brownish scales, the ashy scales tending to form three streaks or a cruciform patch on the disc of the prothorax and two interrupted fasciæ on the elytra, the fulvous ones predominating on the head, on the sides of the prothorax, and on the scutellum, the elytra each with a small rounded or oval velvety-black patch on the disc beyond the middle; the under surface thickly clothed with coarse, fulvous or whitish, piliform scales, the legs with long, similarly-coloured hairs, the four hinder tibiæ with very long and fine hairs on the inner side towards the tip. Head densely punctured, shallowly foveate between the eyes, which are rather widely separated; rostrum feebly curved, shining, rugosely punctured—in the ♂ stout, widening outwards, about as long as the prothorax, and obsoletely carinate at the base, in the ♀ longer, more slender, and smoother at the tip; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax convex, nearly as long as broad, moderately rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front, strongly sinuate at the base; sparsely granulate, the anterior portion densely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, strongly sinuate at the base, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, flattened along the suture, and somewhat abruptly declivous at the sides, the humeri rounded and prominent; seriate-punctate and also granulate, the interstices transversely wrinkled, the third slightly raised. Metasternum very finely and closely transversely strigose, deeply sulcate down the middle, glabrous. Ventral segments closely punctate, the first shallowly depressed in the middle in front in the male. Tibiæ feebly mucronate.

First and second joints of the anterior tarsi with a pencil of very long fulvous hairs on their outer edge in the ♂.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$–10, breadth 4–$4\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*).

Three specimens. Closely allied to *H. quadrinodosus*, with which it agrees in the transversely strigose metasternum; but smaller and narrower, with more prominent humeri; the elytra less uneven and without a prominence on the third interstice, the velvety-black spot placed further from the apex; the rostrum not so stout. The strigose surface of the metasternum looks as if it might be used for stridulatory purposes. The dense brush of long hairs on the first and second joints of the anterior tarsi in the male is a very remarkable character.

66. **Hilipus punctipectus,** sp. n.

Extremely like *H. strigipectus*, but differing as follows:—The prothorax with a rather large patch of fulvous scales on each side at the base, the velvety-black patch on the disc of each elytron a little more elongate, the piliform scales on the under surface not so coarse, longer, and more abundant; the rostrum (♂) stouter and a little longer, densely rugose to the tip, so as to appear dull; the metasternum clothed with piliform scales like the rest of the under surface, closely and simply punctate, shallowly sulcate down the middle; first ventral segment (♂) impressed down the middle from the base to the apex; first and second joints of the anterior tarsi (♂) without brushes of long hair; the intermediate and hind tibiæ without additional long hairs on the inner side towards the apex.

Length 11, breadth $4\frac{2}{3}$ milim.

Hab. Mexico, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*).

One specimen, so like *H. strigipectus* as to be separable only by the characters mentioned, the general coloration and facies being almost exactly similar.

67. **Hilipus bioculatus.** (Tab. III. fig. 26, ♀.)

Heilipus bioculatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 49[1].

Hab. Mexico, Sierra de Durango, Motzorongo (*Flohr*), Vera Cruz (*coll. Chevrolat*[1]), San Andres Tuxtla, Toxpam, Chiapas (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); British Honduras, Belize, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Teleman, Chacoj, and San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*, *Richardson*); Costa Rica (*Mus. Brit.*), La Flor, Atlantic slope (*Biolley*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba, David (*Champion*).

A common species in Central America. It may be recognized by its comparatively broad short form and shining surface, the elytra each with a small, oval, velvety-black spot on the disc beyond the middle, this spot surrounded by a line of ochreous or whitish scales, the rest of the upper surface being sparsely clothed with narrow greyish or brownish scales. The first two ventral segments are convex, and unimpressed in both sexes.

68. **Hilipus cæcus,** sp. n. (Tab. III. fig. 27, ♀.)

Heilipus cæcus, Chevr. in litt.

Oblong-ovate, opaque, the granular elevations only shining, black, thickly clothed with brownish piliform scales, with a few whitish ones intermixed, these latter tending to form a sinuous interrupted line on either side of the prothorax, the elytra variegated with blackish scales, and each with a small, conspicuous, oblong or oval, velvety-black patch on the fourth interstice slightly beyond the middle, the scutellum clothed with white or pale ochreous scales; the under surface and legs with scattered, narrow, whitish scales. Head foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum slightly curved, moderately stout, considerably longer than the prothorax, thickly punctured towards the base; antennæ inserted before the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax much broader than long, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, sparsely granulate, the elevations smooth and transverse, without trace of median carina. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices with smooth, transverse, granular elevations, and transversely wrinkled towards the base. Metasternum foveolate along the outer margins. Ventral segments 1 and 2 rather convex, 1–4 sparsely and finely, and 5 coarsely, punctate, 1 unimpressed in the male.

Length 10–12, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*, *Trujillo*).

Sent in plenty from Jalapa. The specimens in the Sallé collection are labelled with the MS. name *H. cæcus*, Chevr. Allied to *H. bioculatus*, from which it differs in the opaque and more densely squamose upper surface, and in having the smooth, transverse, granular elevations on the elytra extending to the base, instead of being confined to the apical declivity, those on the prothorax being also more prominent. No definite male-characters are visible beneath. There is a *Hilipus* from Brazil very like *H. cæcus* in Dr. Sharp's collection labelled *H. fallax*, Sch., but this insect has the scales on the upper surface much less elongate, and the elevations on the elytra more transverse.

69. **Hilipus unifasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 1, ♀.)

Heilipus unifasciatus, Chevr. in litt.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black; variegated above with very small widely-scattered patches of whitish or ochreous, rather coarse piliform scales, and also with very minute, loosely-attached, narrow, brownish ones, the larger scales sometimes aggregated so as to form a narrow, irregular, sinuous, postmedian fascia on the elytra and a short median line at the base of the prothorax and a sinuous one on each side of its disc, the scutellum with whitish scales; the under surface very sparsely, and the legs more thickly, clothed with whitish piliform scales. Head closely punctured, foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved in the ♂, nearly as long as the head and prothorax, and closely or rugosely punctured towards the base, in the ♀ smoother at the tip and a little more elongate, the antennal grooves widely separated at the base beneath; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front and narrowed behind, strongly bisinuate at the base; sparsely granulate at the sides and towards the base, a space on the anterior part of the disc being impressed with intermixed, minute, and rather coarse punctures. Elytra one-third wider, and about two and one-half times longer, than the prothorax, sinuate at the base, gradually narrowing from the rounded, somewhat swollen humeri, conjointly rounded at the apex; deeply seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming finer and more scattered towards the apex, the interstices slightly wrinkled towards the base and in some specimens finely granulate on the apical

declivity. Sides of the metasternum and the apex of the fifth ventral segment coarsely foveolate, ventral segments 1–4 very sparsely, minutely punctate, 1 slightly depressed in the middle in the male.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$–11, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panzos (*Conradt, Champion*), Chacoj, San Juan, Senahu (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA (*Mus. Brit.*).

Var. The squamosity of the upper surface a little more abundant; the elytra more rugose towards the base, with the interstices faintly granulate, the punctures usually very coarse on the basal half. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra de Durango, Amatan, Motzorongo (*Flohr*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Misantla (*Höge*).

Of this variable species, which may be known by its shining and very sparsely squamose surface (approaching *H. bioculatus* in this respect), we have received a long series of specimens from within our limits, those from the Sallé collection being labelled *H. unifasciatus*, Chevr. There is an example of it, too, from Colombia, in Dr. Sharp's collection, ticketed *H. indistinctus*, Jekel. Very similar forms seem to be generally known under the name of *H. clavipes* (Fabr.); but I cannot reconcile our insect with Boheman's description of the Fabrician species, in which he says that it is of the length of *Cleonus sulcirostris*, and has the elytra four times as long as the thorax, &c. The minute brownish scales are easily abraded, the larger ones only being conspicuous. Compared with *H. bioculatus*, the present species is relatively narrower.

70. **Hilipus cinctipennis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, subopaque, black, the upper surface clothed with very fine, piliform, fulvous or brownish scales, the elytra each with a rather broad transverse fascia of coarser whitish or ochreous scales on the disc a little beyond the middle; the under surface and legs with scattered, whitish, piliform scales. Head deeply foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, short, not longer than the prothorax, closely punctured, smoother at the apex and along the middle; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax broader than long, moderately rounded at the sides, strongly bisinuate at the base, narrowed and constricted in front; subgranulate and also punctate at the sides and base, a space on the anterior part of the disc irregularly punctured (the entire surface, when viewed under a strong lens, densely minutely reticulate). Elytra about one-third wider than, and three times the length of, the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, somewhat compressed at the sides before the middle, strongly sinuate at the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded and a little swollen; seriate-punctate, the punctures on the apical declivity almost obsolete and replaced by scattered granular elevations, the interstices transversely wrinkled towards the base. Ventral segments 1–4 very sparsely, minutely punctate, 1 flattened or faintly depressed in the middle.

Length 9–$11\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$–$4\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Panzos (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

A single specimen from each locality (the one from Mexico being immature), evidently males, the rostrum being short and stout in all of them. Very like *H. unifasciatus*, but less shining, the prothorax and elytra without small scattered

patches of whitish scales, the fascia on the elytra broader, more transverse, and more distant from the apex, the punctures on the actual declivity almost obsolete and replaced by scattered granules, the prothorax less rounded at the sides. The tibiæ are sharply mucronate in the Mexican example, feebly so in the others.

71. **Hilipus crux-alba,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 2, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, somewhat shining, black or pitchy-black, variegated above with small scattered patches of coarse, piliform, fulvous scales, and also with very minute brownish ones, the elytra each with a large, irregular, cruciform patch of intermixed coarse, whitish and fulvous scales on the disc beyond the middle; the pleura with coarse, and the rest of the under surface and the legs with piliform whitish scales. Head closely punctate, deeply foveate between the eyes, the latter rather widely separated; rostrum curved, in the ♂ stout, not longer than the prothorax, and rugosely punctured to the tip, in the ♀ more slender, as long as the head and prothorax, and smoother towards the tip, the antennal grooves rapidly descending and somewhat narrowly separated at the base beneath; antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum in the ♂, much further back in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, broadly and deeply emarginate at the apex (so as to appear to have rather prominent ocular lobes); somewhat closely granulate, the apex closely punctate, and sometimes with a faint, abbreviated, median carina. Elytra one-half broader than, and two and one-half times the length of, the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; very coarsely and closely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, somewhat raised, transversely wrinkled, and finely granulate. Beneath very sparsely, minutely punctate, the sides of the metasternum and the apex of the first ventral segment foveolate, the first segment unimpressed in both sexes.

Length 9–10, breadth 4–4½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa, Misantla (*Höge*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Nine specimens. It is possible that these may prove to be a form of *H. tugusti*, which is also said to have somewhat prominent ocular lobes to the prothorax; but as Boheman does not mention the granulation of the elytra, &c., our insect must be treated as distinct for the present. The rapidly-descending scrobes, the closer granulation of the upper surface, the large cruciform patch on the disc of each elytron, the more deeply emarginate apex of the prothorax, &c., readily separate *H. crux-alba* from *H. unifasciatus*. *H. albosignatus*, Kirsch, from Bogota, must also be a nearly-allied form.

72. **Hilipus scutellaris,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 3.)

Oblong-ovate, slightly shining, black, the head, rostrum, legs, and antennæ more or less piceous or rufo-piceous, the upper surface variegated with narrow fulvous and blackish scales; the elytra each with a subtriangular velvety-black or dark brown patch on the disc beyond the middle, this being followed by two or three small pure white spots, and sometimes preceded by a single one, and with several small white spots along the outer margin, there being also one on the mesepimera; the prothorax with a small white spot at the base on each side and one in front of the anterior coxæ, the scutellum also clothed with white scales; the under surface and legs very sparsely clothed with narrow whitish scales. Head closely punctured, foveate or sulcate between the eyes, which are somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum curved, moderately stout, much longer than the prothorax, thickly punctured to the middle; antennæ inserted near the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus a little longer than 1. Prothorax convex, broader than long, bisinuate at the base, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, sparsely conspicuously granulate, without trace of central ridge. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the

base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate and finely granulate, the interstices transversely wrinkled. Metasternum deeply foveate along the outer edge. Venter convex towards the base, segments 1–4 almost smooth, unimpressed.

Length 11–13, breadth $4\frac{3}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Six examples, probably including both sexes, the males of some of the allied forms (*H. bioculatus* and *H. cœcus*) also having the first ventral segment unimpressed. The present species is very like *H. nigrofasciatus*; but is narrower and less robust, the eyes are not contiguous above, the prothorax has two white spots at the base and is more coarsely granulate, the outer edges only of the metasternum are foveolate, &c.

73. **Hilipus pulverulentus,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 4.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, rufo-piceous, the head, rostrum, and tarsi rufescent; the upper surface (the head excepted) somewhat thickly clothed with tawny scales, the legs and under surface with long piliform scales. Head foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum moderately stout, curved, one-half longer than the prothorax, closely and finely punctured towards the base; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club longer than the five preceding joints united. Prothorax much broader than long, convex, rounded at the sides, constricted and considerably narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; the surface, except for a narrow space along the middle behind, finely and rather sparsely granulate, the interspaces densely, minutely punctate. Elytra one-fourth wider than the prothorax, strongly sinuate at the base, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely wrinkled and finely granulate. First ventral segment faintly depressed down the middle behind.

Length $12\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 5 millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen, probably a female, though the first ventral segment is distinctly impressed in the middle. Chiefly distinguishable by the dense uniform tawny clothing of the prothorax, scutellum, and elytra, the strongly-sinuate base of the latter, and the finely-granulated upper surface. *H. pulverulentus* is closely allied to the South-American *H. pertyi*, Schönh. (=*rufipes*, Boh.), but differs from it in having the squamosity of the elytra uniformly tawny (instead of variegate with black and white), and the elytra themselves less elongate.

74. **Hilipus fulvisquamis,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 5, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, rufo-piceous, the rostrum and legs sometimes rufescent; the upper surface somewhat thickly clothed with bright fulvous piliform scales, which on the pronotum are concentrated into two broad oblique vittæ (a space down the middle and the flanks being very sparsely squamose); the elytra with a small spot or transverse mark on the disc a little beyond the middle, sometimes extending outward to near the margin, and usually a small spot immediately behind the subapical callosities, black; the legs and under surface sparsely clothed with whitish and fulvous piliform scales. Head foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum feebly curved, stout, and about one-fourth longer than the prothorax in the ♂, a little longer and more slender in the ♀, rather closely punctured towards the base; antennæ inserted a little before the apex of the rostrum in the ♂, further back in the ♀, joint 2 of the funiculus longer than 1 (♂), or 1 and 2 subequal in length (♀).

Prothorax broader than long, moderately rounded at the sides, considerably narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base, sparsely granulate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely wrinkled and also granulate. Ventral segment 1 in the ♂ shallowly grooved down the middle, and with a dense oblong patch of ochreous and white scales on each side of the depression; in the ♀ sometimes depressed along the middle behind. Tibiæ mucronate in the ♀, obsoletely so in the ♂.

Length 9½–12, breadth 3⅔–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 4000 feet, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Eleven specimens. Not unlike *H. pulverulentus*, but narrower and less robust, the prothorax narrower, less rounded at the sides, and with the fulvous clothing more or less concentrated into two broad converging vittæ on the disc; the elytra less sinuate at the base, and with a transverse black mark or fascia beyond the middle (sometimes reduced to a small spot), and usually a spot beyond it.

75. **Hilipus hyperoides,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the legs and antennæ in part piceous or rufo-piceous; the upper surface somewhat thickly clothed with fulvous scales, with some whitish ones intermixed, the latter concentrated into a small patch on the disc of each elytron beyond the middle and also covering the scutellum; the under surface and legs with scattered, whitish, piliform scales. Head closely punctured, foveate between the eyes, which are widely separated; rostrum moderately stout, curved—in the ♂ about as long as the prothorax and closely punctured throughout, in the ♀ a little longer, more slender, and smoother at the tip; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, abruptly constricted and narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; closely granulate at the sides, sparsely and transversely so on the disc. Elytra one-half wider than, and three times as long as, the prothorax, sinuate at the base, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded and somewhat swollen; deeply seriate-punctate, the interstices broad, granulate on the apical declivity, the outer ones granulate and transversely rugose. Metasternum and ventral segments 1–4 very sparsely, minutely punctate, the first segment unimpressed in both sexes, the metasternum short, foveolate along the outer margin. Legs comparatively short, the tibiæ feebly mucronate.

Length 8, breadth 3¾ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Santecomapan in Oaxaca (*Sallé*); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*).

Two rather worn specimens. This species resembles *H. bioculatus* in general shape, except that it is smaller and less convex, and has relatively shorter elytra. The amount of white squamosity is variable, it being more abundant in the Mexican insect than in the one from Honduras.

76. **Hilipus sulcifer,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 6, ♂; 6 *a*, terminal ventral segments, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, black or piceous, the antennæ and legs sometimes partly rufescent; mottled above with a somewhat dense clothing of fulvous and whitish scales, the latter often aggregated so as to form an oblique stripe on the outer part of the elytra below the base and a common apical patch, the elytra with a spot on the outer part of the disc beyond the middle (in some specimens large and sharply defined, in others indistinct), an oblong one close to the suture at the apex, and sometimes several others on the apical half, black; the under surface and legs thickly clothed with whitish and fulvous scales. Head rugosely punctured and not or feebly foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum in the ♂ stout, feebly curved, as long as or longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctured and obsoletely quadricarinate towards the base, smoother at the tip, that of the ♀ a little longer and smoother, the

antennal grooves in both sexes rapidly descending and closed behind; antennæ inserted slightly before the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus distinctly shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, more or less rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front; coarsely or finely granulate, and with a short, conspicuous, median carina at the middle. Elytra moderately long, one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, flattened on the disc, with the third interstice often more or less costate, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices granulate and usually transversely rugose. Metasternum long, foveolate at the sides. Ventral segments somewhat closely, finely punctate, the fifth with a sharply-defined, deep, narrow sulcus down the middle in both sexes, the first furnished with two backwardly-projecting matted tufts of fulvous piliform scales at the middle behind in the ♂.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–9, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*), Ventanas in Durango (*Forrer*), Jalapa, Cordova (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Chacoj, Teleman, Mirandilla, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

The twenty-one specimens referred to this species agree in having the fifth ventral segment sulcate down the middle and the second joint of the funiculus shorter than the first; but there is great variation amongst them in the sculpture and coloration of the prothorax and elytra (the smoothest specimens having the prothorax straighter at the base and less rounded at the sides), and in the relative length and sculpture of the rostrum. The extreme forms were obtained with the more typical ones at several localities, and there can be little doubt that they all belong to one variable species. *H. sulcifer* resembles *H. trinotatus* in general facies, except that it is much smaller.

77. **Hilipus penicillatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 7, ♀; 7 *a*, part of under surface, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black or piceous, the legs and antennæ sometimes partly rufescent; thickly clothed with small, rounded, greyish-brown scales, the prothorax with intermixed piliform scales, the elytra more or less mottled with ochreous or whitish towards the apex, and each with a transverse or Λ-shaped velvety-black mark on the disc beyond the middle, and a short black streak or triangular mark near the suture before the apex, the scales on the scutellum whitish; the under surface and legs thickly clothed with ochreous or whitish scales, those on the pleura mostly rounded, the others piliform. Head rugosely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes, the latter somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum in the ♂ very stout, moderately curved, not longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctured and tri- or quadricarinate at the base, in the ♀ a little longer and smoother, the antennal grooves descending to the lower angle of the eye and closed behind; antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum in the ♂, further back in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, convex, moderately rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; rather coarsely granulate, without trace of median carina. Elytra one-half wider than, and three times the length of, the prothorax, parallel in their basal half, subtruncate at the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded and rather prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely wrinkled, the third interruptedly costate, and all of them with smooth scattered granular elevations, each bearing a long decumbent seta. Metasternum and venter very minutely punctate, with scattered coarse punctures, these being deeply impressed on the second ventral segment; first ventral segment broadly produced in the middle behind in both sexes, and with two matted tufts of ochreous piliform scales in the middle at the apex in the ♂.

Length 5–$7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Fourteen specimens, one only being from Guatemala. This species, except that it is very much smaller, has the same general shape and coloration as *H. angulosus*, in which the apex of the first ventral segment is slightly produced in the centre behind. In the setigerous elytra it resembles *H. asperatus*, &c.

The following species is unknown to me. It may belong to *Hilipinus*.

78. **Hilipus tugusti.**

Heilipus tugusti, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 45 [1].

Hab. Mexico (*coll. Chevrolat* [1]).

I am unable to certainly identify this species amongst our material, and the type of it cannot be found in the Chevrolat collection at Stockholm. It is described as nigro-piceous in colour, variegated above with yellowish piliform scales, the elytra with a large, transverse, fulvous patch far beyond the middle. The prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, closely granulate throughout, and with rather prominent ocular lobes. The elytra one-half broader than, and nearly three times as long as, the prothorax, with the sides straight to beyond the middle, and then convergent to the apex, which is rounded; rather deeply and closely seriate-punctate, with the interstices narrow, subconvex, and transversely rugose.

In my remarks under *H. belti* (anteà, p. 15) mention is made of a nearly allied form with a peculiarly shaped prothorax: a second specimen of this insect has since come to hand, and a description of it is therefore appended:—

14 (A). **Hilipus compressicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 8, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, a broad space extending across the entire disc of the prothorax and the incrassate portion of the femora rufous; the elytra with numerous, irregular, whitish, transverse spots and markings, the latter tending to form two common angulated fasciæ, one before, the other beyond the middle. Head foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, sparsely punctate towards the base. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, sinuously narrowed behind and constricted and much narrowed in front, the disc broadly and obliquely depressed on each side before the middle (the depression extending inward from the lateral constriction), the base very strongly bisinuate, the surface sparsely, irregularly punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, seriate-punctate, the interstices faintly transversely wrinkled. Venter with a broad depression extending down the middle of segments 1 and 2.

Length 16–17, breadth $6\frac{1}{4}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*); Costa Rica, Chirripo, Atlantic slope (*Biolley*).

Two males, agreeing perfectly *inter se*. Distinguishable at a glance from *H. belti* by the shorter, broader, compressed prothorax, with rounded sides and more strongly

bisinuate base, the elytra with somewhat differently arranged markings and deeper punctures, and the metasternum wholly black *.

ARNITICUS.

Arniticus, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 96.
Parameleus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1892, p. 33.

In the species referred to this genus the anterior opening of the scrobes is visible from above, the scrobes themselves extending forwards at the base of the rostrum beneath, so as to receive the first joint of the funiculus, being, in fact, ✓-shaped in both sexes. The antennæ are inserted near the apex of the rostrum in both male and female. The tibiæ are more or less distinctly mucronate at the inner apical angle (at least in the females), the claw arising from about the middle of the apical margin in the female, and from at or near the inner angle in the male.

Arniticus includes several South-American forms described by Pascoe and Faust, as well as *Hilipus lituratus* and *H. perturbatus*, Boh., *H. arrogans*, Pasc., and others. Two are now added from within our limits.

1. **Arniticus cingulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 9, ♂; 9 *a*, profile of head and rostrum; 9 *b*, front tibia, ♂; 10, front tibia, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black or piceous, the upper surface variegated with ochreous, whitish, and black scales, the whitish scales forming two narrow, sinuous, oblique vittæ on the prothorax, a triangular spot on the scutellum, and an irregular humeral patch and a broad curved, transverse, ante-apical fascia on the elytra; the under surface and legs with scattered ochreous or whitish scales. Head rugose, feebly foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum about one-third longer than the prothorax, stout, moderately curved, rugose almost to the tip; joint 2 of the funiculus twice as long as 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, slightly constricted before the apex and subparallel behind; rather sparsely granulate, and with a sharply-defined incomplete median carina. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the sutural angles somewhat pointed, the humeri rounded externally and truncate in front; deeply seriate-punctate, the interstices more or less convex, each with a somewhat closely placed series of setigerous granular elevations. Venter broadly depressed down the middle towards the base in the ♂. Tibiæ with the claw arising from the inner angle in the ♂, mucronate in the ♀.

Length 10–13½, breadth 4–6 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Cerro Zunil, San Isidro, Panajachel, Mirandilla (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera (*Champion*).

Found in abundance at Cerro Zunil and sparingly elsewhere, all the localities being on the Pacific slope. The coloration is somewhat variable, four of the specimens (from Panajachel, Mirandilla, San Isidro, and Chiriqui respectively) having the light markings pale ochreous, instead of white. *A. cingulatus* is extremely like the Colombian *A. lituratus* (Boh.), but that insect has a much broader prothorax, and the elytral setæ shorter and less conspicuous.

* *Erratum*:—In the description of *H. belti* (antcà, p. 15)—*For* "side-pieces of the metasternum rufous," *read* "metasternum, the side-pieces excepted, rufous."

2. **Arniticus setiger,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 11, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous, the upper surface variegated with ochreous, whitish, and black scales, the whitish scales forming a triangular spot on the scutellum, a small spot at the base of the fifth interstice of the elytra, and a narrow, curved, transverse, more or less distinct fascia on the disc of the latter beyond the middle; the under surface and legs clothed with ochreous scales. Head rugose, feebly foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum stout, moderately curved, about one-third longer than the prothorax, longitudinally rugose, smoother at the tip in the ♀; joint 2 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed anteriorly and slightly constricted before the apex; sparsely granulate and with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel to near the middle, conjointly rounded at the apex, the sutural angles somewhat pointed, the humeri rounded; deeply seriate-punctate, the interstices somewhat convex, each with a widely scattered series of granular elevations, these being furnished posteriorly with a long, semierect, stout, pallid seta. Venter broadly depressed down the middle towards the base in the ♂. Tibiæ with the claw arising from the inner angle in the ♂, mucronate in the ♀.

Length $9\frac{1}{4}$–10, breadth 4–$4\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Frontera in Tabasco (*Höge*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Var.? The curved whitish fascia on each elytron reduced to a small spot on the middle of the disc, the interstitial granules larger and fewer in number. (♂.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*).

Seven examples of the typical form, and two of the variety, which should perhaps be treated as a separate species. Very like *A. cingulatus*, but less elongate, the prothorax more rounded at the sides and without distinct vittæ, the elytra with fewer granular elevations in the interstitial series and these bearing longer and stouter setæ. From *A. perturbatus* (Boh.) it differs in having a more distinctly carinate prothorax and longer elytral setæ.

HILIPINUS, gen. nov.

Scrobes partly visible from above, open and extending forward on the inner side beneath, in the ♂ reaching to at least the middle of the rostrum, and receiving the whole or part of the funiculus, and sometimes the club also, in the ♀ receiving the basal joint only of the funiculus. Tibial claw arising from the inner apical angle of the tibia in the ♂, and from near the middle of the apical margin in the ♀, the inner apical angle mucronate in the ♀. Tibiæ usually more or less sulcate on their outer edge, and the rostrum also on either side above. The other characters as in *Hilipus*.

This group of species, the characters of which were in part noticed by Lacordaire (Gen. Col. vi. p. 457, nota 4), includes *Heilipus ascius* and *H. cadivus*, Germ., *H. corruptor*, *H. dahlbomi*, *H. maculosus*, *H. lacordairei*, *H. granicostatus*, *H. medioximus*, *H. egenus*, *H. bartelsi*, *H. friesi*, *H. integellus*, *H. punctatoscabratus*, and *H. ziegleri*, Boh., *H. mortuus*, Thoms., *H. occultus* and *H. tetraspilotus*, Pasc., and others. The males are easily distinguishable from those of the allied genera by the extended antennal grooves on the underside of the rostrum; the females, however, have these grooves ✓-shaped, as in both sexes of *Arniticus*, from which genus they may in most cases be separated by the laterally sulcate rostrum or the more or less

sulcate tibiæ. The antennæ are inserted in both sexes near the apex of the rostrum. The humeri in many of the species are angular in front. The rostrum in the male has two prominences at the base beneath, these sometimes forming sharp teeth. The tibiæ are deeply sulcate in many of the species, and shallowly so in others, the sulci, however, are occasionally absent; their apical armature is similar to that of the species here placed in Sect. II. of *Hilipus*.

Scrobes (♂) strongly sinuous beneath, very deep, extending so far forward as to receive the whole of the antennæ . . . . . Species 1.
Scrobes (♂) moderately sinuous or subparallel beneath, deep, a little less extended, not receiving the antennal club.
  Humeri truncate or obtuse in front; tibiæ with or without groove on their outer edge . . . . . Species 2–8.
  Humeri more or less angular in front; tibiæ sulcate . . . . . Species 9–14.
Scrobes (♂) shallower and abbreviated beneath, receiving the basal joints only of the funiculus.
  Humeri obtuse in front; tibiæ sulcate . . . . . Species 15.
  Humeri more or less angular in front; tibiæ sulcate or flattened on their outer edge . . . . . Species 16–18.

1. **Hilipinus ingens,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 12, ♂; 12 *a*, profile of head and rostrum; 12 *b*, rostrum from beneath.)

Elongate, broad, robust, black, variegated above with minute fulvous scales, with still smaller scales intermixed; the under surface and legs also clothed with fulvous scales, those on the pleura and the sides of the venter coarser than the rest. Head densely, rugulosely punctured, not foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum very stout, broad, feebly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctured to the tip and indefinitely tricarinate, laterally sulcate, the scrobes in great part visible from above and forming deep sinuous furrows beneath for the reception of the funiculus and club; joint 2 of the funiculus considerably longer than 1. Prothorax transverse, feebly bisinuate at the base and deeply emarginate at the apex, the sides almost straight behind and arcuate and converging anteriorly, strongly constricted in front; the surface densely, very minutely punctate and also very finely granulate, with an interrupted median carina. Elytra one-fifth wider than, and three and one-half times as long as, the prothorax, moderately convex to the middle and flattened on the disc thence to the apex, the sides subparallel to beyond the basal half, the apices a little produced at the sutural angle, the humeri rounded externally and truncate in front; shallowly and rather finely seriate-punctate, the interstices broad, densely rugulose, and minutely granulate. Venter closely, finely punctate, the first and second segments very broadly depressed down the middle. Tibiæ shallowly sulcate.

Length 21½, breadth 9 millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chacoj in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

One specimen. This species, which is more elongate in form than the allied *H. ascius* and *H. biguttatus*, is remarkable from the fact of having the rostrum sufficiently sulcate beneath to receive the entire antenna in repose, the sulci curving outwards towards the apex of the rostrum and widely separated at its base. *H. corruptor* (Boh.), from Brazil, is very like *H. ingens*, but the rostrum in the male of the latter is not nearly so stout, and has the funicular grooves parallel.

2. **Hilipinus biguttatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 13, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, subopaque, black, densely clothed with narrow, minute, intermixed fulvous and cinereous scales, each elytron with a very large, velvety, brownish-black lateral patch a little beyond the middle, the prothorax with indications of an oblique line of pallid scales on either side of the disc; the under surface and legs with scattered ochreous or whitish piliform scales, the tip of the abdomen, the apices of the tibiæ, and the soles of the tarsi with fulvous hairs. Head rugulosely punctured, not foveate between the eyes, which are widely separated; rostrum very stout, broad, feebly curved, slightly longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctured and tricarinate, smoother at the tip, sulcate laterally, the scrobes in great part visible from above and forming broad deep furrows beneath for the reception of the funiculus, these becoming divergent towards the apex; joint 2 of the funiculus twice as long as 1. Prothorax transverse, gradually and arcuately narrowing from a little before the base to the apex, constricted in front, the apex broadly and deeply emarginate, the base feebly bisinuate; closely and finely granulate, with indications of an abbreviated median carina. Elytra rather convex, about one-fifth wider than, and three times the length of, the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the apices mucronate, the humeri rounded externally and truncate in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices broad, transversely rugulose, and finely granulate. Ventral segments finely, rather sparsely punctate, the first broadly depressed in the middle.

Length 18, breadth 8 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Chiriqui (*coll. Godman & Salvin*).

One specimen. A close ally of the Brazilian *H. ascius* (Germ.), differing from that species in its broader form, the presence of a very large, lateral, brownish-black, velvety patch on each elytron, and the broader and deeper sulci on the underside of the rostrum in the male.

3. **Hilipinus laticollis,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 14, ♀.)

Oblong, robust, slightly shining, black or piceous; thickly clothed with minute scales, which are mostly fulvous in colour, the elytra with a common, indeterminate, transverse, blackish-brown fascia at about the middle followed by a whitish one, and also with a few scattered whitish scales, the scutellum clothed with whitish scales; the under surface and legs with fulvous piliform scales. Head densely rugose, not foveate, the eyes rather widely separated; rostrum (♂) broad, very stout, a little longer than the prothorax, longitudinally rugose and also carinate, laterally sulcate, the antennal grooves in great part visible from above, (♀) a little longer, narrower, and much smoother towards the tip; joint 2 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 1. Prothorax transverse, broad, deeply emarginate at the apex, feebly bisinuate at the base, the sides rounded anteriorly, almost straight behind, and constricted in front; closely and very finely granulate, with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra about one-fifth wider than, and three times the length of, the prothorax, moderately convex, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded and considerably produced at the apex, with the sutural angle slightly dentiform, the humeri rounded externally and truncate in front; closely seriate-punctate, the interstices somewhat convex, transversely rugulose, and very finely granulate. Venter sparsely punctate, the first and second segments very broadly depressed down the middle in the male.

Length 14–15½, breadth 5⅘–6½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*).

Two males and two females. Smaller and less elongate than *H. ingens*, and more oblong than *H. biguttatus* and *H. ascius*, and differing from all three in the maculation of the elytra, these having an irregular, common, dark fascia at about the middle followed by a whitish one. The prothorax is very broad, as in *H. ingens*, but less

abruptly constricted in front. *H. maculosus* (Boh.), from Brazil, is also an allied, broader form.

4. **Hilipinus alternatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, slightly shining, black; the head and prothorax variegated with small fulvous scales, the scutellum clothed with whitish ones; the elytra thickly clothed with fulvous scales, and each with a subquadrate brownish-black spot about the middle of the disc and a smaller subtriangular one near the apex, the striæ with alternate brownish-black and whitish spots, the base with a fulvous spot near the shoulder; the under surface and legs clothed with fulvous and whitish scales. Head densely, rugosely punctate, not foveate, the eyes rather widely separated; rostrum stout, a little longer than the prothorax, feebly curved, sparsely punctate, much smoother towards the tip, deeply sulcate laterally; joint 2 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 1. Prothorax transverse, deeply emarginate at the apex, feebly bisinuate at the base, the sides moderately rounded, constricted and much narrowed in front; closely granulate and with an interrupted median carina. Elytra about one-fourth wider than, and three times the length of, the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded externally and truncate in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices finely granulate. Venter sparsely, minutely punctate, with coarser punctures intermixed, the first segment depressed down the middle behind.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $5\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Torola (*Champion*).

One specimen, from the "tierra caliente" of the Pacific slope, evidently a female (to judge from the form of the rostrum), though it has a depression on the first ventral segment. This species is a close ally of *H. laticollis*, but is much smaller, and has less elongate and very differently marked elytra, each of the striæ being maculated with small whitish spots alternating with oblong brownish-black ones, there being also a conspicuous subquadrate blackish spot on the middle of the disc. From similarly-coloured varieties of *H. punctatoscabratus* the broader form and more robust build, and the less rugose elytral interstices, sufficiently distinguish it.

5. **Hilipinus punctatoscabratus.** (Tab. IV. fig. 15, ♂.)

Heilipus punctatoscabratus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 105[1].
Var. *Heilipus biplagiatus,* Chevr. in litt.[2].

Hab. MEXICO * (*coll. Chevrolat*[1]), Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*), Toxpam, Juquila (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Misantla, Tapachula (*Höge*), Atoyac, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Volcan de Atitlan, Capetillo, Purula, Panima, Teleman (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Dr. Aurivillius has been kind enough to lend us the type (♂) of this very variable species, which is not uncommon in Mexico and Guatemala. The elytra are elongate, not much wider than the prothorax, subparallel to the middle and then gradually narrowed to the apex, which is broadly produced and often dentiform at the sutural

* The type is labelled as from "Toulepec," as stated by Boheman, but this is probably a mistake for "Tultepec."

angle. The rostrum is stout, rugose, and more or less carinate in the male, smoother and more slender in the female. The upper surface is more or less variegated with fulvous, whitish or greyish, and brown scales, and there is always a line of pallid scales on each side of the base of the prothorax, a similarly-coloured patch on the scutellum, and another at the base of the elytra near the shoulder, each elytron often having a large irregular black patch (particularly noticeable in immature specimens, but not visible in the type) on the middle of the disc: specimens thus marked are labelled *H. biplagiatus*, Chevr., in the Sallé collection. The males have a broad depression down the middle of the first or first and second ventral segments. In some specimens the tibiæ are faintly sulcate. The species varies greatly in size, from 7–12 millim. in length and 3–5 millim. in breadth. A female of large size from Purula, Guatemala, has the elytra very much broader than the prothorax, with a sharply defined black patch on the disc of each, and the sutural angles produced into a long tooth; it may belong to a different species. A pair from Capetillo are very small and narrow, and these also may have to be separated.

6. **Hilipinus mucronatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, moderately broad, black, the femora and tibiæ in part obscurely rufescent; somewhat thickly clothed with minute fuscous scales, the prothorax with a very small ochreous spot at the base on each side, the elytra with a large rounded velvety-black patch on the disc beyond the middle, followed by two or three small ochreous spots, and also with a few other scattered similar spots; the legs and under surface with scattered, minute, fulvous, piliform scales. Head rugosely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes; rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, much longer than the prothorax, sulcate laterally, closely, finely punctate, the punctuation becoming rugose towards the base. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, and narrowing from a little before the base to the apex, constricted in front, the base almost straight; the surface closely and somewhat coarsely granulate, with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra about one-half wider, and three and one-third times longer, than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the apices broadly produced and conjointly rounded, each furnished with a rather long blunt tooth near the sutural angle, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose and granulate throughout. Legs elongate. First ventral segment depressed in the middle.

Length 13½, breadth 6 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Colonia (*Flohr*).

One specimen. Nearly allied to *H. punctatoscabratus*, but larger and with a much longer rostrum than in the female of that species; the elytra separately mucronate at the apex, and with a large, rounded, velvety-black patch on the disc followed by two or three small ochreous spots.

7. **Hilipinus scabiosus,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 16, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, broad, moderately shining, black, the antennæ piceous; the base of the rostrum, the prothorax, scutellum, and elytra clothed with scattered ochreous scales, which tend to form longitudinal streaks on the disc of the latter towards the apex, where they are intermixed with some white ones, the rest of the upper surface clothed with minute fuscous scales; the legs and under surface thickly, and the middle of the metasternum and the venter sparsely, clothed with ochreous scales. Head rugosely punctured, not

foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, rugosely punctured and tricarinate towards the base, almost smooth at the tip, sulcate laterally; joint 2 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 1. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed in front and slightly so behind, the sides rounded; coarsely and closely granulate throughout, with an incomplete median carina. Elytra about one-third wider than the prothorax, comparatively short, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded externally and truncate in front; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugose and also granulate. Ventral surface coarsely, sparsely punctate. Legs short and stout, the tibiæ feebly mucronate.

Length 11, breadth 5 millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Recognizable by its short broad form, peculiar coloration, closely granulate prothorax, and densely squamose legs.

8. **Hilipinus fusiformis,** sp. n.

Subfusiform, moderately shining, piceous, the head, rostrum, and legs more or less rufescent; the upper surface (? abraded) with a few scattered ochreous scales, which are aggregated into an oblique line on each side of the prothorax and two minute spots on the outer part of the disc of each elytron (one at one-third from the base, and the other at one-third from the apex); the under surface with scattered whitish and ochreous scales, the ventral surface and legs with whitish piliform scales. Head densely punctate, shallowly impressed between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum (♂) broad and stout, curved towards the tip, slightly longer than the prothorax, densely, rugosely punctate from the base to the apex, conspicuously carinate down the middle, and sulcate at the sides, the grooves beneath separated at the base by two flattened dentiform prominences; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax transverse, subconical, closely granulate, the elevations here and there obliquely confluent on the disc, and with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra convex, rather more than three times the length of, and about one-third wider than, the prothorax, considerably produced at the apex, gradually narrowing from the base, the humeri truncate in front and rounded externally, the subapical callosities not prominent; coarsely and closely seriate-punctate, the interstices smooth and narrow, and on the apical declivity finely granulate. Ventral segments (♂) 1–5 sparsely, minutely punctate, 1 and 2 with a broad depression down the middle, and 5 depressed on each side. Tibiæ deeply sulcate on their outer edge.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. In the sulcate tibiæ and the grooving of the underside of the rostrum this species agrees with *H. sulcirostris* and *H. sulcicrus*, from which it differs in the conical prothorax, the shorter second joint of the funiculus, and the obtuse humeri, the elytra themselves being more convex and gradually narrowing from the base. Viewed in profile, the rostrum is sinuous on its lower edge, this being due to the funicular grooves extending outwards towards the apex.

9. **Hilipinus quadrimaculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 17, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, slightly shining, piceous or rufous; the prothorax with an oblique vitta on each side, and the elytra with a rounded or transverse patch at the sides below the shoulders and a rather broad transverse fascia on the disc some distance before the apex, whitish or pale ochreous; the rest of the upper surface clothed with minute scattered ochreous scales; the under surface and legs with scattered narrow white scales, the cilia at the outer apical angles of the four hinder tibiæ blackish. Head densely punctured, without distinct fovea between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum a little longer

than the prothorax, curved, very stout, rugosely punctured except at the tip, sulcate laterally, the antennal grooves in the ♂ extending sinuously forwards beneath; joint 1 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 2. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, considerably narrowed in front and slightly so behind; granulate, and sometimes with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra moderately long, a little flattened on the disc, subparallel at the base, about one-third wider than the prothorax, the humeri rounded externally and subangular in front, the apices somewhat produced and with the sutural angle pointed; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow and more or less granulate. Tibiæ more or less sulcate along their outer edge. First ventral segment sulcate down the middle in the male.

Length 9–13½, breadth 3½–5¼ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Tumbador and Cerro Zunil, 4000 to 5000 feet (*Champion*).

Found in plenty on the Pacific slope. A close ally of *H. integellus* (Boh.), but with very different and much more definite whitish markings, these consisting of two sharply-limited spots or fasciæ on each elytron and a submarginal vitta on either side of the prothorax.

10. **Hilipinus humeralis,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 18, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, subopaque, piceous or rufo-piceous; the prothorax with an oblique vitta on each side, and the elytra with a small spot at the shoulder and a large triangular one below it (the two often coalescent and forming a short curved stripe), as well as a broad transverse fascia on the disc some distance before the apex, whitish or pale ochreous; the rest of the upper surface clothed with minute scattered ochreous scales; the under surface and legs with scattered, narrow, white scales, the cilia at the apex of the four hinder tibiæ ochreous. Head closely punctured, not or obsoletely foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum about one-third longer than the prothorax, curved, very stout, rugosely punctured, except at the tip, sulcate laterally; joint 1 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 2. Prothorax much broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front and slightly narrowed behind; granulate, and with a smooth median carina. Elytra moderately long, subparallel at the base, about one-third wider than the prothorax, the humeri rounded externally and subangular in front, the apices somewhat produced and with the sutural angle pointed; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices granulate. First ventral segment sulcate down the middle in the male. Tibiæ obsoletely sulcate on their outer edge.

Length 8½–11½, breadth 3¼–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Purula (*Champion*).

Found in numbers at Cerro Zunil with *H. quadrimaculatus*, of which at first sight it would appear to be nothing more than a varietal form; apart, however, from the additional humeral spot, which is often confluent with the second one, the prothorax is more transverse, and the subapical fascia on the elytra is much broader, forming a large transverse-oval patch on the middle of the disc.

11. **Hilipinus integellus.** (Tab. IV. fig. 19, ♀.)

Heilipus integellus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 44 (♀)[1].

Hab. MEXICO[1], Toxpam (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This is one of several closely allied forms, distinguishable by the antennal grooves extending forward along the middle of the rostrum beneath, the more or less sulcate

tibiæ (a character overlooked by Boheman), and the anteriorly prominent humeri. The prothorax is transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted in front, granulate, with a median carina and two irregular, narrow, sinuous, evanescent, ochreous vittæ. The elytra are considerably produced at the apex, coarsely seriate-punctate, with the interstices granulate; the markings are sordid-ochreous in colour, and chiefly consist of a large irregular patch on the outer part of the disc before the middle, from which a branch extends forward to the base, a large angulated or cruciform patch on the disc before the apex, and, sometimes, an apical spot. The first ventral segment is deeply depressed down the middle in the male, and the fifth very coarsely punctured. The head is rugosely punctured, not foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated. The rostrum in the male is about as long as the prothorax, very stout, densely, rugosely punctured, and towards the base carinate and laterally sulcate, the antennal grooves extending far forward along the middle beneath, and forming deep sulci for the reception of the funiculus.

12. **Hilipinus sulcicrus,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 20, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, slightly shining; piceous or rufo-piceous, the prothorax with a broad curved vitta on each side, the elytra with a very broad, irregular, sinuous, more or less interrupted, band extending from just within the humeri to the suture a little before the apex, and the head with a few scales between the eyes, white or whitish; the rest of the upper surface with minute ochreous scales, the under surface and legs with narrow white scales. Head closely punctured, not or obsoletely foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctured almost to the tip, carinate along the middle and shallowly sulcate at the sides; joint 1 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 2. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, and slightly narrowed behind; closely granulate, and with an incomplete median carina. Elytra rather short, about one-fourth wider than the prothorax, subparallel below the base, the humeri rounded externally and angular in front, the apices conjointly rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices granulate. Ventral segments 1–4 almost smooth, 5 coarsely punctured, 1 depressed down the middle behind in the male. Tibiæ sulcate on their outer edge.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$–9, breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Very like *H. integellus*, but easily distinguishable therefrom by the broad white prothoracic vittæ (the space occupied by these being free from granules), which are continued as an irregular more or less interrupted band down the elytra to the suture before the apex, the latter also less produced. The general coloration is very like that of *Hilipus cruciatus* and its allies.

13. **Hilipinus sulcirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 21, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, subopaque, nigro-piceous; the prothorax with a sinuous, oblique, pure white vitta on each side, which becomes very narrow in front; the elytra with an irregular curved stripe on the outer part of the disc extending down the basal third, and an interrupted cruciform patch on the disc some distance before the apex, also white; the rest of the upper surface clothed with minute ochreous scales, which on the elytra are intermixed with fuscous ones, so as to form small spots; the under surface and legs with narrow white scales. Head densely, rugosely punctured, not foveate between the eyes, which are rather

narrowly separated; rostrum exceedingly stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, densely, rugosely punctured almost to the tip, obsoletely carinate, sulcate laterally, the antennal grooves extending far forward along the middle beneath, forming broad, deep, sinuous sulci; joint 1 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 2. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed in front and slightly so behind; granulate, and with an incomplete median carina. Elytra about one-third wider than the prothorax, subparallel below the base, the humeri rounded externally and subangular in front, the apices conjointly rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices granulate. Ventral segment 1 sulcate down the middle. Tibiæ sulcate on their outer edge.

Length 10, breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Conradt*).

One specimen. Allied to *H. integellus* and *H. sulcicrus*, but with a still stouter and more rugose rostrum, which is obsoletely carinate above and has longer, broader, and deeper grooves beneath for the reception of the funiculus of the antennæ. The prothoracic and elytral markings resemble those of *H. integellus*, except that they are pure white, and there is no trace of an apical spot; the prothorax, too, is more transverse than in that species.

14. **Hilipinus dentirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 22, ♂; 22 *a*, profile of head and rostrum.)

Oblong-ovate, slightly shining, rufo-piceous, the legs rufescent, with joints 1–3 of the tarsi blackish; the prothorax with a very small spot on each side at the base near the hind angles, the elytra with a small spot just within the humeri, about five others in an oblique series below this, and a somewhat cruciform mark on the disc towards the apex, white, the rest of the upper surface clothed with minute greyish scales; the under surface and legs with narrow whitish scales. Head rugulosely punctured, the eyes somewhat widely separated; rostrum very stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugose almost to the tip, finely carinate down the middle, the antennal grooves extending far forward along the centre beneath and separated at the base by two dentiform prominences; joint 1 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 2. Prothorax much broader than long, moderately rounded at the sides, constricted before the apex, much narrowed anteriorly and slightly so at the base; finely granulate and with indications of a raised line down the middle. Elytra moderately long, narrowing almost from the shoulders, barely one-fourth wider than the prothorax, sinuate at the base, the humeri angular in front and rounded externally, the apices somewhat produced and conjointly rounded; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely rugose and granulate. Venter deeply depressed along the middle. Tibiæ obsoletely sulcate on their outer edge.

Length 11, breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen. Allied to *H. integellus* and *H. sulcirostris*, but with the white markings of the upper surface reduced to small spots, the rostrum armed with two dentiform prominences at the base beneath, the prothorax finely granulate. The grooves on the underside of the rostrum are broad, becoming evanescent beyond the middle.

15. **Hilipinus curvirostris,** sp. n.

Elongate-ovate, narrow, shining, piceous, the antennal scape and the legs in part rufescent; above and beneath clothed with scattered, coarse, oblong, ochreous and whitish scales; the legs with whitish piliform scales.

Head densely punctate, foveate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, strongly curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, for two-thirds of its length densely rugosely punctate, and also carinate and laterally sulcate, the apical third minutely punctate and more shining, the antennal grooves extending shallowly forwards along the middle beneath; joint 2 of the funiculus much longer than 1. Prothorax strongly transverse, convex, rounded at the sides, abruptly constricted and much narrowed in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; closely and rather coarsely granulate, carinate along the middle towards the apex. Elytra convex, a little wider than, and three times as long as, the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the base subtruncate, the humeri obtuse, the apices considerably produced and conjointly rounded, the subapical callosities not prominent; coarsely and deeply seriate-punctate, the interstices smooth, rather convex, about the same width as the punctures, feebly, transversely wrinkled, and also very faintly granulate. Ventral segments sparsely and finely, the apex of the fifth coarsely, punctate, the first depressed along the middle. Tibiæ sulcate on their outer edge.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen, apparently somewhat abraded, the scales on the elytra not forming definite markings. This insect agrees with *H. integellus* in having grooves on the underside of the rostrum (except that they are shallower), as well as in the sulcate tibiæ; but it differs from that species and other allied forms in the short convex prothorax, the strongly curved rostrum, the subtruncate base of the elytra, the obtuse humeri, &c. The second joint of the funiculus, as in *H. integellus*, *H. sulcicrus*, and *H. sulcirostris*, is much longer than the first. The coarsely granulate prothorax, the less elongate, posteriorly narrowed elytra, &c., separate *H. curvirostris* from *H. punctatoscabratus*.

16. **Hilipinus occultus.** (Tab. IV. fig. 23, ♀.)

Hilipus occultus, Pasc. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 90[1].

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales[1] (*Belt*); Costa Rica (*Mus. Brit.*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

This insect is extremely like *H. integellus*, but it is smaller and less robust, the second joint of the funiculus is relatively longer (not, however, more than twice as long as the first, as stated by Pascoe), and the antennal grooves on the underside of the rostrum are shallower. Of the five specimens before me, one only is of the male sex.

17. **Hilipinus guatemalensis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, slightly shining, piceous; the elytra with a large irregular patch on the outer part of the disc before the middle, from which a branch extends forward to the base, a large somewhat cruciform patch on the disc at about one-third from the apex, and an apical spot, obscure ferruginous; the prothorax with an indefinite sinuous vitta on each side, formed by scattered fulvous scales, the elytral markings also clothed with fulvous scales, and sometimes bordered with a few ochreous or whitish ones, the rest of the sparse squamosity of the upper surface obscurely coloured; the under surface and legs with widely scattered, piliform, whitish scales. Head rugosely punctured, obsoletely foveate between the eyes, which

are somewhat widely separated; rostrum moderately stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, densely, rugosely punctate, carinate, and laterally sulcate, smoother at the tip, in the ♀ less densely punctate, and much smoother in its apical half; joint 2 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front and slightly narrowed behind, strongly bisinuate at the base; the surface somewhat closely granulate, a narrow space along the middle and a sinuous one on either side excepted, and with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra convex, about one-third wider than the prothorax, considerably produced at the apex, subparallel at the base, the humeri somewhat angular in front, the apices slightly prominent at the sutural angle; coarsely seriate-punctate, and finely granulate, the interstices transversely rugulose. Venter and metasternum almost smooth, the first ventral segment depressed down the middle in the male. Tibiæ obsoletely sulcate or a little flattened on their outer edge.

Length 9–11, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Senahu, Sinanja (*Champion*).

Six specimens, all more or less abraded. This insect is extremely like *H. integellus* and *H. occultus*, the general coloration of the elytra being similar; but the tibiæ are less distinctly sulcate, and the humeri are not so angular in front. The second joint of the funiculus is elongate, as in *H. occultus*, and the grooves on the underside of the male rostrum are formed as in that species, these being shallower than in the same sex of *H. integellus*, in which they are separated by an acute ridge.

18. **Hilipinus ochreopictus**, sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 24, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, the head and prothorax duller, black or piceous; the prothorax with a small spot on each side at the base, and the elytra with one at the shoulder, several others below this, and about six clustered together on the disc at some distance before the apex (in one specimen united into a cruciform patch), ochreous; the rest of the upper surface clothed with minute fuscous scales; the under surface and legs with scattered, narrow, white scales, the propleura with an ochreous spot before the anterior coxæ. Head thickly punctured, feebly foveate between the narrowly separated eyes; rostrum a little longer than the prothorax, stout, curved, rugosely punctured, obsoletely carinate towards the base, and sulcate laterally in the ♂, smoother in the ♀, the antennal grooves in the male extending shallowly forwards beneath for the reception of the basal joints of the funiculus; joint 1 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 2. Prothorax broader than long, much narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and almost straight behind; finely and rather sparsely umbilicate-punctate, and with a more or less distinct smooth median line. Elytra about one-fourth wider than the prothorax, subparallel below the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri angular in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and each with a single series of minute granules, which become evanescent on the disc before the base. Ventral segment 1 depressed down the middle in the male, 5 coarsely punctured. Tibiæ more or less sulcate.

Length 9–11, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*).

One male and three females. This species somewhat resembles *Hilipus trifasciatus* in general coloration, but is really allied to *Hilipinus integellus*, the antennal grooves in the male extending forwards on the underside of the rostrum for the reception of the basal joints of the funiculus, the tibiæ are sulcate, and the humeri are angular in front.

TELYS, gen. nov.

Antennæ inserted near the tip of the rostrum in the ♂, and at about one-third from the apex in the ♀; funiculus 7-jointed, joint 1 much stouter than 2; rostrum much curved and nearly equal in thickness in the

two sexes, the scrobes descending to the lower front margin of the eye, the anterior opening only visible from above; eyes lateral, transverse, separated by a space equalling the width of the rostrum; prothorax broadly and shallowly arcuato-emarginate at the apex beneath; scutellum transverse, minute; elytra acutely margined at the base; femora moderately clavate and acutely toothed; tibiæ curved, sinuous within, the claw arising from near the inner apical angle; anterior coxæ contiguous, the intermediate pair narrowly, the posterior pair very widely, separated; metasternum shorter than the first or second ventral segments; form narrow, elongate, in profile bisinuate.

The single species referred to this genus cannot very well be included in *Hilipus*, even in its extended sense, the scutellum being very minute and the basal margin of the elytra acutely raised. When the prothorax and elytra are closely fitted together and the rostrum is in its normal position, the general profile of the insect is ⟆-shaped, this being partly due to the transversely depressed anterior portion of the elytra. From *Lixomorpha*, which also has a small scutellum and the basal margin of the elytra raised at the middle, it may be distinguished by the very similarly formed rostrum in the two sexes, the shorter metasternum, the relatively shorter tarsi, &c.; and from *Epistrophus*, a genus including a single species from Colombia, by the transverse eyes (these being large, rounded, and somewhat depressed in *Epistrophus*), the minute scutellum, the shorter metasternum, &c.

1. **Telys bisinuatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 25, 25 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate, narrow, moderately convex, slightly shining, black or piceous, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs partly rufescent; above somewhat sparsely clothed with fulvous scales, and with a line of coarse, rounded, ochreous scales running along the sides of the head and prothorax, and round the outer margin of the elytra to a little below the humeri; the under surface sparsely squamose, the pleura with coarse rounded pallid scales; the legs with piliform scales. Head rugulosely punctate, foveate between the somewhat coarsely facetted eyes, smooth beneath; rostrum stout, strongly curved, in the ♂ about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctured to near the tip, and faintly carinate, in the ♀ longer and smoother; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax a little longer than broad, subcylindrical, slightly narrowed in front and behind, strongly bisinuate at the base; densely, rugosely punctate, the narrow interspaces appearing granulate. Elytra elongate, not much wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc and transversely depressed towards the base, somewhat abruptly narrowed at about one-fourth from the apex, the apices conjointly rounded and produced, the humeri rounded and not prominent; closely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, transversely rugose, and finely granulate, the fourth nodose at one-third from the base and the third at one-third from the apex, the fifth also carinate towards the tip. Beneath coarsely punctate, the first ventral segment broadly depressed down the middle in the ♂. Legs elongate, the femora and tibiæ rugose, the tarsi smooth and shining above.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Purula, Senahu, and Sinanja in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Two males and two females, varying somewhat in the development of the nodiform prominences on the third and fourth elytral interstices. The head is smooth beneath, as in the species of the group Anchonina.

LIXOMORPHA, gen. nov.

Rostrum exceedingly stout in the ♂, much more slender in the ♀; scrobes deep, descending to the lower anterior margin of the eye, the anterior portion visible from above; eyes lateral, transverse, not prominent, appearing very narrow as viewed from above; antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum, the

funiculus 7-jointed, joint 2 slightly shorter than 1 in the ♂ and much longer than it in the ♀; scutellum very small, transverse as seen from above; anterior coxæ contiguous, the intermediate pair very narrowly separated; metasternum about as long as the first ventral segment, the episterna very narrow in the ♀, broader in the ♂; legs long and rather slender, the femora moderately clavate and armed with a short tooth towards the apex, the tibiæ sinuous and furnished at the inner apical angle with a sharp claw, which is preceded by two matted spine-like tufts of hair, the tarsi elongate.

This genus, which includes a single species from Costa Rica *, is closely related to *Hilipus* (Sect. I.), but differs from it in the small transverse scutellum, the feebly dentate femora, the laterally placed eyes (which are separated by a space fully equalling the width of the rostrum), &c. In general facies, *Lixomorpha* resembles *Callinotus* and *Desmosomus*, of the group Cholina, but in these latter the anterior and intermediate coxæ are more or less widely separated. The sexual differences in the form of the rostrum and antennæ are very remarkable. The genera *Chœris*, Pasc., and *Epistrophus* and *Ischiomastus*, Kirsch, also have the eyes similarly placed, but they are not otherwise very nearly related to *Lixomorpha*.

1. **Lixomorpha albomarginata,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 26, 26 *a*, ♂; 27, ♀.)

Elongate, subfusiform, opaque, the rostrum and under surface shining; the head, prothorax, and elytra each with a marginal stripe of white or pale ochreous scales, those on the head narrow and the others rounded, the rest of the surface with widely scattered similarly coloured scales. Head shallowly foveate between the eyes, almost smooth; rostrum moderately curved, in the ♂ a little shorter than the prothorax, closely punctured at the sides, smooth at the tip, carinate along the middle, and about one-half the width of the apex of the prothorax, in the ♀ longer and smoother, cylindrical, and comparatively slender; joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1 in the ♂, and at least twice as long as it is in the ♀. Prothorax as long as broad, subconical, narrowing from a little before the base to the apex, the base deeply bisinuate, the surface with extremely minute, scattered, shallow punctures, and with indications of a smooth raised median line. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, narrowing almost from the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, flattened on the inner part of the disc and obliquely sloping towards the outer margin, the base trisinuate and with the margin raised and thickened on either side of the scutellum; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and almost smooth, the third appearing a little raised, but not callose towards the tip. Venter sparsely punctate, and in the ♂ with a broad, deep, oval depression extending down the middle of the first and second segments.

Length 11–13, breadth 4–4¾ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Rio Sucio, Irazu (*Rogers*).

Two females from Irazu and a male from Rio Sucio, all in a rather bad state of preservation.

ANCHONOMORPHA, gen. nov.

Antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum, funiculus 7-jointed, joint 1 stouter than those following; rostrum stout, similar in form in the two sexes, the scrobes deep, visible from above in front, descending to the lower anterior margin of the eye; eyes coarsely facetted, lateral, separated by a space fully as wide as the rostrum, transverse, narrow and oblique as seen from above; prothorax very deeply and abruptly arcuato-emarginate at the apex beneath, the prosternum broadly depressed along the middle; scutellum small, oval; elytra with series of rounded or oblong squamigerous prominences; anterior coxæ contiguous;

* There is an undescribed species from Colombia in the British Museum, labelled *Heilipus callinotoides*, Jekel, that may belong to it.

first and second ventral segments connate at the middle; metasternum short; femora strongly clavate and acutely toothed; tibiæ sinuous within, the claw arising near the inner apical angle in the ♂, and from about the middle of the apical margin in the ♀, in which sex the inner apical angle is more or less mucronate, and also furnished with two matted spine-like pencils of hair at the tip; penultimate tarsal joint bilobed.

The three species referred to this genus, which will also include at least one South-American form, are very like some of the members of the group Anchonina, from which they may be distinguished by the more exserted, strongly punctured, and less globose head. The very widely separated eyes, the partially connate first and second ventral segments, and the peculiar sculpture of the upper surface separate them from *Hilipus*, to which otherwise they are closely allied. The fusion of the first two ventral segments is a character common to most of the Anchonina.

1. **Anchonomorpha occulta,** sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 28, 28 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, dull above and shining beneath, black, the antennæ and tarsi partly rufescent; clothed above with scattered, narrow, minute, brownish scales, these being coarser and more elongate on the elytral elevations, the entire upper surface often coated with an earthy incrustation; the under surface with very few scales; the legs thickly clothed with curved setiform scales. Head densely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, slightly longer than the prothorax, moderately curved, rugosely punctured, 5-carinate; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, considerably narrowed in front, and slightly so behind, the base strongly bisinuate; the surface densely, rugosely punctured, somewhat uneven towards the apex, two feeble elevations being sometimes visible on the disc before the middle. Elytra fully one-half wider than the prothorax, moderately long, parallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the base feebly trisinuate, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a scattered row of oblong or rounded elevations, those on the third and fifth being the most conspicuous. Metasternum foveolate at the sides. Ventral segments 1–4 very sparsely and finely, and 5 closely, punctate, the latter transversely depressed in the middle at the apex in the ♂.

Length 6–9, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Sinanja in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Costa Rica, Tucurrique (*Mus. Dresden*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in plenty in Chiriqui. Differs from the following species in the absence of the prominences on the prothorax, though two of these are sometimes traceable on the disc.

2. **Anchonomorpha tuberculifera,** sp. n. (Tab. V. fig. 1.)

Oblong-ovate, broad, opaque above and slightly shining beneath, pitchy-black, the legs and antennæ partly rufescent; clothed above with minute brown scales, these being coarser and more elongate on the elytral elevations, and also with scattered, short, erect setæ, the inequalities of the surface more or less coated with an earthy incrustation; the under surface with a few scattered scales and erect setæ; the legs with setiform scales. Head densely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum moderately curved, stout, rugosely punctured, 5-carinate; joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax a little broader than long, the apex produced over the base of the head and emarginate in the centre, the sides rounded at the middle, rapidly converging in front, and sinuate behind, the base strongly bisinuate; the surface uneven, closely, irregularly punctate, with six prominent rounded tubercles—four in a transverse

series across the middle and one on each side immediately in front of the outer one,—the disc also longitudinally raised on either side of the middle in a line with the two median tubercles, forming two conspicuous ridges in front. Elytra moderately long, rather more than one-half wider than the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri prominent, rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with scattered, large, subconical tubercles. Beneath very coarsely sparsely punctate.

Length $8\frac{1}{3}$–10, breadth $3\frac{7}{8}$–$4\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Five specimens. Broader than *A. occulta*, and with stouter tubercles on the elytra, the pronotum also conspicuously tuberculate and produced in front over the base of the head, the under surface coarsely punctate and sparsely setose.

3. **Anchonomorpha debilis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black or piceous, the antennæ and legs partly rufescent; clothed above with minute brownish scales and short setæ, which are partly hidden by an earthy incrustation; the under surface with a few scattered scales; the legs setose. Head and rostrum densely rugulosely punctate, the latter moderately stout and about as long as the prothorax, not carinate; joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter and much more slender than 1. Prothorax broader than long, somewhat produced in front over the base of the head, constricted before the apex, the sides rounded at the middle, rapidly converging in front, and slightly sinuate behind, the base bisinuate; the surface uneven, densely rugulosely punctate, with four conical tubercles placed in an irregular transverse series across the middle and two prominences at the apex. Elytra fully one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 with scattered oblong elevations. Beneath sparsely punctate; the first ventral segment broadly depressed in the middle, and the fifth emarginate at the apex and also slightly depressed down the centre, in the ♂.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–$1\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Five specimens. This species is allied to *A. tuberculifera*, but it is very much smaller and has fewer tubercles on the prothorax, and the rostrum is not carinate.

RHECAS, gen. nov.

Mandibles with a tridentate, downwardly curved, acute edge; rostrum very stout, curved, the scrobes deep, descending to the lower anterior margin of the eye and commencing on the upperside; mentum transverse, placed at the apex of a long peduncle, the palpi visible; antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum in both sexes, the funiculus 7-jointed, joint 7 larger than 6; eyes lateral, transverse, not prominent, separated by a space equalling the width of the rostrum; prothorax and elytra closely articulated and truncate at the base, the prothorax deeply arcuate-emarginate at the apex beneath, the elytra connate; scutellum absent; anterior coxæ contiguous; metasternum short; ventral sutures very deep, the segments 2–4 convex, and 2 scarcely as long as 3 and 4 united; legs stout; femora clavate, concave at the apex beneath, almost unarmed; tibiæ sinuous within, armed with a short claw at the inner apical angle, the apex oblique, ciliate on the inner and outer edges; tarsi short, not half the length of the anterior or posterior tibiæ, spongy-pubescent beneath, the third joint bilobed; body apterous.

The single species referred to this genus has very much the appearance of an Otiorrhynchid, but the mandibles are formed as in the Hylobiina and the other characters are as in that group, with the exception of the deep ventral sutures. It is perhaps nearest allied to *Laccoproctus*, which also has the prothorax and elytra

subtruncate at the base and the scutellum absent, but in that genus the anterior coxæ are separated, the mandibles are not toothed, the second ventral segment is longer, &c.

1. **Rhecas spurcus,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 2, 2 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, rather convex, opaque, the rostrum and under surface shining, black, the tarsi and antennæ sometimes partly rufescent; the prothorax and elytra somewhat thickly clothed with coarse, piliform, brown scales, which are partly hidden by an earthy incrustation, the under surface very sparsely squamose, the legs with clubbed setiform scales and an earthy coating. Head densely rugulosely punctate above, transversely strigose beneath; rostrum (♂) nearly as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctured to near the tip, and 5-carinate, (♀) slightly longer, smoother, and faintly carinate at the sides only; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, 7 as long as broad, stouter than 6. Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides anteriorly, much narrowed in front, and slightly so behind, the hind angles subrectangular; the surface somewhat uneven, minutely punctate, and with four rounded prominences on the disc. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, and a little less than twice its length, somewhat rounded at the sides, the apices produced and conjointly rounded; seriato-foveate, and with scattered irregular rounded prominences, which are most evident on the apical half. Venter smooth, with a few fine scattered punctures only. Femora usually with a very short tooth beneath.

Length 6–8¼, breadth 2½–3½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan, Senahu and Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Seven specimens. The only sexual difference observable is in the sculpture of the rostrum.

LACCOPROCTUS.

Laccoproctus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 154 (1843); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 460.

A monotypic genus peculiar to Mexico and Guatemala. Neither Lacordaire nor Schönherr noted that the mandibles in *Laccoproctus* are narrow and quite simple at the edge, whereas in *Hilipus* and its allies they are broad and tridentate.

1. **Laccoproctus acalloides.** (Tab. V. fig. 3, ♂.)

Laccoproctus acalloides, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 155 [1].

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*), Orizaba (*Chevrolat* [1]), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Varies greatly in size and colour. The males differ from the females in having the rostrum a little shorter and more rugose, and also faintly carinate.

Group **ANCHONINA** *.

Anchoninæ, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, p. 19.

The species of this group, which are nearly all Tropical American, are recognizable by their globose, deeply inserted, almost smooth head, and the stout, curved, deflexed

* We are indebted to Dr. K. M. Heller, of the Dresden Museum, for the loan of cotypes of various species of this group described by Faust.

rostrum. The eyes in the typical genera (*Anchonus*, &c.) are depressed and finely facetted, and placed low down on the globular portion of the head, whereas in *Dioptrophorus*, *Ithaura*, and *Theognete* they are more or less coarsely facetted and placed at the sides of the rostrum behind. The funiculus of the antennæ is 8-jointed in *Anchonus*, *Rhyparonotus*, *Cestophorus*, and *Leprosomus* (the two last-mentioned genera have not yet been detected in Central America), 7-jointed in *Oncorrhinus*, *Dioptrophorus*, &c., and 6-jointed in *Geobyrsa* (*Anephilus*). All are apterous, except *Oncorrhinus*, which has a scutellum and fully-developed wings. The apterous species, as might be expected, are extremely local, and each confined to a limited district, the winged forms, on the other hand, being somewhat widely distributed.

These insects are chiefly found under the bark of decaying trees, or by beating dead branches, and some of them are often thickly coated with an earthy incrustation, which hides most of the surface-sculpture. I have found it impossible in many cases to identify specimens till they were cleaned by immersion in caustic potash, which removes the dirt without loosening the scales. In *Anchonus* and its allies the scales on the upper surface of the body are more or less setiform, and sometimes clubbed at the tip; they vary in length according to the species, and are often arranged in fascicles on the prothorax and on the more elevated portions of the elytra. *Typhloglymma*, Dury, including a blind form from Ohio, belongs to this group, near *Ithaura*.

Sect. I. *Eyes placed low down on the globular portion of the head.*

ONCORRHINUS.

Oncorrhinus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iii. p. 593 (1836); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 361; Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, p. 21.

A genus including a few Tropical-American forms, two occurring within our limits It differs from the other genera of the group in having a scutellum and fully-developed wings. The eyes are large, but not prominent, and nearly contiguous beneath, and they are more coarsely facetted than in *Anchonus* and its allies.

1. **Oncorrhinus scabricollis.** (Tab. V. fig. 4, ♂.)

Oncorhinus scabricollis, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 594[1].
Onchorhinus scabricollis, Fåhr. op. cit. vii. 2, p. 338[2].
Onchorhinus quadricollis, Chevr. in litt.[3]

Hab. Mexico, Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*), Toxpam, Tehuantepec (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); British Honduras, R. Sarstoon, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Chacoj in Vera Paz, El Reposo, Zapote (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—Colombia[2]; Ecuador; Guiana, Cayenne[1 2 3].

A common insect in Central America, and generally known in collections under the name of *O. scabricollis*, but I am not quite sure that this identification is correct. In

the specimens before me, including one from south of our region, the elytra are much flattened on the disc, with the interstices narrowly and interruptedly carinate, the carinæ formed by smooth, oblong, coalescent tubercles; and the prothorax is transversely quadrate, not conspicuously carinate. In Lacordaire's figure of *O. scabricollis* (Gen. Col., Atlas, t. 69. fig. 1) the elytra are represented as uninterruptedly carinate from the base to the apex.

2. **Oncorrhinus latipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. V. fig. 5, ♂.)

Broad, moderately convex, black, the tarsi and antennæ piceous or rufo-piceous, sparsely setose. Rostrum seriate-punctate, shining at the apex, with a smooth median carina, the apical portion short in the ♂, and much longer and almost entirely smooth in the ♀; head deeply foveate in the middle in front. Prothorax flattened on the disc, transversely quadrate, strongly bisinuate at the base and apex, the anterior lobe considerably produced, the sides hollowed towards the base, the hind angles acute (as seen from above); the surface (except in the hollow space on each side of the anterior lobe) very coarsely, irregularly, foveolato-punctate, the punctures here and there confluent, and the interspaces sinuously raised and shining, the disc sometimes with indications of an irregular, abbreviated, median carina. Elytra moderately convex, somewhat heart-shaped, at the base strongly trisinuate and fully one-half broader than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the prominent and obliquely subtruncate humeral callosities; finely and shallowly seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming evanescent towards the apex, the interstices each with a scattered series of small, rounded, shining tubercles, each of these bearing a stout, decumbent, ochreous, piliform scale, the third subcarinate at the base. Femora coarsely punctate; tibiæ in both sexes angularly dilated on the inner side before the middle, the anterior pair acutely so. Venter depressed in the middle at the base in the ♂.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$–9, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in numbers in Chiriqui. Very like *A. nodulosus*, Fåhr., from Caracas, &c., but with the prothorax wider at the base, and the smooth, setigerous, elytral tubercles rounded, instead of oblong *. The more convex, differently sculptured, and somewhat heart-shaped elytra separate it at a glance from *O. scabricollis*.

ANCHONUS.

Anchonus, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. méth. p. 257 (1826); Gen. Curc. iii. p. 507 (part.) (1836); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 362 (part.); Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, p. 20.

Nearly one hundred species of *Anchonus* have been described, mostly from the Antilles † or the mainland of Tropical America, the genus extending from Florida to Chile, and also occurring in the Galapagos and Cocos Islands; it is extremely well represented within our limits. The chief characters of the genus are the 8-jointed funiculus and the contiguous anterior coxæ, *Cestophorus* differing from it in having a

* There are specimens of another closely allied form, labelled as from Mexico and Brazil, in the British Museum; but this insect has the prothorax longer and more parallel-sided, with a less pronounced anterior lobe, and the entire surface foveolato-punctate, the rostrum smoother, and the head trifoveate. The habitat "Mexico" requires corroboration.

† Twenty-one are enumerated by Chevrolat from Guadeloupe.

relatively longer scape to the antennæ and the anterior coxæ not quite touching. The males are separable from the females by the shorter and less cylindrical apical portion of the rostrum, and they often have the venter depressed in the middle at the base. One species has been recorded as having been taken in numbers beneath seaweed on the coast of Florida.

The Central-American forms known to me may be roughly grouped thus:—

a. Ventral segments 1 and 2 separated by a deep suture; joint 8 of the funiculus strongly transverse . . . . . Species 1–3.

b. Ventral segments 1 and 2 fused and on a level at the middle, the suture indistinct in the centre.

a'. Joint 8 of the funiculus strongly transverse, nearly as wide as the club . . Species 4, 5.

b'. Joint 8 of the funiculus much narrower than the club.

a''. Head unimpressed in front.

a'''. Rostrum gibbous towards the base; prothorax with large smooth spaces on the disc, nodose and fasciculate . . . . . Species 6.

b'''. Rostrum regularly arched.

*a*⁴. Rostrum not or feebly constricted at the base.

*a*⁵. Prothorax rounded or obtusely dilated at the sides.

*a*⁶. Prothorax strongly nodose and uneven above; elytra with very large tubercles . . . . . Species 7.

*b*⁶. Prothorax feebly convex or flattened above; elytra with smaller tubercles.

*a*⁷. Prothorax more or less distinctly nodose, and usually fasciculate, at the apex, disc, and sides . . . . . Species 8–26.

*b*⁷. Prothorax without conspicuous nodular elevations, sometimes fasciculate on the disc or at the apex . . . . . Species 27–39.

*b*⁵. Prothorax angularly dilated at the sides . . . . . Species 40, 41.

*b*⁴. Rostrum strongly constricted at the base.

*c*⁵. Rostrum finely tuberculate or granulate in front of the basal constriction . . . . . Species 42–44.

*d*⁵. Rostrum simply swollen in front of the basal constriction . . . Species 45.

b''. Head deeply bifoveate in front . . . . . Species 46.

1. **Anchonus biolleyi**, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, black, the tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ fine and extremely short. Rostrum (♂) stout, curved, cylindrical, coarsely, closely punctate, (♀) slightly thickened towards the base and with the apical portion not so coarsely punctured; joints 7 and 8 of the funiculus transverse, 8 much wider than 7. Prothorax about as broad as long, rounded at the sides, widest a little before the middle, and narrowing thence to the base and apex, and constricted in front; the surface irregularly granulate, except along a narrow smooth space down the middle and a smaller space between this and the margin, the base and flanks sparsely punctate. Elytra ovate, convex, much wider than the prothorax; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a few large, rounded, setigerous tubercles, which become smaller towards the base and on the apical declivity, the humeri angular and projecting beyond the hind angles of the prothorax. Beneath densely rugulose and with scattered shallow punctures, the ventral segments

1 and 2 separated by a deep sinuous suture. Legs stout, the femora coarsely punctate and very finely granulate.

Length 8–8½, breadth 3½–3$\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica, San José 1135 metres, La Palma 1600 metres (*Biolley*).

Five specimens. More robust than *A. articulatus*, the prothorax less dilated at the sides and more sparsely granulate, the tubercles of the elytra rounded, larger, and fewer in number, the humeri angular and projecting. The elytral elevations are nearly as large as in the Mexican *A. nodosus*.

2. **Anchonus articulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 7, 7 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

Oblong, rather broad, black, the funiculus and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ very short, fine, and scattered. Rostrum (♂) stout, curved, cylindrical, coarsely, closely punctate, (♀) thickened towards the base, shining, and more finely punctate at the tip; antennæ stout, joints 7 and 8 of the funiculus transverse, 8 much broader than 7. Prothorax about as broad as long, arcuately dilated at the sides, sinuously narrowing behind and abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, the hind angles rectangular; the surface closely, somewhat coarsely granulate, except along a narrow smooth space down the middle, the flanks and base punctate. Elytra ovate, convex, at the middle broader than the prothorax, but at the base of nearly the same width; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a row of oblong or rounded, scattered, setigerous, moderately prominent tubercles, the humeri obtuse. Beneath very coarsely punctate, the ventral segments 1 and 2 separated by a deep suture. Femora coarsely punctate and very finely granulate.

Length 6½–8, breadth 3⅛–3⅞ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama (*Mus. Brit.*), Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Three males and two females. Differs from *A. biolleyi*, with which it agrees, in having the first and second ventral segments separated by a deep suture, by the obtuse humeri, &c. The prothorax is sinuously narrowed behind, so that the hind angles are rectangular, as viewed from above; the disc is closely granulate, except along the middle.

3. **Anchonus brevisetis,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent, the surface usually coated with an earthy incrustation; the setæ very short, fine, and scattered, not forming fascicles on the prothorax or elytra. Rostrum (♂) stout, curved, cylindrical, closely and rugosely punctured to the tip, not carinate, (♀) thickened towards the base, shining and more finely punctate at the tip; antennæ stout, joint 2 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 1, 7 and 8 transverse, 8 much broader than 7. Prothorax broader than long, somewhat flattened on the disc, strongly constricted and narrowed in front and much narrowed behind, the sides rounded at the middle; the entire surface closely varioloso-punctate, the very narrow raised interspaces smooth, shining, and sinuous (appearing more or less granulate through the earthy incrustation), the disc sometimes with indications of an abbreviated median carina. Elytra ovate, convex, at the middle considerably wider than the prothorax, but very little broader than it at the base, the basal margin raised and sinuous; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a series of small setigerous tubercles, those at the base of 3 and 5 sometimes forming a short ridge. Beneath very sparsely punctate. Ventral segments 1 and 2 separated by a rather deep suture. Femora coarsely punctate.

Length 5⅓–7½, breadth 2½–3½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Ten specimens, most of them encrusted with dirt, and varying greatly in size. In this species, as in the allied *A. articulatus*, the first two ventral segments are separated by a deep suture (instead of being fused together at the middle, as usual in this genus). The setosity is short and scattered, not forming fascicles on the prothorax. The prothorax is coarsely, closely punctate, with the raised interspaces smooth, shining, and subgranulate. The elytral tubercles are small.

4. **Anchonus mirus.** (Tab. V. fig. 9, 9 *a*, ♂; 9 *b*, antenna.)

Anchonus mirus, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 28, 48 (♂)[1].

Elongate, moderately convex, deep black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ short, coarse, and very scattered, but forming four small fascicles on the prothorax. Rostrum stout, cylindrical, curved, coarsely punctate to the tip, the widened apical portion rather long in both sexes, but a little longer and narrower in the ♂ than in the ♀; antennæ stout, the funiculus short, joint 2 barely twice as long as 1, 7 and 8 transverse, 8 nearly as wide as the club. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, widest a little before the middle, broader and more rounded at the sides in the ♂ than in the ♀, deeply constricted before the apex and much narrowed behind; the surface trisulcate, extremely coarsely rugose, with the rugæ sinuous or transverse and shining at the summit, binodose and fasciculate at the apex and on the middle of the disc; the flanks very coarsely punctate. Elytra oblong-ovate, at the base wider than the prothorax; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely rugose, conspicuously tuberculate, and granulate, the elevations tending to coalesce and form interrupted carinæ, especially at the base of the third and fifth interstices. Beneath very coarsely punctate. Femora shallowly, somewhat finely punctate. Third tarsal joint moderately dilated, not very deeply excised at the apex.

Length $6\frac{1}{10}$–7, breadth 2–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala[1], Totonicapam (*Champion*), Tecpam (*Conradt*).

We possess seven specimens of this species, all from a high elevation in the Los Altos region. The stout and comparatively short antennæ, with strongly transverse eighth funicular joint, and the somewhat feebly dilated third tarsal joint, separate *A. mirus* * from the other Central-American forms, the following excepted.

The antennæ in the male are inserted further from the apex than usual in this genus, so that there is very little difference observable in the form of the rostrum in the two sexes.

5. **Anchonus mexicanus,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi partly rufescent; the setæ extremely short, scattered, and inconspicuous. Rostrum stout, curved, shorter than the prothorax, feebly constricted at the base, rugosely punctured and longitudinally wrinkled, the scrobes extending along the underside; antennæ stout, the funiculus short, joints 7 and 8 transverse, 8 nearly as wide as the club, and much wider than 7. Prothorax longer than broad, rounded at the sides, narrowing and strongly constricted in front and narrowing behind; the surface, except along a narrow smooth space down the middle, very coarsely, irregularly punctate, the interspaces here and there sinuously raised and shining on the disc and granulate at the sides. Elytra oblong-ovate, at the base slightly wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely wrinkled and finely granulate, 2–7 each with a series of oblong or rounded, not very prominent, tubercles,

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* Dr. Heller has been kind enough to compare one of our specimens with the type.

these forming carinæ at the base of 3 and 5, and all finely granulate. Beneath and the femora coarsely punctate. Third tarsal joint moderately dilated, not very deeply excised at the apex.
Length 6–6½, breadth 2⅓–2½ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Mexico city (*Höge*).

Three specimens. Allied to the Guatemalan *A. mirus*, but less elongate, with the rostrum shorter and slightly constricted at the base, the antennæ not quite so stout, the prothorax less rugose, with much more definite punctuation, the elytra with less prominent, finely granulate elevations. The distinctly constricted rostrum and the form of the antennæ, &c. separate it from *A. elongatus* and various other Mexican forms. In dirty specimens the small, smooth, granular elevations are conspicuous on both the prothorax and the elytra.

6. **Anchonus gibbirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 11, 11 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Elongate, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ rather long and coarse, and arranged into fascicles on the prothorax and elytra. Rostrum (♂) stout, cylindrical, strongly curved, gibbous above near the base, densely, rugosely punctate and minutely granulate to the tip, (♀) coarsely, closely punctate, smoother at the tip. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, narrowed behind and constricted in front, flattened on the disc, the sides rounded at the middle; the surface irregularly granulate, except along the depressed median space and a sinuous space midway between this and the margin, which are smooth, and with two more or less distinct setigerous elevations at the apex and two more on the disc; the flanks coarsely punctate. Elytra ovate, convex, wider than the prothorax, but of about the same width at the base, interruptedly seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a scattered series of oblong or rounded, prominent, setigerous, faintly granulate tubercles, the basal margin raised. Beneath very coarsely, sparsely punctate. Femora coarsely punctate and minutely granulate.
Length 5½–6¼, breadth 2⅓–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu and San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Twelve specimens, from a limited district in the forest-clad mountains to the north of the Polochic Valley. Distinguishable from all the other Central-American species of the genus by the gibbous rostrum. The elevations on the prothorax are partly formed by the fasciculate arrangement of the setæ, those on the elytra being more prominent. The rostrum is not constricted at the base.

7. **Anchonus nodosus,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 12, 12 *a*, ♂.)

Anchonus nodosus, Chevr. in litt.

Elongate, very convex, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ very short and scattered. Rostrum (♂) stout, cylindrical, strongly curved, coarsely punctate to the tip, feebly constricted at the base, (♀) slightly thickened towards the base, and smoother and more shining at the apex; joint 2 of the funiculus twice as long as 1. Prothorax about as broad as long, nearly or quite as wide as the elytra, strongly constricted behind and also before the apex, the sides rounded; the surface very uneven, coarsely nodose and granulate laterally and also along either side of the depressed median space, for the rest smooth; the flanks coarsely punctate. Elytra at the base very little wider than the prothorax, convex, ovate; each with about twelve very prominent, large, rounded or oblong, granulate elevations on the disc and scattered smaller tubercles towards the sides, between which seriate punctures are visible. Beneath shining, very coarsely punctate. Femora granulate.
Length 7–10, breadth 3¼–4½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*), Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*), Orizaba, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

This is the largest and most distinct of the Central-American *Anchoni*; it is not rare in the State of Vera Cruz, whence we have received a long series. The tubercles on the elytra are large and very prominent, though variable in size, and there are also six on the disc of the prothorax and two oblong prominences at the apex in the middle. The prothorax appears to be transversely gibbous and trisulcate in the specimens with very prominent elevations on the disc. In one of those from Durango the tubercles of the elytra are smaller than usual.

8. **Anchonus silvicola,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ rather long and coarse and arranged in fascicles on the prothorax and elytra. Rostrum (♂) stout, curved, cylindrical, rugosely punctate to the tip and obsoletely carinate, (♀) smoother and shining at the tip. Prothorax about as long as broad, a little flattened on the disc, rounded at the sides, much narrowed in front and behind, and moderately constricted before the apex; the surface sparsely granulate, except along the broad depressed median space and a sinuous space midway between this and the margin, which are smooth, with two feeble setigerous prominences at the apex and two or more on the disc; the flanks sparsely punctate. Elytra a little broader than the prothorax, and of about the same width at the base, convex, ovate, coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–6 each with a scattered series of oblong, prominent, setigerous, finely granulate tubercles, the basal margin raised. Beneath coarsely, sparsely punctate. Femora coarsely punctate and obsoletely granulate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Sinanja, Sabo, and Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Seven specimens, from the mountains to the south of the Polochic Valley. Very like *A. gibbirostris*, but easily separable therefrom by the non-gibbose rostrum, which is also less densely punctate and obsoletely carinate, with the widened apical portion relatively shorter in the male. Two females from Cerro Zunil, on the Pacific slope, may belong here; but they have the granular elevations on the prothorax more numerous and tending to form transverse or sinuous rugæ, and the rostrum very slightly thickened towards the base. The less rugose surface, and the prominent, scattered, fasciculate tubercles on the elytra, the elytra themselves being less widened at the base, distinguish this species at once from *A. elongatus*.

9. **Anchonus carinirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong, black or piceous, the antennæ and tarsi more or less rufescent; the setæ coarse, scattered, semierect, and arranged in fascicles on the prothorax and elytra. Rostrum (♂) curved, distinctly thickened towards the base and there very feebly constricted, coarsely seriate-punctate, with the interspaces finely carinate, (♀) shining and sparsely, finely punctate at the tip. Prothorax broader than long, somewhat flattened on the disc, nearly as wide as the elytra, the sides much dilated at the middle and abruptly constricted before the apex; the surface sparsely punctate and minutely granulate laterally and along each side of the broad flattened median space, and binodose at the apex and on the disc, for the rest smooth. Elytra slightly wider at the base than the prothorax, convex, ovate, with interrupted rows of shallow, somewhat widely separated punctures, the interstices 2–7 each with a scattered series of setigerous tubercles, those

on the second more prominent than the rest. Beneath sparsely punctate. Femora coarsely punctate and minutely granulate.

Length 5–6, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cahabon, Senahu, Sinanja and Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Numerous examples, most of which are in very clean condition. In this species the sculpture of the prothorax and elytra is similar to that of *A. gibbirostris*, from which the present insect differs in its much smaller size and less elongate shape, the carinate non-gibbose rostrum, the transverse prothorax, &c. The prothorax is quite smooth down the middle and along a sinuous space between this and the margin.

10. **Anchonus penicillatus,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong, black, the antennæ and tarsi more or less rufescent; the setæ coarse, rather long, semierect, forming six fascicles on the prothorax. Rostrum (♂) curved, subcylindrical, coarsely punctate to the tip, and longitudinally wrinkled, (♀) shining and more sparsely punctate at the tip. Prothorax broader than long, much narrowed behind and narrowed and abruptly constricted in front, narrower than the elytra; the surface granulate, except down the middle and along a narrow sinuous space midway between this and the margin, binodose at the apex, and with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra ovate, slightly wider at the base than the prothorax, coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a series of setigerous tubercles, the suture also tuberculate beyond the middle. Beneath very coarsely punctate. Femora closely, coarsely punctate.

Length 4–$5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu, San Juan, Sinanja, Sabo, San Gerónimo (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*).

Not rare in the humid forest districts of Alta Vera Paz. Chiefly distinguishable by the granulate, faintly carinate, fasciculate, posteriorly narrowed prothorax, the seriate-tuberculate, ovate elytra, the roughly punctured femora, and the coarse semierect setosity. The less dilated and more closely granulated prothorax, the non-carinate rostrum, &c., separate it from *A. carinirostris*, an insect inhabiting the same districts.

11. **Anchonus abnormis.** (Tab. V. figg. 16, 16 *a*, ♀.)

Anchonus abnormis, Fåhr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 393 [1].

Hab. MEXICO (*coll. Chevrolat* [1], *in Mus. Holm.*).

The type of this small species, a female, has been lent me by Dr. Aurivillius. It is in very dirty condition, but may be recognized by the prominent tuberculiform elevations on the prothorax and elytra; the interspaces on the prothorax are sparsely granulate; the scape reaches to the middle of the eyes, which are rather large; the under surface is very sparsely, finely punctate; the seriate punctures on the elytra are very coarse and deep towards the sides; the femora are comparatively smooth. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

A. abnormis was not noticed by Faust in his papers on the genus.

12. **Anchonus obovatus,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♂.)

Obovate, robust, convex, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ coarse, rather long, forming conspicuous erect fascicles on the prothorax and on the elytra, chiefly placed on the elevated portions of the surface. Rostrum stout, curved, cylindrical, closely, rugosely punctate to the tip, not carinate; joint 2 of the funiculus about twice as long as 1. Prothorax about as broad as long, narrowed and constricted in front and narrowed behind, the sides rounded at the middle; the surface closely punctate, in some specimens with a smooth slightly raised median line, binodose and fasciculate at the apex, and with two other fascicles on the disc and one on each side before the middle. Elytra ovate, convex, at the middle fully one-half wider than the prothorax, but at the base scarcely wider than it, seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–6 each with a scattered series of very prominent oblong or rounded setigerous tubercles, the suture also tuberculate beyond the middle. Beneath coarsely, sparsely punctate. Femora coarsely punctate.

Length 6–7, breadth 3–3½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Tucurrique (*Mus. Dresden*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eighteen specimens, mostly in very clean condition. A rather large, convex species, of obovate form, with the rostrum coarsely punctate to the tip in both sexes, the prothorax coarsely, rugosely punctate and conspicuously fasciculate, and the elytra with prominent setigerous tubercles. There is no trace of granulation on the prothorax, the punctures appearing variolose in dirty examples.

13. **Anchonus validus,** sp. n.

Obovate, robust, convex, black; the setæ coarse and rather long, forming fascicles on the prothorax and on the elytra, chiefly placed on the elevated portions of the surface. Rostrum very stout, curved, cylindrical, a little longer than the prothorax, densely, rugosely punctate, not carinate; joint 2 of the funiculus nearly three times as long as 1. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front and narrowed behind, the sides rounded at the middle; the surface densely, rugosely punctate, the intervening rugæ here and there transversely confluent. Elytra ovate, convex, at the middle about one-half wider than the prothorax, seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–6 each with a scattered series of moderately prominent oblong setigerous tubercles, those on 2 and 3 larger and more conspicuous than the rest. Legs very stout, the femora coarsely, rugosely punctate.

Length 7½, breadth 4 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen, from the vicinity of the Polochic Valley. Very like *A. obovatus*, from Costa Rica and Chiriqui, but larger and more robust, the prothorax transverse, relatively broader, and with the rugæ transversely confluent, the elytral elevations less prominent, especially towards the sides, the tibiæ straighter.

14. **Anchonus nodipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♂.)

Obovate, convex, black, the funiculus and tarsi obscurely rufescent, thickly clothed with an earthy incrustation; the setæ short, fine, and scattered, but coarser, longer, and clustered together on the elevated portions of the surface, forming eight fascicles on the prothorax. Rostrum stout, cylindrical, feebly curved, coarsely, seriately punctate. Prothorax transverse, somewhat flattened on the disc, dilated at the sides a little before the middle, gradually narrowing thence to the base and abruptly constricted and narrowed in front; the surface very closely, coarsely punctate, with the narrow raised interspaces here and there shining and granulate, distinctly binodose at the apex and on each side before the middle, and less

distinctly so on the disc, the disc with indications of an abbreviated median carina. Elytra subelliptic, convex, wider at the base than the prothorax, seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a series of oblong or rounded, prominent, setigerous tubercles, those at the base of 3 and 5 cariniform, the suture also tuberculate a little beyond the middle. Beneath very coarsely punctate, the ventral segments 1 and 2 connate. Femora coarsely punctate and minutely granulate.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–8, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$–$3\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Two males. In this species the prothorax is distinctly binodose on each side before the middle, so as to appear subangularly dilated. It is not unlike *A. obovatus* and *A. validus*, but has a more transverse, finely granulate prothorax; the elytra are less rounded at the sides, broader at the base, and with more numerous tubercles, these being not so prominent as in *A. obovatus*; and the setosity is shorter.

15. **Anchonus helleri**, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-obovate, slightly depressed above, black; the setæ coarse and forming fascicles on the prothorax and elytra. Rostrum moderately stout, slightly thickened towards the base, coarsely punctate. Prothorax a little broader than long, constricted and much narrowed in front and gradually narrowing behind, coarsely varioloso-punctate, with the narrow interspaces here and there granulate, distinctly binodose at the apex and also on each side before the middle, and with the setæ clustered together at these places, the disc with an abbreviated sinuous smooth median line anteriorly. Elytra oblong-ovate, at the base a little broader than the prothorax, seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a scattered series of oblong or rounded setigerous tubercles, those at the base of 3 and 5 forming a short ridge, the suture granulate. Beneath somewhat coarsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate and level at the middle.

Length $8\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. COSTA RICA, Piedras Negras (*Mus. Dresden*).

One specimen, communicated by Dr. Heller. Not unlike *A. horridus*, but much larger, with a rougher fasciculate prothorax, which is binodose laterally and in front. The connate first and second ventral segments, the narrower terminal joint of the funiculus, and the less rounded sides of the prothorax and elytra separate it from *A. articulatus* and *A. brevisetis*; and the more depressed form, &c., from *A. obovatus* and *A. validus*.

16. **Anchonus subcristatus**, sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ long, coarse, and abundant, and showing a tendency to form four fascicles on the prothorax. Rostrum (♂) curved, stout, cylindrical, slightly constricted at the base, coarsely punctate and longitudinally wrinkled, (♀) slightly thickened towards the base, and closely, coarsely punctate to the tip. Prothorax about as long as broad, a little shorter in the ♀, the sides rounded at the middle, converging thence to the base and apex, and constricted in front; the surface closely punctate, except along a narrow space down the middle, with the interspaces opaque and here and there transversely or obliquely raised, feebly binodose and fasciculate at the apex, the setæ also forming two indistinct fascicles on the disc. Elytra ovate or oblong-ovate, convex, at the base scarcely wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a series of oblong or rounded prominent setigerous tubercles, the suture also tuberculate. Femora coarsely punctate.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–5, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Three males and one female, varying a little in the length of the prothorax and elytra. This is one of several very closely allied Guatemalan forms. From *A. cirratus*, of the Atlantic slope, it may be separated by the less dilated prothorax (especially noticeable in the males), the setæ on which form about four fascicles only, the more closely tuberculate elytra, and the rostrum in both sexes coarsely punctate to the tip, it also being more thickened towards the base in the female. From *A. coarctatus*, from the same district, the less constricted base of the prothorax and of the elytra, and the more closely punctured and less uneven surface of the former, will serve to distinguish it.

17. **Anchonus coarctatus,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 21, 21 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, narrow, black, the antennæ and tarsi rufescent; the setæ coarse, forming fascicles on the prothoracic and elytral elevations. Rostrum cylindrical, strongly curved, stout, coarsely seriate-punctate, distinctly carinate down the middle and obsoletely so towards the sides. Prothorax as long as broad, widest at the middle, sinuously narrowing thence to the base, and narrowing and constricted in front, the hind angles subrectangular: the surface very uneven, coarsely, closely punctate, except along a narrow depressed space down the middle, binodose at the apex and also on the middle of the disc, and nodose at the sides, the elevations conspicuously fasciculate, the interspaces between the punctures here and there raised and faintly granulate. Elytra convex, ovate, constricted at the base and there a little wider than the prothorax, the basal margin appearing raised and the humeri rather prominent; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–5 each with a scattered series of very prominent, oblong, setigerous tubercles. Femora somewhat finely punctate.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Two males. Recognizable amongst its allies, *A. subcristatus*, &c., by the constricted base of the prothorax and of the elytra, the carinate rostrum, the uneven, rugose, and conspicuously fasciculate prothorax, and the prominent setigerous tubercles on the interstices 2–5 of the elytra.

18. **Anchonus cirratus,** sp. n.

Oblong, black or nigro-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi more or less rufescent; the setæ long, coarse, and semi-erect, forming numerous fascicles on the prothorax and elytra. Rostrum (♂) curved, slightly thickened towards the base, and there very feebly constricted, coarsely punctate, obsoletely 5-carinate, (♀) more thickened towards the base, finely punctured and shining at the tip. Prothorax broader than long, somewhat flattened on the disc, a little rounded at the sides, much narrowed behind, and narrowed and constricted in front; the surface rather uneven, closely varioloso-punctate, except along a narrow space down the middle, and more or less distinctly binodose in front, the setæ arranged in about twelve conspicuous fascicles—three down each side of the middle of the disc and three on each lateral margin. Elytra ovate, convex, about as wide at the base as the prothorax, coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a widely scattered series of setigerous tubercles. Beneath sparsely punctate. Femora coarsely punctate.

Length 4–$5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cahabon, Senahu, San Juan, Sabo, and Sinanja in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Twelve examples. This is a species with a closely varioloso-punctate prothorax, on which the ochreous setæ are clustered together in about twelve fascicles—a double series down the middle of the disc and one on each lateral margin. The rostrum is conspicuously thickened towards the base in the female, and slightly so in the male. The elytra are similar in shape and sculpture to those of *A. penicillatus* and other allied forms. The peculiar sculpture of the prothorax distinguishes it from many very similar species.

19. **Anchonus granulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ long and coarse, and arranged in fascicles on the more elevated portions of the prothorax and elytra. Rostrum (♂) stout, cylindrical, curved, coarsely seriate-punctate, not carinate, (♀) less coarsely punctate towards the tip, which is shining. Prothorax about as long as broad, somewhat rounded at the sides, narrowing and strongly constricted in front and narrowing behind; the surface, except along a narrow, flattened, smooth space down the middle and a narrow, irregular, sinuous space midway between it and the margin, closely set with small, smooth, shining tubercles, and more or less distinctly binodose and fasciculate at the apex, and sometimes on the middle of the disc also; the flanks very coarsely punctate. Elytra oblong-ovate, wider at the base than the prothorax, somewhat flattened on the disc and abruptly declivous at the apex; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–6 uneven, and here and there minutely granulate, each with a series of oblong, prominent, setigerous tubercles, these forming carinæ at the base of 3 and 5, the tubercle on 3 at the commencement of the apical declivity larger than the rest, this interstice being interruptedly raised thence to the apex. Beneath sparsely punctured. Femora coarsely punctate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

Five specimens. This is one of several very closely allied Mexican forms, and amongst these it may be identified by the coarsely granulated prothorax (a character separating the species from all the other Central-American *Anchoni* known to me), the unusually large tubercle on the third interstice at the commencement of the apical declivity, and the long, coarse setosity. As in *A. elongatus*, the sexual difference in the fŏrm of the rostrum is not very pronounced.

20. **Anchonus salebrosus,** sp. n. (Tab. V. fig. 23, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent, the surface usually thickly covered with an earthy incrustation; the setæ short, erect, and rather coarse. Rostrum stout, curved, cylindrical, feebly constricted at the base, coarsely seriate-punctate, the interspaces longitudinally wrinkled, the apical portion in the ♀ shining, closely and more finely punctate. Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front and narrowed behind; the surface, except down a narrow median space and along a narrow sinuous space midway between this and the margin, coarsely, irregularly punctate, with the interspaces here and there raised and granulate, more or less distinctly binodose at the apex. Elytra oblong-ovate, at the base slightly wider than the prothorax; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices uneven and sparsely, minutely granulate, 2–7 each with a series of conical setigerous tubercles, these here and there united, forming short carinæ at the base of 3 and 5 and elsewhere on the disc, the elevations on the apical declivity subequal in size. Beneath sparsely, coarsely punctate.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–6, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*), Cordova (*Sallé*, *Höge*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

Numerous examples, most of which were in such a dirty condition that they had to be cleaned before the sculpture could be seen. Very like *A. granulatus*, and perhaps nothing more than an extreme form of it, but differing from that species in the finely granulated, coarsely punctured prothorax, the more uniform size of the elevations on the third elytral interstice towards the apex, and the shorter setosity. There is a good deal of variation in the development of the tubercles on the elytra, these being mostly conical in shape and coalescing on the disc into short ridges.

21. **Anchonus sallæi,** sp. n. (Tab. V. fig. 24, ♂.)

Anchonus sallei, Faust, in litt.

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi more or less rufescent; the setæ extremely short. Rostrum stout, cylindrical, curved, closely and rugosely punctured to the tip, the interspaces irregularly, longitudinally wrinkled, the widened apical portion short and dull in the ♂ and a little longer, shining, and parallel-sided in the ♀. Prothorax distinctly flattened on the disc, slightly broader than long, rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front and narrowed behind; the surface coarsely, closely, irregularly punctate, with the interspaces here and there raised and shining, shallowly sulcate down the middle, more or less distinctly binodose at the apex, on the middle of the disc, and at the sides. Elytra oblong-ovate, more or less flattened on the disc and abruptly declivous at the apex, at the base wider than the prothorax; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 uneven, and here and there minutely granulate, each with a series of oblong or rounded, moderately prominent, setigerous tubercles, these forming a carina at the base of 3 and 5, 2 with the larger tubercle at the commencement and middle of the apical declivity subequal in size. Beneath very coarsely punctate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–6, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

Seven examples. We have received one of Sallé's specimens of this insect from the Dresden Museum, labelled with the MS. name of *A. sallei*, Faust. Compared with its Mexican allies, the present species may be known by the extremely short setosity of the upper surface, the coarsely, irregularly, somewhat confluently punctured prothorax, and the more or less flattened disc of the elytra, the latter with moderately prominent tubercles, the larger ones at the commencement and middle of the apical declivity being subequal in size. The single (♀) specimen from Jalapa has the elytra more flattened on the disc, and the tubercles on this portion of the surface less raised, forming interrupted carinæ.

22. **Anchonus elongatus.** (Tab. V. figg. 25, 25 *a*, ♀.)

Anchonus elongatus, Fåhr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 397 [1].

Anchonus pedestris, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, p. 49 [2].

Hab. Mexico [2] (*coll. Chevrolat* [1]), Toxpam (*Sallé*).

I am unable to separate *A. pedestris* from *A. elongatus*, the type or co-types of which are before me, as well as a specimen from the Sallé collection. The setosity of the upper surface is extremely short, showing no tendency to form fascicles on the prothorax. In the type of *A. elongatus* the tubercles on the elytra form a conspicuous

ridge at the base of the third and fifth interstices, and the elytra themselves are a little more elongate than in the two other examples seen. The eighth joint of the funiculus is transverse, and a good deal wider than the seventh. From *A. sallæi* it may be distinguished by its more elongate shape, the relatively longer prothorax, and the somewhat numerous tubercles on the second elytral interstice towards the apex, these being subequal in size. Fåhræus's type is figured.

23. **Anchonus oblongus,** sp. n. (Tab. V. fig. 26, 26 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ coarse, rather short, and scattered. Rostrum stout, curved, slightly thickened towards the base, and there feebly constricted, closely punctate throughout, the punctuation coarse, but becoming finer at the tip. Prothorax a little broader than long, somewhat flattened on the disc, widest at the middle, gradually narrowing thence to the base, and narrowing and constricted in front; the surface coarsely, closely punctate, except along a narrow, smooth, somewhat convex space down the middle and on an irregular sinuous flattened space midway between this and the margin, the interspaces between the punctures dull and here and there obliquely or sinuously raised, in one specimen faintly granulate, the setæ showing a tendency to form two fascicles at the apex and two on the middle of the disc. Elytra oblong-ovate, convex, of the same width at the base as the prothorax; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a series of oblong or rounded setigerous tubercles, those at the base of 3 and 5 cariniform, the suture also tuberculate beyond the middle. Femora coarsely rugosely punctate.

Length 5–5½, breadth 2–2¼ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Two specimens, one in perfectly clean condition. Very like *A. penicillatus*, but more elongate, the prothorax coarsely, closely punctate, except down the middle and along a narrow space on either side of it (instead of being sparsely granulate), the setæ much shorter, and not forming conspicuous fascicles on the prothorax. The narrower and more elongate form, the irregularly punctured prothorax, the sides of which are less rounded and the disc without prominent fascicles, and the slightly constricted, closely punctured rostrum separate this species from *A. cirratus* (♀). A specimen (♀) from San Gerónimo may also belong here; but it has longer setæ, and the elytra are here and there minutely granulate, both on the flattened and on the elevated portions of the surface.

24. **Anchonus brevipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 27, 27 *a*, ♂.)

Obovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ very short, but coarse, and arranged in fascicles on the more elevated portions of the surface. Rostrum curved, stout, cylindrical, slightly constricted at the base, closely seriate-punctate, with the interspaces longitudinally wrinkled, the apical portion densely punctured in both sexes. Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front and narrowed behind; the surface uneven, closely, coarsely punctate, shallowly sulcate down the middle, and binodose at the apex and on the middle of the disc. Elytra convex, ovate, comparatively short; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–6 each with a scattered series of prominent, oblong, setigerous tubercles, 7 with small conical elevations.

Length 4–4½, breadth 2–2$\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*).

Two specimens. Very like *A. verrucosus*, but with the rostrum less constricted at the base, the prothorax not tuberculate at the sides, the prominences on the disc of the elytra stouter and less conical in shape. Larger, broader, and more robust than *A. spiculosus*, with the rostrum distinctly constricted at the base, the prothorax quadrinodose, and the elytra with stouter setigerous prominences.

25. **Anchonus spiculosus,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 28, 28 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi rufescent; the setæ very short, scattered, fine, and inconspicuous. Rostrum stout, cylindrical, strongly curved, rugosely punctured, smoother at the tip. Prothorax a little longer than broad, widest at the middle and narrowing thence to the base and apex, and constricted in front; the surface uneven, shining, coarsely, rugosely punctate, the interspaces here and there raised and granulate. Elytra convex, ovate; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a series of smooth, shining, conical tubercles, those on 2–5 intermixed with smooth oblong elevations. Femora coarsely punctate.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*).

One specimen, not labelled with any definite locality. A very small isolated form, distinguishable by the rugosely punctate, shining prothorax, the smooth, conical or oblong tubercles on the elytra, and the short, fine, inconspicuous setæ.

26. **Anchonus quadrituberculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 29, 29 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the apex of the rostrum, the antennæ and tarsi rufescent; the setæ short, erect, and scattered. Rostrum stout, curved, slightly thickened towards the base, and there feebly constricted, coarsely punctate, the punctuation becoming fine at the tip. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, widest a little before the middle, obliquely narrowing thence to the base, and narrowing and constricted immediately before the apex; the surface irregularly punctate and granulate, except along a narrow space down the middle, and with two small shining nodules at the apex, two in a line with them on the middle of the disc, and some others near the anterior angles, and two larger and more prominent elevations at the sides before the middle; the flanks closely punctate. Elytra ovate, convex; seriate-punctate, the interstices 1–7 each with a scattered series of shining, conical tubercles, which are here and there placed close together, so as to form short ridges.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. The chief characters of this insect are the two smooth, prominent tubercles on each side of the prothorax before the middle (the margins appearing strongly sinuate), and the four smooth, minute, nodiform elevations on its disc, the elytral interstices 1–7 each with a series of smooth, conical tubercles, which are here and there contiguous. The non-carinate, non-tuberculate rostrum separates it from *A. verrucosus* and *A. tuberculirostris*; and the basally constricted rostrum, different prothoracic sculpture, &c., from *A. spiculosus*, near which the species seems best placed.

27. **Anchonus horridus,** sp. n. (Tab. V. figg. 30, 30 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black or nigro-piceous; the setæ long, coarse, abundant, erect. Rostrum stout, curved, cylindrical, slightly constricted at the base, coarsely seriate-punctate, not carinate. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front and narrowed behind, the sides rounded at the middle; the entire surface coarsely, closely punctate, the setæ forming two fascicles at the apex only. Elytra convex, subelliptic, at the middle nearly one-half wider than the prothorax, seriate-punctate; the interstices 3–5 each with a scattered series of oblong, moderately prominent, setigerous elevations, the one at the base of 3 and 5 long and cariniform, 6 and 7 somewhat closely set with small setigerous tubercles, 1 and 2 also with scattered feeble elevations. Femora coarsely punctate.

Length $5\frac{7}{8}$–$6\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{7}{8}$–3 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Two males, in perfectly clean condition. Narrower and more oblong than *A. obovatus*, the setæ longer and more abundant, forming two fascicles only on the prothorax, the elytra less rounded at the sides, the elevations not so prominent, and forming a carina at the base of each of the third and fifth interstices, the sixth and seventh with a somewhat close series of small setigerous tubercles.

28. **Anchonus costaricensis,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate, opaque, black, the tarsi obscurely rufescent, the setæ fine and erect, forming two fascicles at the apex of the prothorax. Rostrum stout, cylindrical, curved, coarsely, closely punctate, feebly constricted at the base in the ♂. Prothorax a little broader than long, somewhat flattened on the disc, rounded at the sides, widest at the middle and narrowing thence to the base and apex, constricted in front; the entire surface closely punctate, with the very narrow interspaces here and there raised and shining. Elytra convex, ovate, at the base bisinuate and slightly wider than the prothorax, the humeri somewhat prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a scattered series of oblong or rounded setigerous elevations, which become smaller and subconical towards the sides, the suture distinctly granulate from the middle to the apex. Beneath and the femora coarsely punctate.

Length 7–$7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Costa Rica, San José, 1161 metres (*Biolley*: ♂), Turrialba and Piedras Negras (*Mus. Dresden*: ♀).

One male and three females. More elongate than our other species with a closely punctured prothorax, the elytra ovate, with the seriate punctures fine and distant from each other, the tubercles widely scattered, the setosity sparse, fine, and erect, the rostrum stout and coarsely punctate.

29. **Anchonus ovatus,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 2, 2 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the apex of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi rufescent; the setæ rather long, semierect, in one specimen tending to form fascicles on the prothorax. Rostrum curved, thickened towards the base, coarsely punctate and 5-carinate, the apical portion cylindrical, sparsely punctate, and shining. Prothorax much broader than long, with the sides rounded to the base, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; the surface closely varioloso-punctate, except along a narrow space down the centre, which is raised and shining in one specimen. Elytra ovate, convex, shining, widest a little below the base, with the apex somewhat attenuate; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 3–7 each with a series of oblong setigerous tubercles, which become smaller and subconical towards the sides, 1 and 2 with a few scattered granules. Femora coarsely punctate.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$–$6\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica, San José (*Biolley*), Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*).

Two specimens, the one from San José being larger and more elongate than the other, with the prothorax carinate down the middle, the one from Irazu with the setæ on the prothorax tending to form fascicles on the disc. Very like the Guatemalan *A. cirratus*, but with the prothorax regularly rounded at the sides, and feebly constricted in front, the elytra widest a little below the base and more attenuate posteriorly. In general facies it resembles *Cestophorus granulicollis*, Faust, from Venezuela, but has a shorter scape to the antennæ *.

30. **Anchonus fraudulentus.** (Tab. VI. figg. 3, 3 *a*, ♀.)

Anchonus fraudulentus, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 27, 46 [1].

Hab. Mexico [1].

This species, the type of which is figured, is not represented in our collection. It somewhat resembles *A. elongatus*, but is much smaller and shorter, and not so coarsely tuberculate; the dorsal interstices of the elytra are interruptedly carinate and minutely granulate, the third and fifth † more raised at the base. The elytral elevations are less conspicuous, and more cariniform, than in any of the Mexican species here described.

31. **Anchonus crinitus,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♀.)

Obovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi partly rufescent, thickly coated with an earthy incrustation; the setæ coarse, erect, moderately long, and abundant. Rostrum stout, curved, slightly thickened towards the base, and there feebly constricted, coarsely seriate-punctate. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, with the sides much dilated a little before the middle, obliquely narrowing thence to the base, and strongly constricted and narrowed in front; the surface coarsely, closely varioloso-punctate, with the very narrow raised sinuous interspaces shining and tending to form an irregular transverse ridge near the anterior margin, the disc with an abbreviated shining median carina. Elytra convex, short-ovate; seriate-punctate, each interstice with an interrupted row of small, smooth, somewhat closely placed, shining tubercles.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Not very closely allied to any of the other species here described, and recognizable by the hexagonal, varioloso-punctate prothorax, the interrupted series of small, shining tubercles on each of the dorsal interstices of the elytra, and the coarse, erect setosity of the surface.

32. **Anchonus alternans,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♂.)

Ovate, moderately convex, black, the apex of the rostrum, the legs, and antennæ obscurely rufescent; the setæ erect, long on the elytra, and short elsewhere. Rostrum stout, cylindrical, curved, slightly longer than the prothorax, feebly constricted at the base, rather coarsely seriato-punctate, not carinate. Prothorax transverse, somewhat arcuately dilated at the middle, strongly and abruptly constricted before the apex, and

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* Sec. K. M. Heller in litt.

† Second and fourth according to Faust, who does not count the sutural one.

sinuously narrowed behind; the surface very uneven, coarsely, rugosely punctate, with the narrow interspaces here and there sinuously raised and shining, the disc with a prominent, shining, abbreviated median carina. Elytra short-ovate, of the same width at the base as the prothorax, but at the middle much wider than it; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 each with a row of conspicuous, smooth, shining tubercles. Beneath coarsely punctate.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen. Recognizable by the tuberculate alternate elytral interstices, the coarsely punctured, uneven prothorax, which is deeply constricted in front and conspicuously carinate, and the long elytral setæ.

33. **Anchonus nodulosus,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♀.)

Obovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ abundant, very short, coarse. Rostrum curved, stout, cylindrical, feebly constricted at the base, finely, not closely seriate-punctate; the apical portion short and considerably dilated in the ♂, and longer, narrow, and cylindrical in the ♀. Prothorax transverse, somewhat flattened on the disc, arcuately dilated at the sides a little before the middle, rapidly narrowing thence to the base, and narrowing and strongly, abruptly constricted in front; the entire surface closely, coarsely punctate, with the interspaces opaque. Elytra short-ovate; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–6 each with a series of oblong, prominent, setigerous tubercles, 7 also tuberculate.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Four specimens, one only in clean condition. The prothorax in this insect is shaped very much as in *A. crinitus*, except that it is flatter on the disc and has the interspaces between the punctures opaque (instead of shining). The elytra are conspicuously nodose. The setosity of the upper surface is very short, coarse, and abundant, not nearly so long as in *A. crinitus*. The sculpture of the prothorax is similar to that of *A. ericius*.

34. **Anchonus puncticollis,** sp. n.

Obovate, black, the tarsi and antennæ obscurely rufescent, thickly coated with an earthy incrustation; the setæ rather long and coarse on the elytra, shorter elsewhere. Rostrum (♂) stout, curved, slightly thickened towards the base, and there feebly constricted, closely seriate-punctate, (♀) more thickened towards the base. Prothorax transverse, moderately convex, the sides rounded at the middle and converging thence to the base and apex, feebly constricted in front; the entire surface closely, uniformly punctate. Elytra short-ovate, at the base a little wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3 and 5 each with a scattered series of prominent oblong tubercles, 4, 6, and 7 obsoletely tuberculate.

Length 4, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Three specimens. In this species the prothorax is closely, uniformly punctate, and rounded at the sides, the larger tubercles on the elytra are confined to the third and fifth interstices, the elytral setæ are coarse and moderately long, and the rostrum in the female is distinctly thickened towards the base.

35. **Anchonus affinis,** sp. n.

Obovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent, thickly coated with an earthy incrustation; the setæ short and abundant. Rostrum stout, curved, cylindrical, feebly constricted at the base, closely seriate-punctate. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, the sides rounded at the middle, converging thence to the base and apex, and constricted in front; the entire surface closely, uniformly punctate. Elytra oblong-ovate, at the base wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a series of feeble, oblong, granulate elevations, those at the base of 3 and 5 cariniform.

Length 4, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen. Extremely like *A. puncticollis*, but differing from it in having the prothorax less rounded at the sides behind, the elytra oblong-ovate in shape, with the interstices 2–7 feebly seriato-tuberculate, the tubercles granulate, and those on 3 and 5 not larger than the rest, the elytral setæ shorter and not so coarse.

36. **Anchonus hirsutus,** sp. n,

Oblong-ovate, black, the apex of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi more or less rufescent; the setæ rather short, semi-erect, and abundant. Rostrum curved, moderately stout, slightly thickened at the base, and there feebly constricted, seriate-punctate, shining and smoother at the tip, faintly carinate. Prothorax broader than long, somewhat convex, the sides slightly dilated at the middle, rapidly converging in front and behind, and constricted before the apex; the surface closely punctate, the narrow interspaces here and there raised and shining, the disc with indications of an abbreviated, very narrow, shining median carina. Elytra subelliptic, convex, at the middle very much wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–6 each with a scattered series of oblong, moderately prominent, finely granulate elevations, those at the base of 3 and 5 cariniform, and 7 more or less distinctly granulate.

Length 4–$4\frac{1}{5}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. The chief characters of this small species are the transverse, closely punctate prothorax, in which the narrow sinuous interspaces are here and there raised and shining (appearing granulate in places), and the subelliptic elytra, the interstices 2–6 of the latter with narrow, oblong, moderately prominent elevations, these about equal in size. The setosity is short, but conspicuous. In general shape it is more elongate than *A. hystrix* and *A. alternans*. The following is a very closely allied form.

37. **Anchonus subcarinatus,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-obovate, moderately convex, black, the apex of the rostrum, the antennæ, and legs more or less rufescent; the setæ short, coarse, and erect. Rostrum moderately stout, curved, slightly thickened (but not constricted) at the base, seriate-punctate, the punctuation becoming finer and more scattered towards the apex, shining, not carinate. Prothorax broader than long, a little flattened on the disc, the sides rounded at the centre and converging thence towards the base and apex, slightly constricted before the middle; the surface closely, coarsely punctate, with the interspaces narrow and dull. Elytra oblong-oval, at the middle very much wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3–6 feebly, interruptedly costate, 7 granulate, 2 without distinct prominences.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *A. hirsutus*, from which it differs in having the interspaces between the punctures on the prothorax less raised and not shining; the elytra straighter at the sides, with the elevations on the interstices 3–6 more connected, forming feeble interrupted carinæ, and 2 almost flat; the setosity a little shorter. The rostrum is without trace of constriction at the base.

38. **Anchonus ericius,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♂.)

Obovate, black, the antennæ, tarsi, and tibiæ more or less rufescent; the setæ coarse, erect, moderately long, and abundant. Rostrum very stout, curved, cylindrical, slightly constricted at the base, coarsely punctate. Prothorax transverse, with the sides rounded at the middle, converging in front and behind, and feebly constricted before the apex; the entire surface coarsely, closely punctate, with the interspaces dull. Elytra short-ovate; seriate-punctate, the interstices faintly transversely rugose, 3 with a scattered series of rather large tubercles and 5 with a row of smaller ones, the latter becoming more prominent towards the apex, the other interstices inconspicuously nodulose.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen. From the numerous small allied forms here described from Central America, the present species may be identified by the short, opaque, feebly constricted, coarsely punctate prothorax, the short-ovate elytra, with conspicuous tubercles on the third and fifth interstices only, and the coarse, abundant, erect setosity of the entire upper surface.

39. **Anchonus hystrix,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♂.)

Obovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi more or less rufescent; the setæ erect, very long, coarse, and abundant. Rostrum curved, cylindrical, coarsely seriate-punctate. Prothorax much broader than long, moderately convex, widest at the middle and rapidly narrowing thence to the base and apex, slightly constricted in front; the surface very coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra moderately convex, short-ovate, at the middle one-half wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices transversely rugose, 2–7 each with a series of oblong setigerous tubercles, those at the base of 3 and 5 cariniform. Beneath coarsely punctate.

Length 3–$3\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. A small species, obovate in form, with very long, coarse, clubbed, erect setæ, a short, very coarsely punctured prothorax, and seriato-tuberculate elytra.

40. **Anchonus angulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♀.)

Obovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi more or less rufescent; the setæ short and scattered. Rostrum cylindrical, stout, curved, slightly constricted at the base, coarsely and closely seriate-punctate, the punctuation becoming finer and more scattered towards the apex, which is shining. Prothorax transverse, somewhat flattened on the disc, angularly dilated at the sides at some distance before the middle, gradually and obliquely narrowing thence to the base, and abruptly and very strongly constricted before the apex, the hind angles rectangular; the surface coarsely, closely punctate, with the interspaces dull, the disc with an abbreviated median carina and sometimes a small tubercle on either side of it in a line with the lateral prominences. Elytra convex, short-ovate, at the base scarcely wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a scattered series of oblong or rounded setigerous tubercles, those at the base of 3 and 5 more or less cariniform.

Length 4–5, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three females. Easily distinguishable from the other Central-American forms by the angularly dilated sides of the prothorax and the short setosity. The following is the only nearly allied form.

41. **Anchonus setulosus,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 11, 11 *a*, ♀.)

Obovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent, thickly coated with an earthy incrustation; the setæ long and abundant. Rostrum moderately stout, curved, slightly thickened towards the base and there feebly constricted, seriate-punctate, with the interspaces somewhat shining, but not carinate. Prothorax transverse, somewhat flattened on the disc, angularly dilated at the sides a little before the middle, obliquely narrowing thence to the base, and abruptly constricted and narrowed in front; the surface coarsely, closely punctate, with the raised interspaces narrow, sinuous, and here and there shining, the disc with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra short-ovate, convex, at the base very little wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 each with a series of oblong or elongate, granulate, moderately prominent elevations, those at the base of 3 and 5 cariniform, the suture granulate.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *A. angulatus*, but smaller, with a more slender, smoother rostrum, the angular dilatation of the prothorax arising from near the middle, the elytral elevations a little more elongate, less prominent, and distinctly granulate, the setosity of the surface longer and much more abundant.

42. **Anchonus verrucosus,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 12, 12 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-obovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ very short. Rostrum (♂) stout, cylindrical, strongly curved, abruptly and deeply constricted at the base, seriate-punctate and tricarinate, bituberculate on either side posteriorly, (♀) slightly thickened towards the base. Prothorax about as broad as long, widest at the middle, narrowed and constricted in front and narrowed behind; the surface uneven, closely punctate, except along a smooth space down the middle, tuberculate laterally and along each side of the median space. Elytra ovate, convex, seriate-punctate, the interstices tuberculate, the tubercles on the third and fifth a little larger and more prominent than the others, which are more or less conical in shape.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*: ♂); Costa Rica, Tucurrique (*Mus. Dresden*: ♀).

One pair. A small species, recognizable by the finely carinate, posteriorly constricted rostrum, the tuberculate prothorax, and the convex, ovate, tuberculate elytra. The setosity is short and scattered, nowhere forming fascicles. The rostrum is distinctly tuberculate in front of the basal constriction.

43. **Anchonus tuberculirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ short and scattered. Rostrum stout, strongly curved, seriate-punctate and tricarinate, distinctly bituberculate on each side in front of the rather deep basal constriction. Prothorax about as broad as long, widest at the middle, constricted and

narrowed in front and narrowed behind, closely punctate, with two small tubercles at the apex, two others on each side of the disc in a line with them, and several more at the sides between the middle and the apex, the disc with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra ovate, moderately convex, seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 each with a series of very small, smooth, conical tubercles, the others with scattered granular prominences.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica, San Carlos (*Mus. Dresden*).

One specimen. Very like *A. verrucosus*, and perhaps an extreme form of it, but with the tubercles on the elytra reduced to very small conical prominences, the prothorax less uneven above, with some very small tubercles at the sides and along either side of the middle of the disc. The rostrum is a little less constricted at the base, and similarly tuberculate.

44. **Anchonus panamensis.** (Tab. VI. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♂.)

Anchonus panamensis, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 26, 43 [1].

Hab. Panama [1].

Distinguishable by its convex, obovate form, the very short setosity, the strongly constricted rostrum, the anteriorly constricted, very coarsely punctured, transverse prothorax, and the regularly seriato-granulate elytral interstices, the granular elevations closely placed and extending from the base to the apex, the seriate punctures fine, the second interstice with a conspicuous tubercle before the apex. We are indebted to the authorities of the Dresden Museum for a specimen of this species; it is labelled as having been obtained originally from Motschulsky. There is a closely allied undescribed form from Cocos Island in the British Museum.

45. **Anchonus murcidus.** (Tab. VI. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♂.)

Anchonus murcidus, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 27, 46 (♀) [1].

Oblong, convex, black, the antennæ and tarsi rufescent; the setæ short. Rostrum stout, curved, slightly thickened towards the base, and there abruptly constricted, coarsely, closely punctate. Prothorax transverse, emarginate at the apex, slightly rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front and narrowed behind; the surface coarsely, closely punctate, with the narrow interspaces here and there raised and shining. Elytra oblong-ovate, scarcely wider than the prothorax at the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 (viewed laterally) interruptedly convex, and with scattered, smooth, granular elevations.

Length $5\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Costa Rica [1], San José, 1135 metres (*Biolley*).

In its basally constricted rostrum this species approaches *A. panamensis*, Faust, from which it differs in its more oblong shape, the less constricted prothorax, and very dissimilar elytral sculpture. Dr. Heller has been kind enough to compare the single specimen received by us with the type in the Dresden Museum.

46. **Anchonus foveifrons,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 16, 16 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Oblong, convex, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the setæ short, erect, and numerous. Rostrum stout, curved, slightly thickened towards the base, and there a little constricted, densely, rugosely punctate to the tip, and faintly carinate anteriorly; front very deeply foveate on each side at the base of the rostrum above; antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum, the scape not reaching the eye. Prothorax broader than long, convex, a little flattened on the disc, fully as wide as the elytra, the sides strongly, arcuately dilated before the middle, rapidly converging towards the base, and converging and constricted in front; coarsely rugose, the rugæ partly confluent and radiating obliquely forwards from the centre of the disc. Elytra convex, oblong-oval, of the same width as the prothorax at the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices 2–7 tuberculate and granulate, the tubercles here and there coalescent and forming short ridges, the suture granulate throughout. Femora granulate. Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen, in very clean condition. A remarkable species, recognizable by the deeply bifoveate front of the head, the comparatively short antennæ, the arcuately dilated, shining, closely rugose prothorax, and the peculiar elytral sculpture.

The following species are unknown to me:—

47. **Anchonus fraterculus.**

Anchonus fraterculus, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 26, 45 (♀)[1].

Hab. COSTA RICA[1].

This insect, which appears to be very nearly related to *A. murcidus*, is described as oblong, convex, with the rostrum thickened towards the base, and then constricted; the prothorax as broad as long, rounded at the sides, varioloso-punctate, and impressed down the middle; the elytra broader at the base than the prothorax, with the outer angles rectangular, coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices here and there interruptedly convex, sparsely granulate, and shortly setose. Length 7 millim.[1]

48. **Anchonus confinis.**

Anchonus confinis, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 31, 52 (♀)[1].

Hab. HONDURAS[1].

Ovate, convex; the prothorax transverse, rotundato-ampliate at the sides before the middle, the anterior margin sinuate behind the eyes and bicallose in the centre, the surface somewhat densely, deeply punctate, with scattered shining granules in the interspaces, the disc longitudinally impressed down the middle; the elytra convex, faintly punctate, the dorsal interstices with oval, minutely granulate, setigerous tubercles, the sixth, seventh, and eighth granulate; the legs short and stout, the femora granulato-punctate. Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.[1]

49. **Anchonus intricatus.**

Anchonus intricatus, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 27, 47 (♀) [1].

Hab. Panama [1].

Convex; the prothorax subtransverse, strongly constricted near the apex and then abruptly dilated, a little narrowed towards the base, the surface setulose, densely, deeply punctate, with a slightly elevated median line; the elytra elliptic, remotely seriate-punctate, the dorsal interstices subcarinate, the alternate ones more raised towards the base, granulate and setose, the suture elevated, but not granulate. Length 5 millim.[1]

RHYPARONOTUS.

Rhyparonotus, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 20, 33.

Ten species of this genus have been described, all from Colombia and Venezuela, one only of which (*R. scapha*) is known to me by name. They appear to be rare insects, the three forms now added from Costa Rica or Nicaragua being represented in our collection by seven specimens. *Rhyparonotus* is closely allied to *Anchonus*, but differs from it in having the anterior coxæ separated, and from *Cestophorus* in the relatively shorter scape to the antennæ. The funiculus is 8-jointed, the eighth joint large and closely articulated to the club. The scrobes are shallow behind. The eyes are flattened and almost smooth, and not easily seen.

§ 1. *Rostrum not constricted at the base.*

1. **Rhyparonotus serripes,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. fig. 17, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi partly rufescent, the surface coated with an earthy incrustation; the setæ very short. Rostrum not constricted at the base, curved, a little shorter than the prothorax, granulate, rugosely punctured to the tip, obsoletely, longitudinally sulcate; scape reaching the anterior margin of the eye. Prothorax considerably longer than broad, somewhat rounded at the sides, gradually widening from the base to before the middle, and then narrowed to the apex and feebly constricted; the surface granulate, except down the middle and along a sinuous space midway between this and the margin. Elytra about twice as long as the prothorax, oblong-oval, flattened on the disc, abruptly declivous behind, conjointly rounded at the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 (2, 4, 6 on the apical declivity) interruptedly costate, each with a scattered series of rounded, setigerous tubercles, which become more raised towards the tip, the tubercles smooth and shining at the summit. Ventral segments 1, 2, and 5, and the metasternum also, coarsely rugose. Legs rough, the femora granulate, the anterior and intermediate tibiæ sharply, and the posterior pair more finely, denticulate within. Anterior coxæ rather widely separated.

Length $7\frac{1}{4}$–$9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Caché, Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*).

Three specimens, one of which is clean and immature. Separable from the following species by the non-constricted rostrum, the coarsely rugose under surface, the sharply denticulate inner edge of the tibiæ, &c.

§ 2. *Rostrum constricted at the base.*

2. **Rhyparonotus vermiculatus,** sp. n.

Elongate-ovate, narrow, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent, the surface coated with an earthy incrustation; the setæ extremely short, the femora with a few longer ones beneath. Rostrum strongly constricted at the base, stout, curved, nearly as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctured and shallowly, longitudinally sulcate; scape reaching the anterior margin of the eye. Prothorax much longer than broad, widest at the middle, more narrowed in front than behind, constricted before the apex; the surface irregularly rugose, the rugæ here and there confluent and forming sinuous or oblique ridges, and sometimes shallowly grooved down the middle. Elytra oblong-oval, about twice as long as the prothorax, flattened on the disc, with the apex broadly produced and conjointly rounded (truncate as viewed from above), the humeri rather prominent, the basal margin raised; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 2 and 4 subcarinate, 5 and 6 also a little raised, 2, 4, 6 each with a row of prominent, rounded, setigerous tubercles beyond the middle, the tubercles large on the apical declivity and represented by a scattered series of minute shining granules on the anterior half. Ventral surface very sparsely, finely punctate. Tibiæ finely denticulate on their inner edge. Anterior coxæ somewhat widely separated.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$–8, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$–3 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*), Volcan de Turrialba (*Biolley*).

Three specimens. Distinguishable by its narrow form, the strongly constricted rostrum, the finely punctured ventral surface, and the extremely short setæ of the upper surface. The prothorax in one example has the vermiculate sculpture interrupted at the middle by a narrow groove.

3. **Rhyparonotus inermis,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. fig. 18, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, piceous, the surface coated with an earthy incrustation; the setæ rather long and erect. Rostrum constricted at the base, very stout, strongly curved, about as long as the prothorax, granulate and trisulcate in its basal half and somewhat sparsely punctured at the tip; scape reaching the anterior margin of the eye. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, gradually widening from the base to near the apex and then abruptly narrowed and constricted; the surface, except down the middle and along a sinuous space on each side midway between this and the margin, sparsely granulate, with intermixed sinuous rugæ. Elytra oval, about twice as long as the prothorax, sharply margined at the base, the apex broadly produced and conjointly rounded; seriato-foveate, the interstices 2, 4, and 6 more or less costate, 2 sharply so on the apical declivity, each set with scattered rounded or oblong setigerous elevations, which become more numerous and very prominent towards the apex. Ventral surface very sparsely, finely punctate. Anterior coxæ rather narrowly separated. Tibiæ almost smooth on their inner edge.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen. Allied to *R. vermiculatus*, but broader, with the rostrum more curved, the prothorax shorter, less rugose, and widest before the middle, the second elytral interstice much more raised towards the apex, the anterior coxæ more approximate, the tibiæ not denticulate on their inner edge, the setæ on the upper surface slightly longer.

GEOBYRSA.

Geobyrsa, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 450 (1872).
Anephilus, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 20, 34.

Five species are known of this genus—one from Central America, three from San Esteban, Venezuela (two of which I have seen), and one from the Island of Guadeloupe. They are very like the narrower and more elongate *Anchoni*, but are easily separable therefrom by the 6-jointed funiculus * to the antennæ. The funiculus is short, gradually widening from the elongate second joint, joints 3–6 being transverse, and 6 almost as wide as the club. These insects are usually so coated with dirt that nothing can be seen of the sculpture till they have been cleaned.

1. **Geobyrsa nodifera.** (Tab. VI. figg. 19, ♀ ; 19 *a*, antenna.)

Geobyrsa nodifera, Pasc. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 450, t. 13. figg. 1, 1 *a*, *b*[1].

Elongate-obovate, nigro-piceous, setose, the setæ clubbed and forming fascicles on the prothorax and on the elytral tubercles. Rostrum curved, as long as the prothorax, coarsely seriate-punctate, the widened apical portion short in the ♂, and rather long and cylindrical in the ♀. Prothorax subcylindrical, much longer than broad, a little narrowed in front and behind, slightly constricted before the middle, and emarginate in the centre at the base; the entire surface closely, deeply, and very coarsely punctate, the setæ forming two fascicles at the apex and four in a transverse row about the middle. Elytra oblong-ovate, convex, closely and coarsely seriato-punctate, the interstices very narrow, the alternate ones each with a row of scattered setigerous tubercles.

Length 4–5, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Tumbador (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales [1] (*Belt*).

Very like *A. simoni*, Faust, from Venezuela (a typical example of which is before me), but with the punctuation of the prothorax and elytra very coarse and foveiform, the prothorax without a smoother space down the middle, the setigerous tubercles on the elytra a little more prominent. Pascoe's type is in a very dirty condition, and the puncturing of the surface was not noticed by him. Four specimens have been received by us.

Sect. II. *Eyes placed at the sides of the rostrum.*

DIOPTROPHORUS.

Dioptrophorus, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 20, 35.

This remarkable genus is peculiar to Mexico, Guatemala, and Cuba †. The type, *D. ocularis*, was included by Boheman in *Anchonus*, though he noticed that the coarsely facetted eyes were placed at the sides of the rostrum, instead of on the smooth globular portion of the head, as in *Anchonus* and its allies. The males, as in

* Described by Pascoe as ? 5-jointed, and by Faust as 7-jointed.

† In the British Museum there is a *Dioptrophorus* from Cuba, labelled with the MS. name *Anchonus angusticollis*, Chevr.

Anchonus, differ from the females in having the antennæ inserted nearer the tip of the rostrum, with the apical portion of the latter somewhat rounded at the sides. In *D. verrucosus*, which is larger and more robust than any of its allies, the facets of the eyes are flattened, while in the other species they are convex.

§ 1. *Eye-facets convex.*

1. **Dioptrophorus ocularis.**

Anchonus ocularis, Fåhr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 394 [1].
Dioptrophorus ocularis, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, p. 35 [2].

Hab. Mexico [2] (*coll. Sommer* [1]).

Not seen by Faust, nor contained in our collection, the numerous specimens received under this name from Sallé being incorrectly identified, and belonging to the genus *Anchonus*. *D. ocularis*, to judge from the description, must be very nearly allied to *D. simplex*, but with the prothorax widening from the base to before the middle and then suddenly narrowed; it is not unlikely that they will prove to belong to the same species.

2. **Dioptrophorus simplex.**

Dioptrophorus simplex, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 36, 59 [1].

Hab. Mexico [1], Jacale (*Sallé*), Toluca, Cordova (*Höge*).

Apparently not rare in Mexico, whence upwards of a dozen examples have been received by us. In one or two of them the elytral elevations are fewer in number and less distinct, and in others they are more elongate. Length 4–5 millim.

3. **Dioptrophorus fausti,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, rather depressed, black, the legs piceous, the antennæ obscurely rufescent; covered in part by a greyish incrustation and with scattered minute ochreous scales, the legs with short hairs. Rostrum stout, nearly as long as the prothorax, coarsely, very shallowly punctate. Prothorax a little longer than broad, widest at the middle, narrowed anteriorly and slightly so posteriorly, constricted before the apex, the hind angles somewhat obtuse; coarsely punctate, except along a depressed space down the middle and a sinuous space on each side between this and the margin. Elytra nearly twice as long as the prothorax, flattened on the disc to near the apex and then abruptly declivous; coarsely seriato-punctate, the alternate interstices with scattered, feeble, oblong elevations, the third and fifth each with a very prominent tubercle at the commencement of the apical declivity.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé*).

One specimen. Very like *D. simplex*, but more depressed, the elytra each with two very prominent tubercles at the commencement of the apical declivity, a character also shared by *D. prolixus*.

4. **Dioptrophorus prolixus,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. fig. 21, ♀.)

Elongate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscurely rufescent; covered with a greyish incrustation and with scattered minute narrow ochreous scales, the legs with short hairs. Rostrum about as long as the prothorax, coarsely, but shallowly punctate; antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex of the rostrum. Prothorax longer than broad, widest at the middle, narrowing anteriorly and slightly so posteriorly, strongly constricted before the apex, the hind angles subrectangular; the surface uneven, coarsely, irregularly punctate, and with six prominent tubercles—two at the apex, two on the middle of the disc, and one on each side before the middle. Elytra more than twice the length of the prothorax, flattened on the disc for fully three-fourths of their length and then abruptly declivous to the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, and with rows of oblong or rounded tubercles extending from the base to the apical declivity, the last two on each elytron being large and very prominent, those on the apical portion cariniform and inconspicuous.

Length 7, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Totonicapam between 8500 and 10,500 feet (*Champion*).

Differs from its allies in its larger size and much more elongate shape, the series of conspicuous elevations on the elytra culminating in four very prominent rounded tubercles before the abruptly sloping apical declivity. The single specimen obtained appears to be a female; and, if so, the antennæ are inserted a little nearer the apex than usual.

5. **Dioptrophorus sharpi.** (Tab. VI. figg. 22, ♂; 23, ♀.)

Dioptrophorus sharpi, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 36, 58[1].

Hab. GUATEMALA[1], Totonicapam 8500 to 10,500 feet (*Champion*).

Found in profusion under the bark of pines at Totonicapam. This insect is very like *D. simplex*, but differs from it in having the prothorax more uneven on the disc, and the sides straighter behind, the posterior angles being subrectangular. Length $4–5\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

6. **Dioptrophorus fåhræi.** (Tab. VI. figg. 24, 24 *a*, ♀.)

Dioptrophorus fahræi, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, pp. 36, 59[1].

Hab. GUATEMALA[1], Totonicapam 8500 to 10,500 feet (*Champion*).

If I have identified it correctly, three specimens only of this species are contained in our collection. They are narrower than *D. sharpi*, with the prothorax a little longer, more uneven, and constricted nearer the apex, so as to appear wider anteriorly, and the elytral elevations more elongate. Length (♂ ♀) $4\frac{3}{4}–5$ millim.

§ 2. *Eye-facets flattened.*

7. **Dioptrophorus verruciger,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 25, 25 *a*.)

Elongate-ovate, robust, black, coated in great part with an earthy incrustation; the setosity extremely short. Rostrum very stout, shorter than the prothorax, constricted at the base, coarsely, closely punctate, and obsoletely carinate down the middle; eyes comparatively large, not very prominent, the facets flattened.

Prothorax much longer than broad, widest a little before the middle and obliquely narrowing thence to the base and apex, constricted in front, the apex emarginate; the disc somewhat flattened, irregularly carinate down the middle, and with a large, depressed, subtriangular space on either side towards the apex, the depression followed by two angular prominences, the rest of the surface with coarse scattered punctures and irregular rugæ, the margins subtuberculate at the middle. Elytra oblong-ovate, much wider than the prothorax, but at the base of nearly the same width, considerably produced at the apex; interruptedly seriate-punctate, the interstices with a scattered series of large, rounded, exceedingly prominent tubercles, these becoming more elongate towards the base and there forming ridges on the third and fifth. Legs stout.

Length 9, breadth 4 millim. (?♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*).

One specimen. Larger, more robust, and more elongate than any of the other known species of the genus, the elytra strongly nodose, the eye-facets flattened, instead of convex. In general facies *D. verruciger* is very like *Anchonus nodosus*.

ITHAURA.

Ithaura, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. ix. p. 215, t. 6. figg. 2–2 *a–c* (1871); Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) vii. p. 308 (1881).

Head globose, smooth; rostrum constricted at the base, stout, feebly curved, the apical portion a little widened, the scrobes deep, visible from above anteriorly, descending to beneath the eyes, and somewhat widely separated behind; eyes rounded, coarsely facetted, placed at the sides of the rostrum behind: antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex of the rostrum, the funiculus 7-jointed, joints 1 and 2 subequal in length, the others transverse, the scape reaching to about the middle of the eyes, the club short-ovate and pubescent; buccal opening large, the oral organs visible; prosternum much developed in front of the anterior coxæ, slightly hollowed at the apex, with a transverse sulcus near the anterior margin; pronotum extending backward over the mesonotum; anterior coxæ very narrowly separated; mesosternum extending forward in front of the intermediate coxæ, which are narrowly separated; scutellum wanting; elytra connate, hollowed at the base, with the subangular humeri embracing the hind angles of the prothorax, covering the apex of the abdomen, and without membranous apical margin; first and second ventral segments connate at the middle, the third and fourth short, the sutures 2 and 3 deep and straight; femora stout; tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle, the anterior pair sharply so, and with a terminal claw arising from about the middle of the apical margin; third tarsal joint a little widened, entire at the apex, the fourth joint articulated to it in a cavity on the upperside; claws slender, simple, divergent; body elongate-oval, apterous, coated with a hard permanent, glossy incrustation.

This remarkable genus was referred by Pascoe somewhat doubtfully to the Calandrinæ, but it seems to me to be very closely related to *Dioptrophorus*, of the group Anchonina. The two species described by him were from Colombia and Parana respectively, and two others are now added from our region. *Typhloglymma*, Dury *, also referred to the Calandrinæ by its describer, including a single N.-American species, is a nearly allied form. The above-mentioned characters, taken from the Central-American insects, will supplement Pascoe's description.

In *Ithaura* there are well-developed eyes at the sides of the rostrum (as in *Dioptrophorus* and *Theognete*), the scrobes are somewhat distant beneath, the first

* Journ. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist. xix. pp. 243, 244, fig. (March 1901).

and second ventral segments are separated laterally, and there is no visible scutellum*; whereas in *Typhloglymma* the eyes are stated to be wanting, the scrobes are subcontiguous beneath, the first and second ventral segments are completely fused, and there is a small visible scutellum. From *Dioptrophorus* the present genus differs in having the prosternum more developed in front of the anterior coxæ, the pronotum extending back over the mesonotum (the elytra being hollowed at the base for its reception), &c.; the entire surface, too, is coated with a permanent, smooth, glossy incrustation. The two species here described were found at a high elevation in Guatemala and Mexico respectively, one of them under the bark of fallen pines. The unique type of *Typhloglymma* was taken out of debris from a cavity in a decayed oak, in which was a nest of *Formica pennsylvanica*.

1. **Ithaura pinicola,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 26, 26 *a*, ♂; 27, ♀.)

Moderately convex, grey or brownish-grey, the antennæ and tarsi obscurely rufescent; the upper surface very coarsely and somewhat closely punctate, with the interspaces smooth, the punctures each bearing one or two extremely minute golden scales; the legs with a few short hairs, and some longer and more bristly ones on the lower edge of the femora and on the inner edge of the tibiæ. Rostrum strongly constricted at the base, much shorter than the prothorax in both sexes, smoother in the ♀ than in the ♂. Prothorax longer than broad, feebly rounded at the sides, narrowed in front and slightly so behind, strongly constricted at the sides before the apex, the groove not extending across the dorsal surface, the disc finely carinate down the middle; the punctures large and rounded. Elytra oblong-oval, a little wider and nearly one-half longer than the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex; the punctures large, oval, and arranged in nine regular rows; the interstices flat in some specimens and distinctly convex in others. Beneath very coarsely punctate, except the third and fourth ventral segments, which are smooth, the first segment flattened in the middle in the ♂. Tibiæ very minutely denticulate on the inner edge; the anterior pair with a fine sharp tooth before the middle in the ♂.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–6, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Totonicapam 8,500–10,500 feet (*Champion*).

Ten specimens, found under the bark of decaying pines. The sculpture of the upper surface of this species is exactly like that of *Typhloglymma puteolatum*, from Ohio, as figured by Dury. The much smaller size, the very coarsely punctured thorax, &c., separate it from *I. strangulata*, the type of the genus.

2. **Ithaura exarata,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. fig. 28, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, convex, greyish-olivaceous, the antennæ and tarsi rufescent; the punctures of the upper and under surfaces each bearing a minute, piliform, golden scale; the legs with short hairs. Rostrum feebly constricted at the base, a little more than one-half the length of the prothorax, coarsely, closely punctate. Prothorax longer than broad, distinctly rounded at the sides, narrower in front than at the base, the anterior constriction just visible from above; the surface somewhat closely impressed with large rounded punctures separated by smooth, flat interspaces, and with indications of a raised line down the middle. Elytra oval, nearly one-half longer than the prothorax, finely seriate-punctate, the interstices strongly convex, of the same width as the spaces between them, and each with a series of very fine scattered punctures. Beneath extremely coarsely punctate, except the anterior portion of the mesosternum and the third and fourth ventral segments, which are smooth, the first segment flattened in the middle.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

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* Pascoe states that there is a small scutellum present; but this is a mistake, as shown by his figure.

Hab. MEXICO, San Antonio de Arriba (*Sallé*).

One specimen. Differs from *I. pinicola* in the more convex shape, the feebly constricted, shorter rostrum, and the sulcate, finely seriate-punctate elytra. The anterior tibiæ are without a median tooth.

THEOGNETE, gen. nov.

Antennæ with the funiculus 7-jointed, joints 3–7 transverse and gradually widening, 7 closely articulated to the club, the latter short-ovate, pointed at the tip, the first joint shining and the others dull and pubescent; head globose, smooth; rostrum stout, constricted at the base, slightly widened in its apical half, the scrobes deep, lateral, descending to beneath the eyes, the anterior opening just visible from above; the eyes placed at the sides of the rostrum behind, oval, coarsely facetted; prothorax transversely convex, with a transverse sulcus before the anterior margin beneath, visible at the sides above, the prosternum very short; anterior coxæ somewhat widely separated; intermediate coxæ widely separated, the mesosternum transversely sulcate between them; metasternum extremely short; posterior coxæ inserted near the outer margin of the body, and narrowly separated from the intermediate pair; scutellum absent; elytra connate, gibbous, cordiform; ventral segments 1, 2, and 5 subequal in length, 3 and 4 exceedingly short, 1 and 2 connate, the first suture sinuous; legs short and stout; tibiæ slightly sinuate within, not dilated at the tip, mucronate at the inner apical angle, and armed with a curved claw at the apex, the lower apical margin furnished with several fine teeth; tarsi very short, feebly developed, sparsely pilose beneath, the third joint bilobed, the claws extremely minute, free.

The single species referred to this genus has somewhat the facies of a *Liosomus* or a minute *Liparus*. It is a very remarkable form, wholly different in appearance from *Dioptrophorus*, to which *Theognete* is nearly related. The tarsi are very small and short, compared with the powerful femora and tibiæ. The anterior coxæ are a little more widely separated than in any of its nearest allies.

1. **Theognete lævis,** sp. n. (Tab. VI. figg. 29, 29 *a*, *b*.)

Obovate, very convex, shining, black, the tarsi and the antennæ in part rufescent; the prothorax and elytra with a few, widely scattered, appressed, long, coarse, piliform, flavescent scales; the legs with similarly-coloured short hairs. Rostrum nearly as long as the prothorax, coarsely and closely punctured; the antennæ inserted at about the middle. Prothorax as long as broad, constricted at the apex and narrowed behind, the sides slightly sinuous in one specimen; the surface smooth, with minute scattered squamigerous punctures. Elytra short, gibbous, with the apices produced and conjointly rounded, about one-half longer, and much wider than the prothorax, smooth, each with a longitudinal groove near the suture below the base, in which traces of seriate punctures are visible. Beneath smooth. Fifth ventral segment obliquely sloping from about the middle to the apex, the anterior portion flattened and with a transverse-oval depression in the middle, the posterior portion with a transverse depression on each side in front and another in the centre behind.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

One specimen from each locality, their sex not ascertained. The Mexican individual is a little more robust, and has stouter legs, and coarser scattered scales, than the Guatemalan insect.

Group **CLEONINA.**

This group includes *Cleonus*, *Dinocleus*, *Lixus*, and *Ileomus*, the first two not extending south of Mexico. *Larinus* is altogether absent, possibly owing to the limited number of indigenous Carduacæ, not only from our region, but from the whole of America.

CLEONUS.

Cleonis, Latreille, Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat. xiv. p. 206 (1823) (sine descr.).
Cleonus, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 145 (1826); Gen. Curc. ii. p. 171; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 430; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. pp. 145, 148; Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. pp. 176, 185.

A genus including a large number of species, the majority of which inhabit the Palæarctic region. Capt. Casey recognizes twenty-four North-American forms, two of these entering Mexico, whence five are now known. The Palæarctic *Cleoni* have been grouped under numerous subgenera; the Mexican forms may for the present be referred to two—*Apleurus* and *Cleonidius*. The prothoracic vibrissæ are long in *C. fossus*, *C. pulvereus*, and *C. aztecus*, and quite short in *C. boucardi* and *C. lobigerinus*. In *C. aztecus* the tarsal claws are free.

Subgen. APLEURUS, Chevr. (part.) (= CLEONOPSIS and CLEONASPIS, Lec.).

1. **Cleonus fossus.** (Tab. VII. fig. 1.)

Apleurus fossus, Chevr. Mém. Soc. Liége, (2) v. p. 78 [1].

Hab. MEXICO [1], Cordova, Esperanza (*Höge*), Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

The type of this insect, which is not labelled with any definite locality, is contained in our collection, and we have six others from Höge or Sallé. *C. fossus* is probably nothing more than a southern form of *C. pulvereus*, Lec.; but may be separated by its more robust build, stouter rostrum, and coarser sculpture. The largest specimens, including the type, are considerably broader than any of the numerous North-American or Mexican *C. pulvereus* before me. The rostrum is sometimes obsoletely carinate.

2. **Cleonus pulvereus.**

Cleonus pulvereus, Lec. Col. Kansas & Eastern New Mexico, p. 18 (1859) [1].
Cleonopsis pulvereus, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 147 [2].
Cleonus (*Apleurus*) *pulvereus*, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 186 [3].

Hab. NORTH AMERICA [1], Texas and Colorado [2], New Mexico.—MEXICO, Durango city (*Höge*), Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*).

Found in plenty by Höge, the specimens varying greatly in size and sculpture.

3. **Cleonus aztecus,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. fig. 2.)

Subovate, convex, robust, rather shining, black, thickly clothed with cinereous pubescence; the prothorax with the apex and a broad space down the middle, and the elytra each with two fasciæ on the disc, almost glabrous. Rostrum short, very stout, dilated at the tip, flattened above, coarsely punctured, with the interspaces densely, minutely punctate, obsoletely carinate. Prothorax broader than long, the sides (as seen from above) subparallel from the base to near the apex, and then abruptly and obliquely converging; the surface uneven, coarsely, irregularly punctured, with the interspaces densely, minutely punctate; the anterior margin simply sinuate opposite the eyes, the vibrissæ long. Elytra moderately long, oval, widest about the middle; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, almost smooth. 3, 5 and 7 costate, 5 not callose towards the apex. Beneath somewhat coarsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly depressed down the middle. Tarsi with small spongy-pubescent pads beneath; claws free.

Length $8\frac{1}{3}$–$9\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 4–$4\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Refugio in Durango (*Höge*), Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*).

Two specimens. This insect differs from the other Mexican forms in having the tarsal claws free and the alternate elytral interstices costate. In general structure it is not unlike the European *C. quadrivittatus*, Zoubk., which also has free tarsal claws.

Subgen. Cleonidius, Casey *.

4. **Cleonus boucardi.** (Tab. VII. fig. 3.)

Apleurus boucardi, Chevr. Mém. Soc. Liége, (2) v. p. 79 [1].

Cleonus (*Cleonidius*) *boucardi*, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 187 [2].

Cleonus vittatus, Sturm, in litt. [3]

Hab. Mexico [1 2], Matamoros Izucar, Puebla (*Sallé, Höge*), Guanajuato (*Sallé*), Tula, Huetamo, Cuernavaca (*Höge*), Amula, Omilteme (*H. H. Smith*), Guerrero (*Baron*), Chilpancingo (*Höge, H. H. Smith*), Oaxaca (*Mus. Brit.*).

Not rare in Central and Western Mexico, whence we have received a long series.

5. **Cleonus lobigerinus.**

Cleonus (*Cleonidius*) *lobigerinus*, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. pp. 187, 191 [1].

Hab. North America, Southern California and Arizona [1].—Mexico, Villa Lerdo in Durango, Mexico city (*Höge*).

Three specimens, probably belonging to this species. The two from Villa Lerdo are almost uniformly clothed with cinereous pubescence, the sides of the prothorax only being bordered with a whitish vitta. The one from Mexico city is very like a Californian *C. lobigerinus*, sent me by Mr. Wickham. All have prominent ocular lobes to the prothorax and short vibrissæ.

* = Apleurus, Chevr. "espèces lyxiformes" (Mém. Soc. Liége, (2) v. p. 109).

DINOCLEUS.

Centrocleonus, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 145 (1876) (nec Chevrolat).
Dinocleus, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 176 (1891).

A genus easily recognizable by the two tubercles on the prosternum in front of the anterior coxæ and the sparsely spinose soles of the tarsi. Eleven species are known, all from the Southern United States, one of them extending into Western Mexico, whence one other is now added.

1. **Dinocleus molitor.** (Tab. VII. fig. 4.)

Cleonus molitor, Lec. Proc. Acad. Phil. 1858, p. 78[1].
Centrocleonus molitor, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 146[2].
Dinocleus molitor, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 183[3].

Hab. North America, Southern California[1 2 3], Sonora[1], Arizona[2 3].—Mexico, Guerrero (*Baron*[3]).

We have received a single specimen of this species from Mr. Baron, from Guerrero, agreeing well with another from California sent us by Mr. Wickham.

2. **Dinocleus dentatus,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. fig. 5.)

Elongate-ovate, moderately robust, somewhat shining, black, the minute spines along the apical margin of the tibiæ ochreous; above somewhat sparingly clothed with cinereous pubescence, which does not hide the punctures, and is here and there variegated with whitish, and denuded in places, so as to give a mottled appearance to the elytra, the prothorax with a sinuous whitish vitta on each side (leaving a broad, sharply defined, partially denuded, dark space down the middle of the disc); the under surface and legs somewhat densely clothed with whitish pubescence, with small, scattered, partially denuded spots, these becoming larger and more conspicuous on the first four ventral segments. Rostrum very stout, widened at the tip, coarsely punctate, the interspaces closely and minutely punctured, not carinate; second joint of the funiculus much shorter than the first and longer than the third. Prothorax (along the median line) about as long as broad, conspicuously tuberculate at the sides a little before the apex, so as to appear abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, the sides almost straight from the tubercle to the base; the surface uneven, strongly depressed in the middle at the base, irregularly foveato-punctate, the interspaces closely, minutely punctate; the anterior margin simply sinuate opposite the eyes and furnished with long vibrissæ. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, a little rounded at the sides along the median third, subparallel towards the base, the apices considerably produced, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the punctures here and there larger and foveiform, the interspaces flat, rugulose, and each with a scattered series of minute granules. Prosternum with the tubercle in front of each anterior coxa small, completely covered by the white pubescence.

Length 14, breadth $5\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Pinos Altos in Chihuahua (*Buchan-Hepburn*).

One specimen. In Captain Casey's arrangement of the species (Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. pp. 177, 178), this species would fall under his second group, from all the members of which it differs in the sparser and more mottled vestiture of the upper surface (which is not dense enough to hide the larger punctures) and the conspicuous denuded spots on the ventral surface. The narrower, less robust form, the more

quadrate prothorax, the finer, sparser, and mottled pubescence, and the minutely seriato-granulate elytral interstices separate it at once from *D. molitor*, its nearest ally.

LIXUS.

Lixus, Fabricius, Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 498 (1801); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 439; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. pp. 144, 153; Casey, Journ. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. pp. 176, 194.
Scaphomorphus, Motschulsky, Bull. Acad. St. Pétersb. ii. p. 541 (1860).

A genus of almost universal distribution. In nine out of the twenty-three species * here enumerated from within our limits, the wings are rudimentary or absent, the elytra being particularly hard in these forms. They all have the scutellum vertical or depressed, and often quite invisible when the prothorax is closed up to the elytra; and the eyes oval in shape. *L. basilaris*, *L. mexicanus*, &c., vary enormously in size, with a corresponding variation in the development of the rostrum, which is almost always longer in the female than in the male (very much longer in *L. fimbriolatus* and *L. toltecus*), and antennæ, the latter being usually inserted nearer the tip of the rostrum in the males. The sculpture, too, is somewhat unstable, as is also the relative length of the basal joints of the funiculus and the prolongation or otherwise of the apices of the elytra. The members of this genus, as is well known, are often coated with a dense pollinose secretion, which is said to be renewable during the life of the insect †, completely covering the sculpture and pubescence: the amount of pubescence seems to be variable (at least in several of the species), some of that visible in fresh specimens being afterwards lost; and the presence of a condensed submarginal vitta, unless accompanied by a corresponding groove, is an inconstant character. The males of most of the Central-American forms have the basal one or two segments of the abdomen more or less sulcate down the middle. No fewer than 233 species of *Lixus* are enumerated in the "Munich Catalogue," but a number of these names must be synonyms.

The various forms captured by myself in Guatemala or Panama were mostly obtained by beating herbage.

a. Wings fully developed.
  a'. Prothorax with scattered coarser punctures intermixed with the closer minute punctuation.
    a''. Anterior femora acutely dentate . . . . . Species 1.
    b''. Anterior femora unarmed . . . . . Species 2–12.

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* The North-American *L. præpotens*, Boh. (? = *Rhynchophorus præpotens*, Say), is also quoted from "Mexico" in Schönherr's work (Gen. Curc. vii. 1, p. 468); this species has not been identified by either Leconte or Casey.

† See Rojas (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1857, pp. 329–333) and Jekel (Journ. Ent. i. pp. 12–16).

b'. Prothorax with the larger punctures closely placed, the minute interstitial punctuation inconspicuous or scarcely visible. Species of small size.
c''. Elytra caudate . . . . . Species 13.
d''. Elytra notched at the tip . . . . . Species 14.
b. Wings absent or rudimentary.
c'. Body oblong-ovate, robust; elytra transversely wrinkled . . . . . Species 15.
d'. Body subfusiform, elongate-obovate, or subcylindrical.
e''. Prothorax and elytra with a submarginal vittate groove.
a'''. Alternate dorsal interstices of the elytra raised and widened, the striæ geminate . . . . . Species 16.
b'''. Dorsal interstices of the elytra flat or feebly convex, the striæ not geminate.
*a*⁴. Elytra caudate or more or less acuminate . . . . . Species 17–20.
*b*⁴. Elytra separately rounded at the apex . . . . . Species 21.
f''. Prothorax and elytra without a submarginal vittate groove.
c'''. Elytra with a few scattered, depressed, pubescent spots, the interstices flat . . . . . Species 22.
d'''. Elytra without depressed spots, sulcate, the interstices convex . . . Species 23.

§ 1. *Wings fully developed.*

1. **Lixus dentipes,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♂.)

Cylindrical, black, shining, cinereo-pubescent, the pubescence in fresh specimens mottled on the elytra and forming sinuous lines on the prothorax. Head and rostrum closely, minutely punctate, with coarser punctures intermixed, the head foveate between the eyes; rostrum (♂) stout, moderately curved, about as long as the prothorax, longitudinally sulcate between the points of insertion of the antennæ, a little longer in the ♀. Prothorax subconical, slightly rounded at the sides posteriorly, with a deep rounded depression in the middle at the base; the surface closely, minutely punctate, with coarse punctures intermixed. Elytra elongate, obtuse at the apex, compressed laterally at the base, the scutellar region depressed; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and very finely rugulose. Anterior femora acutely dentate. First or first and second ventral segments sulcate down the middle in the ♂. Body winged. Length 9–18½, breadth 2 1/10–5½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*Sallé*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Tapachula (*Höge*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Coatepeque, Las Mercedes, San Isidro, Dueñas, San Joaquin (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*), Tuis (*Biolley, in Mus. Brit.*), Atenas (*Mus. Dresden*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David, Taboga I. (*Champion*).

Apparently the commonest species of the genus in Central America, and readily identified by the acutely dentate anterior femora and the comparatively short curved rostrum, which is a little longer in the female than in the male. The larger punctures on the prothorax and elytra are sometimes quite fine. A pair from Dueñas are more thickly pubescent than the rest, but this is probably due to their fresh condition, the longer hairs being easily abraded; and two of the smallest females, from Chiriqui (perhaps specifically distinct), have the rostrum much more slender than usual and the

basal constriction of the elytra not apparent. About eighty specimens have been seen, varying greatly in size and in the amount of pubescence on the surface. Several South-American *Lixi* have dentate femora, but our insect seems to be different from all those described *.

2. **Lixus cavicollis,** sp. n.

Lixus cavicollis, Chevr. in litt.

Elongate, robust, subfusiform, moderately shining, black, clothed with a very short, sparse, cinereous pubescence, which is often mottled on the elytra; the legs and under surface with intermixed longer hairs. Head excessively minutely punctate, with intermixed slightly coarser punctures, foveate between the eyes; rostrum shining, very stout, about as long as the prothorax in both sexes, longitudinally sulcate between the points of insertion of the antennæ, the punctuation a little sparser than that of the head. Prothorax convex, conical, about as long as broad, strongly bisinuate at the base, the median lobe almost covering the vertical scutellum; densely, minutely punctate, with scattered, intermixed, coarser punctures, the basal impression large, rounded, and very deep; anterior margin with a short obtuse tooth opposite the lower angle of the eyes. Elytra very elongate, much wider than the prothorax, abruptly and sinuously narrowed at the base and narrowing from the middle to the apex, the apices acutely produced, the common basal impression broad and deep, the anterior margin somewhat raised; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and minutely, rugulosely punctate. Beneath shining, sparsely, very minutely punctate, with intermixed coarser punctures. First and second ventral segments with a deep groove down the centre in the ♂. Body winged.

Length 16–22, breadth $4\frac{4}{5}$–$7\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra de Durango, Tumbala in Chiapas (*Flohr*), Guerrero (*Baron*), San Andres Tuxtla, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Cordova (*Höge*), Fortin, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Coban (*Sallé, Conradt*), Chiacam, Tamahu, Escuintla, San Isidro, Zapote, Capetillo (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Alajuela (*Orozco, in Mus. Brit.*), San José (*Biolley*).

L. cavicollis is quoted by Boheman as synonymous with *L. fimbriolatus*, but it differs from that species in its broader and more robust form, the scantier pubescence (which is not all concentrated laterally), the very stout, comparatively short rostrum in both sexes, and the larger depression at the base of the prothorax. This is a common insect in Mexico and Guatemala, whence we possess a long series, varying only in size.

3. **Lixus fimbriolatus.**

Lixus fimbriolatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 42 (1836) [1]; op. cit. vii. 1, p. 457 (excl. syn.) [2].

Lixus macer, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 160 (1876) [3]; Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. pp. 197, 208 [4].

Lixus oblongus, Sturm, in litt.[5]

Lixus murcidus, Sturm, in litt.[6]

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Southern and Western States [4] to Colorado and Texas [3].—MEXICO [2] (*Sallé, ex coll. Sturm* [1]), Puebla, Oaxaca (*Sallé*), Matamoros Izucar, Tacam-

* *L. manifestus*, Kirsch, from Bogota, is an allied form, but Dr. Heller assures me that Central-American specimens cannot be referred to it.

baro, Cordova (*Höge*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Dueñas (*Champion*).

In the typical form of this insect the prothorax and elytra have a submarginal vitta of condensed whitish pubescence, a character also to be found in certain specimens of *L. macer* (as noted by Leconte); but this is frequently obsolete, and in our series of twenty-eight examples from Mexico or Guatemala four only possess this peculiarity. *L. fimbriolatus* may be identified by the dissimilarity in the length of the rostrum in the two sexes, it being about twice the length of the prothorax and strongly curved in the female, and shorter and moderately curved in the male. The first and second ventral segments are more or less sulcate down the middle in the male. The rostrum is slightly widened at the tip. We are indebted to Mr. Wickham for specimens of *L. macer* from Illinois and Iowa, with which our smallest examples agree. In six out of the seven males from Dueñas the pubescence is longer and more abundant than usual, but this is probably due to their fresh condition. Length varying from 15–23 millim.

4. **Lixus inermis,** sp. n.

Elongate, cylindrical, shining, black, the antennæ partly rufescent; finely cinereo-pubescent, the pubescence in some specimens condensed into a narrow more or less distinct submarginal vitta. Head and rostrum closely, minutely punctate, with intermixed coarser punctures, the head foveate between the eyes; rostrum moderately stout, in the ♂ about as long as the prothorax and moderately curved, in the ♀ slightly longer and strongly curved. Prothorax about as long as broad, subconical, strongly bisinuate at the base; densely, minutely punctate, with intermixed coarser punctures, the basal depression rounded and very deep. Elytra very little wider than the prothorax, subparallel for three-fourths of their length, more or less acuminate at the apex, the common basal depression broad and shallow; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and rugulosely punctate. First and second ventral segments shallowly sulcate down the middle in the ♂. Body winged.

Length 10½–15, breadth 3–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

Seven specimens, three of which are immature. This species may be known from *L. cavicollis* by its narrower, cylindrical shape (the elytra being scarcely wider than the prothorax) and the more slender rostrum; and from *L. fimbriolatus* by the shorter rostrum in both sexes, that of the female being very little longer than that of the male, as well as by its cylindrical form, smaller size, and less robust build. The unarmed anterior femora and the acuminate elytra separate *L. inermis* from *L. dentipes*, which is very like it in general facies; and the subparallel and less acuminate elytra from *L. subcaudatus*.

5. **Lixus rugulirostris,** sp. n.

Very elongate, cylindrical, shining, black, the antennæ partly rufescent; finely cinereo-pubescent, in one specimen with a well-defined submarginal white vitta. Head and rostrum densely, rugulosely punctate; the latter smoother at the tip, about as long as the prothorax, comparatively slender, and feebly curved.

Prothorax as long as or longer than broad, conical, densely, minutely punctate, with intermixed coarser punctures, the basal depression small and shallow. Elytra very elongate, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel for three-fourths of their length, the apices slightly dehiscent and acuminate, the common basal depression shallow; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, finely rugulose. First ventral segment unimpressed. Body winged.

Length $12\frac{1}{2}$–$15\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Puebla (*Sallé*), Amula (*H. H. Smith*).

Three specimens, probably all females: the one from Amula has a white submarginal vitta, the prothorax longer than broad, and the rostrum sparsely punctured towards the tip; the two from Puebla, which are covered with efflorescence, have the rostrum densely rugulose to near the apex, and the elytra without trace of a submarginal vitta. They possess in common, however, a very shallow depression at the base of the prothorax, a character separating them from the nearly allied *L. inermis*. The rostrum is comparatively slender.

6. **Lixus toltecus,** sp. n.

Very elongate, narrow, cylindrical, shining, black, the antennæ partly rufescent; finely cinereo-pubescent, the pubescence mottled on the elytra, and with a condensed whitish submarginal vitta on the prothorax and towards the apex of the elytra. Head shallowly foveate between the eyes, in the ♂ closely punctate, with coarser punctures intermixed, in the ♀ sparsely punctured; rostrum in the ♂ moderately stout, about as long as the prothorax, feebly curved, and closely, longitudinally rugulose almost to the tip, in the ♀ slender, distinctly longer than the prothorax, strongly curved, sparsely punctured from the base to near the middle and almost smooth thence to the apex; antennæ in the ♂ inserted considerably before, and in the ♀ a little behind, the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1 in both sexes. Prothorax convex, rather broader than long, subconical, strongly bisinuate at the base; closely, minutely punctate, with intermixed coarser punctures, the basal depression small and extending forward. Elytra very elongate, of the same width as the base of the prothorax, subparallel for two-thirds of their length, somewhat acuminate at the apex, the common basal depression shallow; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and finely rugulose. First ventral segment unimpressed in both sexes. Body winged.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$–11, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Puebla (*Sallé*), Atlixco in Puebla (*Höge*).

Two males and two females. In this small species the sexual difference in the form of the rostrum is almost as strongly marked as in *L. fimbriolatus*, that of the female being slender, moderately long, strongly curved, and almost smooth beyond the middle. In general shape *L. toltecus* resembles *L. nigrinus*, which, however, is not a very nearly allied form.

7. **Lixus subcaudatus.**

Lixus subcaudatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 1, p. 428[1].

Hab. Mexico[1] (*Sallé, ex coll. Sturm*[1]), Durasnal, Orizaba, Toxpam, Parada, Juquila (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Coban (*Conradt*).

This species is somewhat fusiform in shape, with the elytra elongate, flattened on the disc, and acuminate at the apex; the prothorax and elytra with a narrow submarginal

vitta of condensed whitish pubescence; the prothorax with a large, deep, rounded impression before the base. The rostrum of the female is slender, feebly curved, and a little longer than the prothorax, that of the male being stouter and slightly shorter. In the two specimens (♂) from the Sturm collection the second joint of the funiculus is longer than the first, and this is the case in nearly all our other examples, including the six from Guatemala; the second joint, however, seems to vary in length in this species, irrespective of sex. The first ventral segment is unimpressed in both sexes. The Guatemalan specimens have the submarginal vitta of the elytra almost obliterated, except at the apex. Length 10–16, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

8. **Lixus depressus.**

Lixus depressus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 1, p. 467 [1].

Hab. Mexico (*coll. Chevrolat* [1]), Puebla (*Sallé*), Salazar (*Höge*), Mexico city (*Höge*, *H. H. Smith*), Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

This species is apparently not rare in the elevated districts of Central and Western Mexico, whence we have received twenty-one specimens. It has the prothorax broadly flattened or depressed on the disc, and the elytra flattened on the disc towards the base. The pubescence of the upper surface is cinereous, and slightly mottled in places, being sufficiently condensed at the sides of the prothorax to form vittæ. The rostrum is moderately stout, barely as long as the prothorax in the ♂, and slightly longer in the ♀. The first ventral segment is faintly depressed down the middle in the ♂. Length 8–13, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–4 millim.

9. **Lixus simplex.**

Lixus simplex, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 1, p. 443 [1].
Lixus conicicollis, Sturm, in litt.[2]

Hab. Mexico [1] (*Sallé, ex coll. Sturm*), Orizaba (*Sallé*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).

Of this species we have two female specimens from the Sallé collection, labelled *L. conicicollis,* Sturm, and a pair from Teapa; there is also a female of it in Dr. Sharp's collection, correctly identified. The pubescence of the upper surface is cinereous and more or less mottled, it being longer at the sides of the prothorax and beneath. The rostrum of the male is moderately stout and barely as long as the prothorax, that of the female being a little longer and more slender. The prothorax is subconical, very densely, minutely punctate, with scattered, intermixed, coarser punctures; the basal impression is large and deep. The elytra are rather convex, broader than the prothorax, but of the same width at the base, moderately long, somewhat rapidly narrowing from about the middle, with the apices slightly produced; the depression behind the scutellum is deep. The first ventral segment is depressed along the centre in the male.

10. Lixus musculus.

Lixus musculus, Say, Descr. Col. N. Am. p. 14 (July 1831) [1]; Complete Writings, i. p. 276 [2]; Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 158 [3]; Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. pp. 196, 202 [4].

Lixus punctinasus, Lec. loc. cit. p. 157 [5].

Moderately elongate, rather broad, subfusiform, shining, black, finely cinereo-pubescent, the pubescence concentrated into large patches on the elytra and a broad oblique marginal vitta on the prothorax. Head and rostrum closely, minutely punctate, with intermixed coarser punctures, the head shallowly foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, in the ♂ shorter than the prothorax, in the ♀ slightly longer and smoother; eyes rather prominent. Prothorax broader than long, gradually narrowing from the base, the sides rounded anteriorly and constricted in front, the base strongly bisinuate, the basal impression deep and extending forward; the surface densely, minutely punctate, with intermixed, coarse, rounded punctures. Elytra moderately long, wider than the prothorax, narrowing from the middle, the apices usually produced and subcaudate, the anterior margin raised, the common basal depression rather deep; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and transversely rugulose. Beneath closely, finely punctate, with intermixed coarser punctures. First ventral segment faintly depressed in the middle in front in the ♂. Legs stout. Body winged.

Length 8–10, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. North America, New Jersey to Texas and Colorado [5].—Mexico, Guanajuato, Cuernavaca (*Sallé*), Tepetlapa, Venta de Zopilote (*H. H. Smith*), Almolonga, Tapachula (*Höge*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); Guatemala, Coatepeque (*Champion*).

Numerous examples, differing from others from Iowa sent me by Mr. Wickham in having the apices of the elytra subcaudate—a character, however, that is not constant. The species is distinguishable from *L. simplex* by its shorter rostrum, more convex eyes, coarsely punctured prothorax, and subcaudate elytra; and from *L. depressus* by its less elongate form, &c.

11. Lixus quadricollis, sp. n.

Moderately elongate, narrow, subfusiform, shining, black, finely cinereo-pubescent, the pubescence somewhat mottled or lineate on the elytra and condensed into a narrow oblique submarginal vitta on the prothorax. Head and rostrum closely, minutely punctate, with intermixed coarser punctures; rostrum stout, curved, a little shorter than the prothorax in the ♀, still shorter in the ♂. Prothorax subquadrate, slightly broader than long, strongly bisinuate at the base, the sides subparallel from the base to near the apex and then abruptly constricted, the basal impression shallow; densely, minutely punctate, with intermixed coarse punctures. Elytra moderately long, not or very little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from about the middle, acuminately produced at the apex, the common basal depression transverse, shallow, the basal margin somewhat raised; rather finely seriate-punctate; the interstices flat and finely rugulose. Body winged.

Length 7–9, breadth 2–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Seven specimens. Narrower than *L. musculus*, the rostrum still shorter; the prothorax straighter at the sides, abruptly narrowed in front, and with a shallow basal depression; the pubescence not condensed in large patches on the elytra. The subquadrate prothorax and the less parallel elytra and sparser pubescence separate it from *L. semivittatus*.

12. **Lixus semivittatus.**

Lixus semivittatus, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. pp. 197, 207 [1].

Hab. North America, Utah, Arizona [1].—Mexico, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

Sent to us in numbers by Morrison under the name of *L. perforatus*, Lec., as from Sonora, but agreeing better with the description of *L. semivittatus*, Casey, which is perhaps nothing more than a form of Leconte's species. We also have a specimen of it from Arizona, sent to us by Mr. Wickham as *L. pleuralis*, Lec., which, following Casey, is a *Cleonus*, and has a shorter second joint to the funiculus.

13. **Lixus caudatus,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♀.)

Very elongate, narrow, subcylindrical, shining, black or piceous, the antennæ and tarsi reddish; clothed with rather long fulvo-cinereous pubescence, which is somewhat mottled on the elytra. Head foveate between the eyes, rugosely punctured; rostrum curved, comparatively slender, longitudinally rugose, in the ♀ strongly curved and about as long as the prothorax, slightly shorter in the ♂; eyes convex, prominent; antennæ in the ♂ inserted before, and in the ♀ at, the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax longer than broad, narrowing from about the middle; closely, rather coarsely punctate, with the narrow interspaces rugulose, obsoletely carinate from the base to before the middle, and also shallowly sulcate at the base. Elytra scarcely wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half and gradually narrowing thence to the apex, the apices strongly caudate, the basal margin raised, projecting a little at the sides; deeply seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, rugulose, and almost flat. Beneath finely punctate. First ventral segment unimpressed in both sexes. Legs slender. Body winged.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Dueñas, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Three specimens. In this and the following species the larger punctures of the prothorax are so closely placed that the minute interstitial punctuation is scarcely visible; the rostrum is slender and rugose; the eyes are prominent; and the second joint of the funiculus is shorter than the first. The strongly caudate elytra, the more rugose rostrum in the female, &c., separate it from *L. nigrinus*.

14. **Lixus nigrinus,** sp. n.

Lixus nigrinus, Sturm, in litt.

Very elongate, narrow, subcylindrical, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi more or less rufescent; finely cinereo-pubescent, the pubescence mottled on the elytra. Head rugosely punctured; rostrum slender, curved, in the ♂ almost as long as the prothorax and rugose to near the tip, in the ♀ a little longer and with the apical half much smoother; eyes prominent; joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax rather longer than broad, narrowing in front; closely, somewhat coarsely punctate, not or very feebly depressed at the base. Elytra scarcely wider than the prothorax, subparallel to about the middle, the basal margin raised, projecting a little laterally, the apices separately produced, the suture appearing to be emarginate at the tip; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and finely rugulose. First ventral segment unimpressed in both sexes. Body winged.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$–11, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$–$2\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé, ex coll. Sturm*), Orizaba (*Sallé*), Almolonga, Acapulco (*Höge*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, San Gerónimo, Dueñas (*Champion*).

Sent in plenty from Yucatan. The smallest of the Central-American species, and differing from the preceding as noted above. There is a specimen of it from Orizaba, labelled with the MS. name *L. tenuis*, in the British Museum.

§ 2. *Wings absent or rudimentary.*

15. **Lixus germari.** (Tab. VII. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♀.)

Lixus germari, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 1, p. 455 [1].

Hab. Mexico [1], Sierra de Durango, Teopisca, Motzorongo (*Flohr*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).

Not rare in North-western, Central, and Eastern Mexico. This species, which is broader and more convex in form than any of the other Central-American members of the genus, has the triangular scutellum * depressed almost to the level of the mesonotum (and only visible when the prothorax is separated from the elytra), and the wings are rudimentary. The elytra are here and there transversely depressed on the disc, and, when covered with efflorescence, bifasciate. The rostrum is very stout and strongly curved, and very little longer in the female than in the male. The first ventral segment is sulcate down the middle in the male. Length 12½–18, breadth 4½–6½ millim.

16. **Lixus porcatus.**

Lixus porcatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 1, p. 424 [1].

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé; Mus. Brit.*), Mineral del Zimapan [1].

There is a single female specimen of this species in the Sallé collection. It may be known amongst the forms with a depressed submarginal vitta by the alternate dorsal interstices of the elytra being raised and widened, and the striæ placed in double series. Length 15 millim.

17. **Lixus mexicanus.** (Tab. VII. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♀.)

Lixus mexicanus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 1, p. 426 [1].

Hab. Mexico [1] (*Mus. Brit.*), Milpas and Ciudad in Durango (*Forrer*), Xucumanatlan, Omilteme, and Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Cuernavaca, Juquila, Parada, Oaxaca, Istepec (*Sallé*).

Numerous specimens are referred to this perplexing species: four of them (♂ ♀), from Oaxaca, one of which is figured, have the elytra attenuate and acuminate at the apex, as described by Boheman, but in the others (twenty-three in all) the apices are much less produced. The sculpture of the upper surface is variable, the prothorax

* Boheman describes *L. germari* as having a small, rounded, shining scutellum; but this must be an error of observation, due, probably, to the type having been partially covered with efflorescence.

being very rugose in some examples; the elytral interstices are rugulose in most of them. The submarginal vitta is placed in a rather broad groove. The rostrum is stout, but varies much in length and thickness in both sexes. The humeri are prominent, projecting a little beyond the hind angles of the prothorax. The larger males have a deep sulcus extending down the first two ventral segments, but this is not always present. The single example received from Xucumanatlan, a male, apparently belonging here, has the rostrum very short, rugose, and carinate, and the elytra comparatively short and not at all produced at the apex. Length 10–20, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$–$6\frac{1}{5}$ millim.

18. **Lixus limbatus.** (Tab. VII. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♀.)

Lixus limbatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 1, p. 427 [1].

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé, ex coll. Sturm* [1]; *Mus. Brit.*), Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*).

There are two specimens (♂ ♀) of this species in the Sallé collection, and we have recently received a female of it from Durango, the latter (as in one of those in the British Museum) having a line of whitish pubescence on the second elytral interstice (which is slightly depressed), in addition to the submarginal vitta. *L. limbatus* is a very close ally of *L. mexicanus*, from which it differs in its smoother rostrum and elytra, the sulcus on the disc of the prothorax extending forward to the apex, and the third elytral interstice wider than the others. The rostrum is also a little less curved, and it is slightly longer in the female than in the male. The apices of the elytra are shortly and obtusely produced. Length 16–17 millim. The Durango specimen is figured.

19. **Lixus basilaris.** (Tab. VII. figg. 11, 11 *a*, ♂; 12, 12 *a*, ♀, var.)

Lixus basilaris, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 1, p. 425 [1].

Var. The submarginal vitta of the elytra reduced to a scattered series of piligerous depressions. (Fig. 12.)

Hab. Mexico, Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*), Toxpam, Yolotepec (*Sallé*), Almolonga, Jalapa (*Höge*), Xucumanatlan, Omilteme, and Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); Guatemala, Dueñas (*Champion*), Tecpan (*Conradt*).

Not rare in Mexico. This species is nearly related to *L. mexicanus*, from which it may be distinguished by its narrower, more or less bowed shape (viewed in profile), the very shining, smoother upper and under surfaces, the more slender rostrum (especially noticeable in the females), and the strongly caudate elytra; the last-mentioned character, however, is inconstant, the larger specimens having the apices no more produced than in typical *L. mexicanus*. The submarginal vitta of the prothorax and elytra is placed in a shallow groove, that of the elytra being often reduced to a series of scattered depressions, each bearing a cluster of white hairs. The second joint of

the funiculus is sometimes longer than the first. The first ventral segment is not or very faintly depressed along the middle in the male. About half the numerous examples from Guerrero belong to the varietal form. Length 11½–17, breadth 2–4 millim.

20. **Lixus sulcimargo,** sp. n.

Very elongate, rather shining, black; clothed above with a very short, fine, sparse, greyish pubescence, and with a narrow, depressed, submarginal line of ashy pubescence on the elytra, which is continued forwards along the upper part of the flanks of the prothorax; the under surface and legs cinereo-pubescent. Head closely, minutely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum very stout, feebly curved, shorter than the prothorax in both sexes, shining, not very closely punctate. Prothorax convex, gradually narrowing from the base forwards, the base strongly bisinuate; densely, minutely, rugulosely punctate, with a few scattered coarser punctures intermixed, the basal depression oblong and rather shallow; anterior margin with an obtuse tooth opposite the lower angle of the eyes. Elytra very elongate, closely fitting to the base of the prothorax, and here not or but little broader than it, widening to slightly beyond the middle and then narrowing to the apex, the apices somewhat produced; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, rugulosely punctate, the seventh depressed. First ventral segment flattened along the middle in both sexes. Body apterous.

Length 16–16½, breadth 4½–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One pair. Very like *L. tæniatus*, but with a stouter rostrum, the prothorax not transversely wrinkled at the base, the elytra distinctly dilated beyond the middle, with the anterior margin less thickened, and the apices rather sharp and somewhat produced.

From the still more nearly allied *L. apterus* it may be separated by the flat elytral interstices, the seventh depressed and with a condensed line of pubescence.

21. **Lixus tæniatus,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♂.)

Very elongate, rather shining, black, the antennæ partly rufescent; clothed above with a very short, fine, scattered, greyish pubescence, and with a narrow depressed line of longer and denser white pubescence running along the margins of the prothorax and elytra; the under surface and legs cinereo-pubescent. Head closely, minutely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum of the ♂ moderately stout, feebly curved, a little shorter than the prothorax, closely punctate, that of the ♀ slightly longer, and smoother and more shining at the tip. Prothorax convex, longer than broad, subconical, the sides parallel behind in the ♂; densely rugulosely punctate, and sometimes with a few coarser punctures intermixed, transversely wrinkled at the base, the basal depression transverse and rather shallow; anterior margin with an almost obsolete tooth opposite the lower angle of the eyes. Elytra very elongate, widest at or a little beyond the middle, the basal margin thickened and raised, and projecting laterally beyond the hind angles of the prothorax, the apices separately rounded; shallowly seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, rugulosely punctate, the seventh depressed. First ventral segment deeply depressed along the middle in the ♂, and flattened in the ♀. Body apterous.

Length 14–20, breadth 3½–5½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jacale (*Sallé*), Las Vigas in Vera Cruz (*Höge*); Guatemala, Purula and Sabo in Vera Paz, Atlantic slope (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. Distinguishable from our other apterous species with a

depressed submarginal line of white pubescence by the obtuse, separately rounded apices of the elytra. This line of pubescence is confined to the seventh elytral interstice, and is continued forwards along the flanks of the prothorax, being here scarcely visible from above.

22. **Lixus maculipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♂.)

Very elongate, black, slightly shining; clothed above with a short, fine, greyish pubescence, the elytra with a fascicle of longer white pubescence placed in each of the shallow, scattered, foveiform depressions of the surface, the under surface and legs cinereo-pubescent. Head densely, finely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, feebly curved, nearly or quite as long as the prothorax, scarcely longer in the ♀ than in the ♂, closely, finely punctate. Prothorax longer than broad, subconical, feebly bisinuate at the base and not fitting very closely to the elytra; densely, rugulosely punctate, transversely wrinkled at the base, the basal depression deep and transverse and usually extending forwards along the middle of the disc; anterior margin with a short obtuse tooth opposite the lower angle of the eyes. Elytra very elongate, broader at the base than the prothorax and gradually widening to the middle; the basal margin thickened and raised, the apices obtuse or subacuminate; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and rugulosely punctured, and with a few irregularly scattered, shallow, foveiform depressions, which become more numerous towards the sides or apex. Ventral segments 1 and 2 with a deep groove down the middle in the ♂. Body apterous.

Length 14–20, breadth $3\frac{4}{5}$–$5\frac{4}{5}$. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Totonicapam, Cerro Zunil, and Volcan de Agua 5000 to 10,000 feet, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Seven specimens. Very like *L. tæniatus*, and perhaps an extreme form of it, but without the depressed submarginal line of white pubescence on the elytra, which is here replaced by scattered, irregularly arranged, piligerous depressions. In one example from Cerro Zunil the apices of the elytra are subacuminately produced, and the rostrum exceedingly stout.

23. **Lixus apterus,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate-obovate, black, shining, sparsely and very finely cinereo-pubescent, the pubescence closer on the depressed sulci of the elytra. Head foveate between the eyes, closely, finely punctate, with coarser punctures intermixed; rostrum (♂) moderately curved, very stout, nearly as long as the prothorax, finely punctate, with a few coarser punctures intermixed, the punctuation becoming sparser and more minute towards the apex, (♀) a little longer, and smoother at the tip. Prothorax convex, conical, longer than broad, strongly bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, with coarser punctures intermixed, more or less sulcate towards the base, the basal depression transverse or triangular, moderately large. Elytra convex, a little wider than the prothorax, and widening to far beyond the middle, conjointly rounded at the apex and separately so at the base, compressed laterally below the shoulders; seriate-punctate, the sixth and seventh rows of punctures abbreviated anteriorly, the interstices strongly convex and very finely rugulose. Beneath sparsely punctate. Anterior femora unarmed. First ventral segment sulcate in the ♂. Body apterous.

Length 13–17, breadth 4–$5\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica (*Sallé*, *Van Patten*), Caché, Rio Sucio, Irazu (*Rogers*), Guaitil de Pirris, Reventazon, Tierra Blanca, Sarapiqui, Vara Blanca (*Biolley*).

Apparently a common insect in Costa Rica, and easily distinguishable by the somewhat inflated, sulcate elytra, the interstices of which are strongly convex. *L. rojasi*,

Jekel (=*vittatus*, Jekel, olim), from Venezuela, and *L. sulcatus*, Kirsch, from Colombia, are allied forms: the first-mentioned has the alternate elytral interstices depressed, the eyes more transverse, and the anterior femora dentate; the other has the first elytral stria flattened and very broad, the anterior femora obtusely angulate, &c.

ILEOMUS.

Larinus, subgen. *Ileomus*, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 220 (1826).
Ileomus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iii. p. 145; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 440.

A genus scarcely separable from *Lixus*, and including a few Tropical-American forms, those from the Caucasus, &c., probably belonging elsewhere.

1. **Ileomus distinguendus.** (Tab. VII. figg. 16, 16 *a*, ♀.)

Ileomus distinguendus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 3[1].

Hab. MEXICO, San Andres Tuxtla, Orizaba, Vera Cruz[1] (*Sallé*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Cayo, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, El Reposo, Teleman, Panzos (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

We possess a long series of this insect, which is very like the South-American *I. mucoreus* (Linn.), and perhaps not really distinct from it. The females have a much more elongate rostrum than the males, and the latter have the first ventral segment depressed down the middle. The anterior and intermediate femora are dentate.

Group **STERNECHINA.**

Hylobiides, groupe II. *Sternéchides*, Lacordaire.

This group includes a single genus, *Sternechus*, Schönh. (=*Tylomus*, Schönh.), which Lacordaire refers without hesitation to the Hylobiina, the subconnate tarsal claws notwithstanding, a character common to most of the Cleonina, near which it seems best placed. The species are very like the Australian Gonipterina.

STERNECHUS.

Sternechus, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 251 (1826); Gen. Curc. iii. p. 472; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 447.
Sternuchus, Gemminger and Harold, Cat. Col. viii. p. 242.
Tylomus, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 253; Gen. Curc. iii. p. 477; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 448.

Sternechus and *Tylomus* are connected by intermediate forms, there being a gradual transition from one to the other in the armature of the tibiæ, and also in the relative length &c. of the antennæ. *S. brevicollis* greatly resembles the Cryptorrhynchid-genus *Chalcodermus*, some species of which have an angular prominence at the sides of the

elytra. The sexes, except in *S. pollinosus*, are not separable by external characters. The lateral prominences of the elytra vary in form according to the species, and gradually become obsolete, as in *S. bicinctus*. The genus is confined to Tropical America, ranging as far north as Mexico, and extending to the Antillean Islands.

The Central-American species may be arranged under four main groups by the armature of the legs, thus:—

1. All the femora dentate, and the tibiæ more or less distinctly denticulate, serrulate, or simply setose along their inner edge, the latter also with a submedian tooth or angular dilatation . . . . . Species 1–5.
2. Anterior and intermediate femora acutely dentate (and the posterior pair feebly so in *S. aurocinctus*), the tibiæ setose along their inner edge.
   a. Elytra spotted, the lateral prominences subconical . . . . . Species 6.
   b. Elytra bifasciate, the lateral prominences obtuse . . . . . Species 7.
3. Anterior femora feebly dentate.
   c. Elytra bicaudate towards the apex, immaculate; tibiæ denticulate, but without longer submedian tooth . . . . . Species 8.
   d. Elytra without prominences, transversely bifasciate; tibiæ setose along their inner edge . . . . . Species 9.
4. All the femora unarmed.
   e. Tibiæ denticulate, and also with a longer submedian tooth . . . . . Species 10, 11.
   f. Tibiæ simply setose or pilose along their inner edge, or at most armed with a minute submedian tooth (*S. pollinosus*, ♂).
      a'. Elytra transversely bifasciate, the lateral prominences obtuse or obsolete. Species 12.
      b'. Elytra without well-defined fasciæ, the lateral prominences angular . . Species 13.

1. **Sternechus extortus.** (Tab. VII. figg. 17, 17 *a*, *b*.)

Sternechus extortus, Chevr. Col. Mex., cent. i. fasc. 1, no. 18 (June 1833)[1].

Hab. Mexico, Boca del Monte [1] (*Sallé* [1]), Cuernavaca (*Sallé*, *H. H. Smith*), Misantla (*Höge*).

Var. *α*. *denudatus*. (Tab. VII. fig. 18.)

The smooth, bare spaces on the elytra reduced in extent, not forming fasciæ.

Sternechus denudatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 361 (1843)[2].

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé*, *ex coll. Sturm* [2]), Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*), Toxpam, Etla, Yolotepec, Oaxaca (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

Var. *β*. *reticulatus*, n. (Tab. VII. fig. 19.)

The smooth, bare spaces on the elytra still smaller, the raised alternate interstices sinuous and much interrupted, and here and there connected by smooth, sinuous, feeble elevations.

Hab. Mexico, Amula and Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Not rare in Mexico, and varying a good deal in the elytral sculpture, the glabrous elevations on the alternate interstices gradually becoming more and more broken

up and irregular till in the var. *reticulatus* they are reduced to a series of sinuous prominences; the depressed portions of the surface are thickly pubescent. The femora and tibiæ are each armed with a short tooth, the tibiæ also setose and faintly serrulate along their inner edge.

2. **Sternechus continuus,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 20, 20 *a*.)

Broad-ovate, robust, black, shining; the prothorax, except upon two transverse spaces on the disc and two spots on each side, and the alternate flattened elytral interstices, thickly clothed with fine cinereous or flavo-cinereous pubescence; the under surface and legs very sparsely pubescent. Head finely punctate, sulcate and foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, short, closely, irregularly punctate, in some specimens carinate towards the base. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides and narrowing almost from the base, slightly constricted in front; the pubescent portion of the surface depressed and closely, very finely punctate, the other parts a little smoother. Elytra subcordate, gibbous, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri swollen and obliquely subtruncate, the infra-humeral prominence stout and subconical; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices 1 (sutural), 3, 5, 7, and 9 almost smooth and uninterruptedly costate, the others flat, dull, and minutely, rugulosely punctate. Beneath very finely punctate. Femora and tibiæ each armed with a short tooth, the tibiæ also setose along their inner margin.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$–$13\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 6–8 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Catemaco in Vera Cruz, Tehuantepec (*Sallé*); Guatemala, near the city (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*); Costa Rica, Escazu 1200 metres (*Biolley*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*), Chiriqui (*Trötsch*).

Eight specimens. Very like the Brazilian *S. guerini*, Boh., from which it differs in having each of the alternate elytral interstices costate (in *S. guerini* the seventh is raised at the base only, and the ninth scarcely at all). *S. continuus* is perhaps nothing more than an extreme form of *S. extortus*, which it replaces in the southern part of its distribution.

3. **Sternechus spinipes,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 21, 21 *a*, *b*.)

Subelliptic, black, shining, clothed with very minute, scattered, hair-like scales, the legs shortly pubescent. Head closely punctate, foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum stout, fully as long as the prothorax, closely punctate, the antennæ inserted considerably before the middle. Prothorax broader than long, a little rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, the lateral margins (as seen from above) crenate; the surface rather uneven and closely punctate throughout. Elytra subtriangular, somewhat gibbous, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded and swollen, the infra-humeral prominence long and conical; coarsely and closely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, transversely wrinkled, and sparsely, minutely punctate. Beneath sparsely punctate. Femora and tibiæ each armed with a strong sharp tooth, the tibiæ denticulate on the inner edge between this and the apex, and also with a sharp tooth at the inner apical angle.

Length 8, breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Panima (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*).

Two specimens, both from Vera Paz. In this species, as in *S. nitidus*, the rostrum is less thickened and considerably longer than in *S. extortus*, *S. foveolatus*, &c. The seriate impressions on the elytra are not so large as in *S. foveolatus*. The tooth on

each of the femora and tibiæ is strong and sharp, as is also the one at the inner apical angle of the latter.

4. **Sternechus foveolatus,** sp. n.

Robust, subelliptic, black, shining, somewhat thickly pubescent. Head and rostrum closely punctate, the latter short and very stout, the eyes rather distant. Prothorax transverse, a little rounded at the sides, narrowing almost from the base and constricted in front, the lateral margins (as seen from above) crenate; the surface uneven, closely and equally punctate throughout. Elytra subcordate, very convex, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded and moderately swollen, the infra-humeral prominence conical and almost pointed; closely seriato-foveolate, the interstices narrow, transversely wrinkled, and sparsely, minutely punctate. Beneath closely punctate. Femora and tibiæ each armed with a short tooth, the inner edge of the tibiæ denticulate between this and the apex.

Length 9, breadth 5 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. Distinguishable amongst its allies by the seriato-foveolate elytra, very stout rostrum, and somewhat close pubescence.

5. **Sternechus brevicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 22, 22 *a*, *b*.)

Subelliptic, bronze-black, shining, clothed with very minute, scattered, hair-like scales, the legs sparsely pubescent. Head closely, the rostrum sparsely and much more finely, punctate, the latter short and stout, shorter than the prothorax, the eyes narrowly separated; antennæ short. Prothorax strongly transverse, very feebly rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed and also slightly constricted in front; the surface closely punctate, the punctuation becoming coarser towards the sides, with finer punctures intermixed. Elytra subcordate, convex, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded and moderately swollen, the infra-humeral prominence triangular; seriate-punctate, the interspaces as wide as the punctures, transversely wrinkled, and minutely punctate. Legs short; femora armed with a strong tooth; tibiæ angularly or subangularly dilated on the inner side about the middle, the anterior pair sharply so, and the space between this and the apical tooth very finely serrate.

Length 6, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Panzos in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*, *Conradt*).

Two specimens, probably male and female, one of them immature and showing traces of dark fasciæ on the elytra. Less elongate than *S. nitidus*, with the rostrum, prothorax, and legs shorter; the femora strongly dentate; the submedian tibial tooth reduced to an angular dilatation, which is almost obsolete on the hind pair, the space between this and the apex very finely serrate; the lateral prominences of the elytra less extended.

6. **Sternechus fuscomaculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 23, 23 *a*, *b*.)

Broad-ovate, robust, black, shining; the head, prothorax, scutellum, humeral callus, and under surface sparsely clothed with very minute, hair-like, fuscous or fulvous scales; the elytra (except at the shoulders) densely clothed with rather coarse, narrow, cinereous or flavo-cinereous scales, with a large spot on the disc below the base, another on the subapical callus, and a common, sinuous, median fascia, sometimes interrupted at the suture, fuscous; the legs sparsely pubescent. Head closely punctate, foveate between the eyes, the latter somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum exceedingly stout, shorter than the prothorax, sparsely punctured. Prothorax strongly transverse, much narrowed and constricted in front and slightly narrowed

towards the base, feebly, subangularly dilated at the sides a little behind the middle; the surface closely, very finely punctate, with a narrow smooth space down the centre. Elytra very convex, broad, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded and much swollen, the infra-humeral prominence large and subconical; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely, minutely punctate. Beneath sparsely punctate, the punctures on the ventral surface very fine. Anterior and intermediate femora acutely dentate; all the tibiæ setose along their inner edge.

Length 10–12½, breadth 5½–7 millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Four specimens. Very different from all the other Central-American forms.

7. **Sternechus aurocinctus,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 24, 24 *a*, *b*.)

Subelliptic, robust, black, dull; the prothorax above thickly clothed with very minute brownish or fulvous scales, its flanks and the entire under surface of the body with a scattered, coarser, pallid squamosity; the elytra thickly clothed with small fuscous or blackish scales, with a common, narrow, straight, transverse fascia below the base, and a curved transverse fascia some distance before the apex, densely clothed with golden scales. Head densely punctate, foveate between the eyes, which are widely separated; rostrum short, stout, sparsely punctate, shining. Prothorax transverse, conical, densely, very finely punctate. Elytra broad, subcordate, somewhat gibbous towards the base, separately rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded and moderately swollen, the infra-humeral prominence obtuse and feebly developed; seriate-punctate, the interstices densely, minutely punctate. Beneath rather sparsely punctate. Anterior and intermediate femora acutely, and the posterior pair obsoletely, dentate; all the tibiæ finely setose along their inner edge.

Length 10–11½, breadth 5½–7 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*), Chiriqui (*Trötsch*).

Three specimens. Easily recognizable by the two narrow golden fasciæ of the elytra, and the transverse, conical, very densely, finely punctate prothorax.

8. **Sternechus bicaudatus,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 25, 25 *a*, *b*.)

Robust, subelliptic, black, slightly shining, clothed with very minute, scattered, hair-like scales, the legs with a few short hairs. Head closely punctate, foveate between the eyes, which are large and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, rather sparsely punctured. Prothorax transverse, a little flattened on the disc, very much narrowed and constricted in front and also narrowed behind, the sides rounded at the middle and obsoletely trituberculate; the surface, except along a narrow smooth space down the middle, closely punctured, the punctuation becoming coarser and rugose towards the sides. Elytra subtriangular, seriate-punctate; a subtriangular space occupying nearly the basal half of the dorsal surface a little raised and finely granulate, the rest of the surface flat and exceedingly minutely punctate; the fifth interstice with a long conical tubercle before the apex, the humeri much swollen and rounded, the apices separately tuberculate; the infra-humeral prominence long and conical, swollen at the base. Anterior femora only armed with a short tooth before the apex; all the tibiæ denticulate along their inner edge, but without longer tooth.

Length 14, breadth 7 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Very like *S. tuberculatus*, but with a long conical tubercle on the fifth elytral interstice before the apex, the apices themselves tuberculate, the humeri more rounded, the armature of the legs different, and the sculpture of the upper surface also, the latter being difficult to describe and perhaps abnormal in the single abraded example seen.

9. **Sternechus bifasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 26, 26 *a*, *b*.)

Subelliptic, broad, robust, moderately shining, black; the upper surface somewhat thickly clothed with minute, piliform, fuscous scales, the elytra with two straight, narrow fasciæ of closely-placed whitish scales—one before, the other beyond the middle; the under surface and legs with piliform whitish scales. Head closely punctate, deeply foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum short and stout, very sparsely, finely punctate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowing almost from the base and constricted in front, slightly emarginate in the centre at the apex, the lateral margins feebly crenulate; the surface closely, rather finely punctate, with indications of a raised, smooth, median line. Elytra broad, subcordate, gibbous, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded and moderately swollen, the infra-humeral prominence reduced to a rounded callosity; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely, rugulosely punctate. Beneath somewhat closely punctate. Anterior femora obsoletely dentate, the others unarmed; tibiæ finely setose along their inner edge.

Length 11–12, breadth $6\frac{1}{10}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*).

Two specimens.

10. **Sternechus tuberculatus.** (Tab. VII. figg. 27, 27 *a*, *b*.)

Sternechus tuberculatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 474[1]; vii. 2, p. 363[2].
Sternechus costatus, Sturm, in litt.[3]

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé*, *ex Sturm*), Guadalajara (*Höge*), Toxpam, Playa Vicente, Orizaba, Parada (*Sallé*), Oaxaca (*coll. Sommer*[2]); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).—Guiana, Cayenne[1 2].

We have received nine specimens of this species from within our limits, these agreeing very nearly with the only one I have seen from Cayenne. Distinguishable by the rugose upper surface and legs, the sparse piliform squamosity, the very prominent, conical, lateral tubercles of the elytra, and the bi- or trituberculate lateral margins of the prothorax. The femora are unarmed. The tibiæ are denticulate on their inner edge, with one longer tooth before the middle. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$–14, breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$–8 millim.

11. **Sternechus nitidus,** sp. n.

Subelliptic, bronze-black, shining, clothed with very minute, scattered, hair-like scales, the legs sparsely pubescent. Head and rostrum closely punctate, the latter stout and nearly as long as the prothorax, the eyes rather narrowly separated. Prothorax broader than long, narrowing from about the middle and constricted in front, the lateral margins (as seen from above) crenate; the surface closely punctate, with a narrow smooth space down the middle. Elytra subcordate, very convex, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri obliquely subtruncate and swollen, the infra-humeral prominence long and bluntly conical; seriate-punctate, the interspaces as wide as the punctures, faintly, transversely wrinkled, and minutely punctate. Femora unarmed; tibiæ with an acute tooth at the middle and another at the apex, the inner edge denticulate between them.

Length 7, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very similar to *S. spinipes*, but with a shorter rostrum, the punctuation of the prothorax and elytra less coarse, the humeri not so prominent, the femora unarmed, the surface with a bronzy lustre.

12. **Sternechus bicinctus,** sp. n. (Tab. VII. figg. 28, 28 *a*, *b*.)

Subelliptic, broad, robust, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi sometimes obscurely rufescent; the upper surface somewhat sparsely clothed with coarse, narrow, ochreous scales, the elytra with two rather broad fasciæ of coarser, white, closely-placed scales—one before and the other beyond the middle, the anterior one widening outwards and interrupted at the suture; beneath sparsely squamose, the squamosity at the sides coarse and ochreous in colour, and piliform and whitish along the middle; the legs with narrow white scales and long hairs. Head closely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum short and stout, sparsely, very finely punctate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowing almost from the base and constricted in front, the lateral margins slightly crenulate; the surface closely, somewhat coarsely punctate. Elytra broad, subcordate, gibbous, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded and moderately swollen, the infra-humeral prominence almost obsolete; seriate-punctate, the interstices sparsely, minutely, rugulosely punctate. Beneath sparsely punctate. Femora unarmed; tibiæ finely setose along their inner edge.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$–13, breadth $6\frac{3}{4}$–$7\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*), Chiriqui (*Trötsch*).

Three specimens. Very like the Mexican *S. bifasciatus*, but more shining; the squamosity much coarser, and (except upon the fasciæ) ochreous in colour; the fasciæ broader, the anterior one widening outwards; the head very shallowly foveate between the eyes; the infra-humeral prominence almost obsolete.

13. **Sternechus pollinosus.** (Tab. VII. figg. 29, 29 *a*, *b*.)

Tylomus pollinosus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 364[1].

Hab. MEXICO[1], Sierra de Durango (*Flohr*), Mineral de la Luz, Puebla (*Sallé*), Xucumanatlan in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Mexico city, Jalapa (*Höge*).

In fresh specimens of this species the piliform cinereous squamosity is somewhat condensed in places, forming three lines on the prothorax, a line down the suture, and two faint, oblique fasciæ on each elytron. The legs are pilose; the tibiæ in the male armed with a very small median tooth.

Group **PISSODINA.**

Pissodini, Bedel.

PISSODES.

Pissodes, Germar, Ins. Spec. Nov. p. 316 (1824); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 461; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 142.

A holarctic genus, one of the North-American species of which extends southward to the mountains of Guerrero. They all attack Coniferæ.

1. **Pissodes strobi.**

Rhynchænus strobi, Peck, Mass. Agr. Journ. iv. p. 205 (1817)[1].

Pissodes strobi, Say, Descr. N. Amer. Curc. p. 14 (1831)[2]; Complete Writings, i. p. 277[3]; Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 142[4].

Pissodes nemorensis, Germ. Ins. Spec. Nov. p. 318 (1824)[5].

Oblong-ovate, piceous or rufo-piceous, darker beneath; the upper surface with scattered, piliform, appressed, whitish or ochreous scales, and with small patches of coarser, broader, similarly-coloured scales on the disc, sides, and base of the prothorax (the two small spots on the disc and one in front of the scutellum being the most distinct), on the scutellum, and at the apex of the elytra, and two oblique irregular fasciæ of coarse scales on the disc of each of the latter (the anterior one entirely ochreous, the other ochreous, becoming whitish towards the suture); the under surface thickly clothed with coarse, oval, whitish or ochreous scales, the legs with piliform scales. Head and rostrum rugosely punctured, the antennæ inserted at the middle of the latter in the ♂, and at a little behind the middle in the ♀. Prothorax slightly broader than long, abruptly constricted and much narrowed in front, the sides feebly sinuate before the base, the hind angles acute and directed outwards; the surface densely, coarsely punctate, the narrow interspaces subgranulate, the disc with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra flattened on the disc, coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose and rather coarsely granulate, the alternate ones more or less costate. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate, the first ventral segment in the ♂ depressed along the middle and more sparsely punctured.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. North America [1 2 3 5], Lake Superior to Georgia [4]. — Mexico, Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

The female scarcely differs from others before me from Boston, U.S.A., but the male has a more coarsely sculptured prothorax and coarsely granulate elytra.

Group **LISTRODERINA.**

The affinities of this group, as shown by the Australian genus *Desiantha*, Pasc., seem to me to be with the Erirrhina (Hydronomides), and not with the Hyperina, amongst which it is placed by all North-American writers.

LISTRONOTUS.

Listronotus, Jekel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1864, p. 566; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 127.

The North-American species referred to *Listroderes* by Gyllenhal were separated by Jekel from that genus under the name *Listronotus*, and this course has been followed by Leconte, the chief difference being the posteriorly evanescent scrobes in the South-American forms.

In *L. bagoiformis* and its allies the first and second ventral segments are connate at the middle, and the scrobes are deep throughout.

1. **Listronotus bagoiformis**, sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, narrow, somewhat depressed, black, the antennæ and tarsi partly ferruginous; thickly clothed with rather large rounded scales, which on the upper surface are mostly of a pale brown colour, variegated with whitish and fuscous, the darker mottling being most distinct on the dorsal portion of the elytra; the elytra with a row of scattered, fine, decumbent setæ on each interstice, the rest of the surface and the legs also with scattered hairs. Head and rostrum closely, finely punctate; the rostrum stout, shorter than the prothorax, very faintly carinate towards the tip; the front shallowly foveate; second joint of the funiculus much longer than the first. Prothorax a little broader than long, slightly rounded at the sides, as well as at the base, about equally narrowed in front and behind, the surface densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra moderately elongate, nearly one-half wider than the prothorax, very gradually narrowing

from the base, conjointly rounded at the apex, the base shallowly emarginate, the humeri broadly and obliquely subtruncate; finely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose and almost flat, the fifth feebly callose towards the apex. Beneath closely punctate, with scattered intermixed coarser punctures. Venter strongly depressed down the middle of the first two segments in the ♂.

Length 5–6½, breadth 2–2⅓ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, near the city, probably from the banks of the large lakes (*Höge*).

Eleven specimens. Very like the North-American *L. latiusculus* (Boh.), but with longer setæ on the elytra (these not being at all clubbed) and the seriate punctures on the latter not so coarse.

2. Listronotus —— ?

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Höge*).

A single female specimen, too worn for description. This insect is very like *L. bagoiformis*, but differs from it in having the rostrum distinctly carinate, the elytra piceous in colour, very coarsely seriate-punctate, with the interstices convex and sparsely rugulose, the under surface more coarsely punctured, and the tibiæ ferruginous.

HYPERODES.

Macrops, Kirby, Fauna Bor.-Am. iv. p. 199 (1837) (nomen præocc.); Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 136; Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xvi. p. 28.

Hyperodes, Jekel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1864, p. 538.

Thirty-three species of this North-American genus are recognized by Dietz. Three are represented in our collections, one extending southward to Panama, two of them being here treated as new. The generic name *Macrops* is preoccupied in Reptilia and Rhynchota.

1. Hyperodes hirtella.

Macrops hirtellus, Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xvi. p. 46 (1889) [1].

Elongate-ovate, shining; varying in colour from black to ferruginous, pale specimens sometimes having a common black patch on the elytra or a longitudinal black vitta on the disc of each of them; the upper surface with scattered, coarse, erect, blunt setæ, and when fresh clothed with large, rounded, loosely attached griseous or brownish scales, which tend to form vittæ on the prothorax and irregular spots on the elytra; the legs setose. Head and rostrum densely, rugulosely punctate; the latter short and stout, dilated at the apex, shallowly foveate at the base, and more or less distinctly tricarinate; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 1 stouter than 2. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, coarsely, densely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, slightly hollowed at the base, subparallel to near the middle, and a little produced at the tip; coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices somewhat convex, shining, not wider than the striæ, and each with a row of setæ. Tarsi stout, joint 4 about as long as 1–3 united. Fifth ventral segment shallowly foveate in the ♀.

Length 3–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, New Mexico and Arizona [1].—MEXICO, Cuernavaca (*Flohr*),

Jalapa (*Höge*); Guatemala, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*); Panama (*Mus. G. & S.*).

The twelve specimens obtained by us agree so closely with the description of *M. hirtellus* that there can be little doubt as to their identity; the three from Chontales, however, have the elytral setæ almost entirely confined to the alternate interstices, as in *H. sparsa* &c.

2. **Hyperodes testaceipes,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 2, 2 *a*.)

Elongate-ovate, somewhat depressed, slightly shining; piceous, the antennæ, the anterior margin of the prothorax, and the legs ferruginous or testaceous; the upper surface with scattered, erect, blunt setæ and minute, appressed, piliform scales, and when fresh thickly clothed with large rounded pallid scales; the legs setose. Head and rostrum rugulose; the latter short and stout, dilated at the apex, shallowly foveate at the base, and tricarinate; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 1 stouter than 2. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, densely, finely punctate, and sometimes with indications of a faintly raised, smooth, median line. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel to near the middle, slightly hollowed at the base, and a little produced at the tip; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices about as wide as the striæ, feebly convex, rugulosely punctate, the alternate ones each with a scattered row of setæ, the minute piliform scales conspicuous when the larger ones are abraded.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, San Juan Bautista in Tabasco (*Höge*).

Three specimens, their sex not ascertained. Very like *H. hirtella*, but differing from it in the finely punctured prothorax, the less coarsely punctured striæ, and the rugulose elytral interstices, the alternate ones only with a scattered row of setæ. The minute piliform scales are conspicuous when the larger ones are removed.

3. **Hyperodes angustata,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 3, 3 *a*.)

Elongate, narrow, rufo-piceous, the elytra mottled with black; the upper surface clothed with scattered, erect, blunt setæ, and small, narrow, appressed, ochreous scales, without larger rounded scales; the legs setose. Head finely punctate; rostrum short and stout, widened at the tip, rugosely punctate, faintly foveate at the base, without distinct carina above; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 1 stouter than 2. Prothorax slightly broader than long, rounded at the sides, somewhat coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel to near the middle, rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices convex, shining, and about as wide as the striæ, and each with a row of setæ.

Length $3\frac{2}{5}$ millim.

Hab. British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

One specimen in very clean condition. Narrower and more cylindrical than either of the preceding, the rostrum not carinate above, the surface without larger rounded scales, which, however, may be rubbed off.

Group **CERATOPINA.**

Cératopides, Lacordaire.

This group seems to me to be nearly allied to the Erirrhina, from which it is widely separated by Lacordaire.

CERATOPUS.

Ceratopus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 120 (1843); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 591.
Acanthobrachium, Boheman, Freg. Eug. Resa, Ins. p. 128 (1859); Lacordaire, loc. cit. p. 592.

The various new forms now described show that *Ceratopus* and *Acanthobrachium* cannot be maintained as distinct, the only difference (following Lacordaire) being the greater extension of the scrobes posteriorly in the latter. They are easily recognizable by the very large triangular tooth on each of the femora and the appendiculate tarsal claws. The genus is peculiar to Tropical America, ranging from the Mexican State of Vera Cruz to Brazil. The seven species here enumerated may be grouped thus:—

a. Scrobes becoming shallow or evanescent beneath the rostrum posteriorly, thus appearing confluent behind; tibial claw short or absent. [Ceratopus sensu stricto.]
  a'. Antennal club ovate, not longer than the last four or five joints of the funiculus united . . . . . Species 1–5.
  b'. Antennal club elongate-ovate, as long as the whole of the funiculus . . . . Species 6.
b. Scrobes reaching the base of the rostrum beneath and there separated by a very narrow ridge; tibial claw rather long. [Acanthobrachium, Boh.] . . . . Species 7.

1. **Ceratopus bisignatus.** (Tab. VIII. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♀.)

Ceratopus bisignatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 121 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz (*ex coll. Chevrolat* [1]), Jalapa (*Höge*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

The type of this species, communicated by Dr. Sjöstedt, of the Stockholm Museum, is a male, and has the first ventral segment broadly depressed down the middle. Four specimens have been received by us.

2. **Ceratopus subfasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, shining, piceous, the basal half of the antennæ rufescent; somewhat thickly clothed with small, oblong, intermixed, cinereous and brown scales, the darker scales forming two incomplete fasciæ and various spots or streaks on the elytra, the latter with a small pale ochreous spot (surrounded by brown scales) on the fifth interstice towards the apex; the squamosity of the under surface cinereous. Head closely, minutely punctate; rostrum elongate, twice the length of the prothorax, finely punctured at the sides towards the base, and there carinate, for the rest smooth and shining; antennæ inserted slightly before the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus about twice as long as 2, the club nearly as long as joints 4–7 united. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, the sides subparallel behind; closely, finely punctate, except along a narrow space down the middle. Elytra oblong, moderately elongate, about one-half wider than the prothorax, subtruncate at the base, flattened

towards the suture; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex and closely, minutely punctate. Tibiæ unguiculate.

Length $6\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

One specimen. Narrower than *C. bisignatus*, and with the darker scales so arranged as to form two irregular fasciæ on the elytra, the rostrum elongate. Narrower and more shining than *C. rufirostris*, the rostrum and antennæ less elongate, the scales of the upper surface differently coloured.

3. **Ceratopus mixtus,** sp. n.

Oblong, rather broad, shining, piceous, the basal half of the antennæ, the femora, and tibiæ rufescent; somewhat thickly clothed with small, narrow, intermixed, flavo-cinereous and brown scales, which give a mottled appearance to the elytra, the latter with a conspicuous pallid spot on the fifth interstice towards the apex. Head finely punctate; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, closely punctate and finely carinate in its basal two-thirds, smoother thence to the apex; antennæ rather stout, inserted at about one-third from the apex of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus one-half longer than 2, the club as long as joints 4–7 united. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front, the sides rounded before the middle and straight and slightly converging behind, the base bisinuate; closely, finely punctate, with an abbreviated smooth median line. Elytra broad, more than one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, which is sinuate; punctate-striate, the interstices closely, minutely punctate, flat, the fifth convex at its apex. Tibæ mucronate.

Length $8\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One mutilated specimen. Near *C. bisignatus*, but much broader, the elytra especially, the base of the latter sinuate, like that of the prothorax, the squamosity finer and more mottled, the third elytral interstice raised at its apex. The tibiæ are simply mucronate at the apex.

4. **Ceratopus dorytomoides,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, piceous, or fusco-testaceous with the apical half of the elytra darker, the antennæ (the club excepted) rufescent; thickly clothed with small, oblong, fuscous or tawny scales, the elytra with a few very small patches of pallid scales scattered across the middle of the disc. Head densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum (♂) a little shorter than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate to near the tip, and also longitudinally wrinkled, (♀) longer and smoother, the apical half sparsely punctate; antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum in the ♂, and at about one-third from the tip in the ♀, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club about as long as joints 3–7 united. Prothorax strongly transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, the sides almost parallel behind; densely, very finely punctate. Elytra moderately long, subovate, about one-half wider than the prothorax, narrowing from about the middle, subtruncate at the base; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and densely, minutely punctate. Tibiæ unguiculate. First ventral segment depressed in the middle in the ♂.

Length 5–6, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

One pair. A typical *Ceratopus*, differing from *C. bisignatus* in its smaller size, the posteriorly narrowed elytra, without conspicuous pale spot at the apex of the fifth interstice, the duller surface, &c. The male is very like Boheman's figure of *Acantho-*

brachium crassipes, from Rio Janeiro, except that it has a shorter prothorax and a more slender rostrum.

5. **Ceratopus tessellatus,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 7, 7 *a*.)

Obovate, moderately shining, nigro-piceous, the scape and funiculus of the antennæ obscurely rufescent; somewhat thickly clothed with small, oblong, intermixed, flavo-cinereous, tawny, and fuscous scales, these arranged in a tessellate pattern on the alternate elytral interstices, the fifth with a pale spot at the apex. Head closely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, closely punctate and faintly carinate, becoming much smoother beyond the middle; antennæ inserted a little before the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus as long 2 and 3 united, the club the length of joints 3–7 together. Prothorax strongly transverse, the sides rounded anteriorly and rapidly converging in front; the surface closely, finely punctate, transversely depressed on each side of the disc and also in the middle at the base. Elytra subovate, rather convex, more than one-half wider than the prothorax, punctate-striate, the interstices more or less convex and closely, minutely punctate. Tibiæ unguiculate.
Length $4\frac{7}{8}$–$5\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Three specimens, probably all females, two of which show the tessellate arrangement of the differently-coloured scales on the alternate elytral interstices. Less convex than *C. longiclava*, the prothorax more transverse, the antennal club of normal length, the elytra feebly emarginate at the sutural angle and with the markings very different, the legs not so stout, the rostrum more slender.

6. **Ceratopus longiclava,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 8, 8 *a*.)

Obovate, robust, nigro-piceous, the scape and funiculus of the antennæ rufescent; thickly clothed with rather coarse, oblong, tawny scales, the fifth elytral interstice with a long black streak towards the apex followed by a small pale ochreous spot. Head densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, densely, rugulosely punctate and feebly 5-carinate from the base to near the middle, and minutely punctate and shining thence to the apex; antennæ with joint 1 of the funiculus obovate, as long as 2 and 3 united, 3–7 transverse, small, the club elongate, and fully as long as the entire funiculus. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front, the sides parallel behind, the surface densely, very finely punctate. Elytra subovate, convex, about two-thirds wider than the prothorax, the apices angular and divergent; punctate-striate, the interstices convex and closely, minutely punctate. Legs stout; tibiæ unguiculate.
Length 6, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen, probably a female. Easily distinguishable by the elongate antennal club, this being as long as the whole of the funiculus, the angularly excised apex of the elytra, the fifth interstice of which has a long black streak followed by a pale ochreous spot, and the short, robust form.

7. **Ceratopus rufirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, piceous, the head, rostrum, antennæ, and the legs in part, rufescent; densely clothed with rather coarse oblong scales, which are tawny in colour on the upper surface, and whitish beneath, the elytra with intermixed whitish scales, which tend to form a common, interrupted, transverse basal and an angulated median fascia, the pronotum also with some pallid scales towards the sides, the legs with

intermixed tawny and whitish scales. Head densely, finely punctate; rostrum very elongate, nearly equalling the elytra in length, finely punctured at the sides towards the base, for the rest smooth and shining, the scrobes deep and reaching the base beneath and there separated by the very narrow median ridge; antennæ elongate, rather slender, inserted far behind the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus elongate, twice the length of 2, the club about as long as joints 4–7 united. Prothorax transverse, moderately rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front and a little narrowed behind, closely, very finely punctate and with traces of a smooth raised median line. Elytra about one-half wider than, and three times the length of, the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, which is subtruncate, the humeri rounded, the apices slightly dehiscent; punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex and minutely punctate. Beneath closely, minutely punctate. Tibiæ unguiculate.
Length 7, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen, in perfectly fresh condition.

CHELOTONYX.

Chelotonyx, Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (2) ii. p. 189 (1853); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 590.

In this genus, the type of which was from the Amazons, the tarsal claws have a long tooth (as in the typical *Anthonomi*), the anterior femora and tibiæ are formed as in *Prionomerus*, and the head, rostrum, and prothorax much as in *Ceratopus*, with which Lacordaire associates it, mainly on account of the sinuous anterior margin of the prothorax, the latter having feeble ocular lobes. A single species of *Chelotonyx* from Mexico is contained in our collection.

1. **Chelotonyx fasciculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 1, 1 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, coarse, shining, nigro-piceous, with a faint brassy lustre, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous; somewhat sparsely clothed with long, decumbent, ochreous pubescence, which is here and there clustered into fascicles on the elytra, the vestiture of the under surface whitish and scattered. Head sparsely punctured, foveate between the eyes, which are transverse, depressed, and rather narrowly separated; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, narrowing a little at the apex, closely, irregularly seriate-punctate, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the tip. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and constricted in front, closely, irregularly punctate. Elytra moderately long, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, the humeri obtuse; very deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and rugulosely punctate. Legs stout; anterior coxæ somewhat widely separated; anterior femora strongly clavate, the very large triangular tooth finely serrate externally; anterior and intermediate tibiæ with a strong claw, the anterior pair simply curved, not sinuate within, ciliate on their inner edge.
Length 4, breadth 2 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Two specimens, their sex not ascertained. Much smaller than *C. batesi*, Wat., the prothorax rounded at the sides, the elytra narrower, with the interstices convex, the anterior tibiæ not sinuate within, the femoral tooth more finely serrate, the rostrum not widened at the apex.

Group **ERIRRHINA.**

As at present recognized, this group includes a great variety of forms, some with a long claw at the apex of the tibiæ, and others with the tibiæ unarmed, but all having simple tarsal claws, these being connate in the Smicronychina. In the Anthonomina the tarsal claws in nearly all the species are toothed or appendiculate.

Sect. Erirrhinides.

GRYPIDIOPSIS, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, widening outwards, a little longer than the prothorax, almost straight, the scrobes lateral, descending to the lower anterior margin of the eyes, the anterior opening visible from above; antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum, the scape long, the funiculus 7-jointed, joint 2 nearly as long as 1, the club ovate and pubescent; mandibles bifid; eyes large, lateral transverse, finely facetted; head convex; prothorax transverse, convex, much narrower than the elytra, with broad ocular lobes; scutellum very small; prosternum rather short, emarginate in front, level in front of the anterior coxæ, which are contiguous; ventral segments 3 and 4 much shorter than 2 or 5, the sutures straight, 2–4 slightly produced at the outer apical angle; femora clavate and armed towards the apex with a short acute tooth; tibiæ sinuous within, obliquely truncate at the apex, mucronate, and armed with a long claw at the inner apical angle; tarsi villose, spongy-pubescent beneath, the third joint strongly bilobed, the claws simple and divergent; body shaped much as in *Procas* and *Grypidius*; vestiture consisting of short, fine, narrow scales.

The single species referred to this genus has quite the facies of a *Procas* or *Grypidius*, from which it differs in the toothed femora, the comparatively short rostrum, &c. It is almost intermediate between the Hylobiids and the true Erirrhinids.

1. **Grypidiopsis variegatus,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, rather broad, slightly shining, black, the antennæ (the club excepted), the outer half of the tibiæ, and the tarsi obscure ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with narrow brownish-ochreous scales, the prothorax and elytra with small patches of cinereous scales intermixed. Head densely punctate, deeply foveate between the eyes; rostrum rugosely punctured, longitudinally wrinkled, finely carinate down the middle; eyes separated above by a little less than the width of the base of the rostrum; joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 3 and 4 united, the outer joints transverse and scarcely wider. Prothorax convex, transverse, much narrowed and slightly constricted in front, parallel behind, densely, finely punctate, with a narrow, smooth, shining space down the middle. Elytra somewhat triangular in shape, a little flattened on the disc, at the base more than one-half wider than the prothorax, with the apices conjointly produced and the obtuse humeri very prominent; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices convex, rugulosely punctate, and here and there transversely connected. Beneath closely punctate, the first ventral segments broadly and shallowly depressed down the middle.

Length $5\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé*).

One specimen.

DORYTOMUS.

Dorytomus, Stephens, Illustr. Brit. Ent., Mand. iv. p. 82 (1831) (nec C. R. Sahlberg, 1823); Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 164; Casey, Journ. New York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 360.
Eteophilus, Bedel, Faune Col. Bassin Seine, vi. p. 280, nota (1887).

A Holarctic genus, just reaching the northern frontier of Mexico *, the species of which are mostly attached to sallows and poplars. The name *Dorytomus* has been variously applied by different authors.

1. Dorytomus brevisetosus.

Dorytomus brevisetosus, Casey, Journ. New York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 365 [1].

Hab. North America, Arizona [1].—Mexico, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

This is one of the three North American species with greatly elongated anterior legs in the male.

2. Dorytomus ——?

Hab. ? Mexico (*Sallé*).

One specimen, without definite locality, apparently female, not in sufficiently perfect condition for description. This insect is of the same size as *D. brevisetosus*, but is without the short setæ on the elytra; it is obscure ferruginous in colour, with the disc of the prothorax and some irregular longitudinal streaks on the elytra black.

GRASIDIUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum slender, curved, a little widened at the base and apex, longer than the head and prothorax united; scrobes lateral, descending to the lower anterior margin of the eyes; antennæ inserted a little before the middle of the rostrum, slender, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate, annulate, and pubescent; eyes large, not prominent, transverse-oval; head sunk into the prothorax up to the eyes; prothorax convex, without ocular lobes; scutellum minute; elytra oblong-ovate, a little wider than the prothorax, finely punctate-striate, covering the pygidium; prosternum moderately developed in front of the anterior coxæ, level, unemarginate in front; anterior coxæ contiguous; ventral segments 3 and 4 shorter than 2 or 5, the sutures straight; legs slender and moderately long, the anterior pair much longer than the others; femora slightly incrassate, unarmed; tibiæ straight, truncate and unarmed at the apex; tarsi pubescent beneath, joint 3 dilated and bilobed, 4 as long as the others united, the claws well developed, divergent, and simple; body elongate; vestiture consisting of appressed pubescence and semierect setæ.

The small species from which the above characters are taken has much the facies of the European genus *Thryogenes*, Bedel (type *T. festucæ*, Herbst), differing from it in the straight unarmed tibiæ, the transverse eyes, the setigerous vestiture (recalling that of *Orthochætes* and *Pseudostyphlus*), &c. It can be included in the Erirrhinides for the present.

* Capt. Casey states (*op. cit.* p. 361) that the genus is probably represented throughout the elevated central region of Mexico, but this does not prove to be the case.

1. **Grasidius longimanus,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 11, 11 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, shining, ferruginous, thickly clothed with pallid appressed pubescence, the upper surface also with a coarse, semierect setosity. Rostrum about one-third longer than the prothorax, rugulose and pubescent at the base, smooth and glabrous beyond; joint 1 of the funiculus obovate, rather stout, 2 shorter and more slender, 3–7 short and increasing very little in width. Prothorax convex, nearly as long as broad, rounded at the sides anteriorly, much narrowed in front, subparallel behind, the surface densely, minutely punctate. Elytra oblong-ovate, about one-third wider than the prothorax, a little flattened on the disc, conjointly rounded at the apex; very finely seriate-punctate, the interstices quite flat and minutely punctulate, each bearing a row of closely placed coarse setæ, the setigerous impressions a little coarser than those of the striæ.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen, in perfect condition. The vestiture of the upper surface is sufficiently dense to hide the sculpture, which cannot be seen till some of the hairs are removed.

Sect. SMICRONYCHIDES.

Desmorhines, Leconte; ***Desmori,*** Dietz.

SMICRONYX.

Micronyx, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iii. p. 423 (1836) (nomen præocc.).
Smicronyx, Schönherr, op. cit. vii. 2, p. 313 (1843); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 490; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 169 (1876); Casey, Journ. New York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 382 (1892); Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxi. p. 129 (1894).
Pachytychius, Leconte, loc. cit. p. 168 (nec Jekel).
Pachyphanes, Dietz, loc. cit. p. 115.
Desmoris, Leconte, loc. cit. p. 167; Dietz, loc. cit. p. 121.
Synertha, Dietz, loc. cit. p. 172.

A holarctic genus, divided into four by Dietz (*loc. cit.*), and very numerously represented in North America *. Seven species are known to me from within our limits (and five of these by single examples), six belonging to *Smicronyx* or *Synertha* and one to *Desmoris*, the genus ranging as far south as Guatemala. These insects are easily recognizable by their subconnate, simple tarsal claws, the transverse groove at the base of the rostrum above, and the almost straight ventral sutures, the surface clothed with coarse, oval or piliform scales. Several of the European species are attached to *Cuscuta*, a genus of climbing, leafless, parasitic plants (numerous in Mexico), and it is not unlikely that this is the food of the American forms also.

1. **Smicronyx tectus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, black, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, and legs (the base of the femora excepted) more or less ferruginous; the entire surface densely clothed with coarse, oval, overlapping scales, which are of a pale brownish colour variegated with whitish, and also with scattered, decumbent, white setæ, these becoming coarser on the elytra and arranged in a single series on each interstice. Rostrum strongly

* Nine species only from North America have been seen by me.

constricted at the base, stout, cylindrical, about as long as the head and prothorax, punctulate, the antennæ inserted far before the middle; eyes contiguous beneath. Prothorax convex, a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, much narrowed in front; closely, finely punctate, with the narrow interspaces smooth and shining. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel towards the base, with fine, sharply-cut striæ, the interstices flat, shining, and faintly punctulate.

Length 3 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen, probably a male. Amongst the species here enumerated, *S. tectus* is distinguishable by its comparatively large size, the very coarse, imbricate squamosity, and the conspicuous, coarse, white, decumbent setæ of the elytra.

2. **Smicronyx loricatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, rather narrow, black, the middle of the femora and the tibiæ in part rufo-piceous; the surface thickly clothed with coarse, oval, imbricate, white scales, amongst which, except along the narrow white median vitta on the prothorax, there are a few pale brownish ones intermixed, and with scattered, curled, fine, decumbent setæ (these being scarcely visible till the insect is viewed in profile). Rostrum feebly constricted at the base, stout, tapering a little towards the tip, about as long as the head and prothorax, punctulate, the antennæ inserted before the middle. Prothorax convex, broader than long, rounded at the sides, slightly narrower in front than at the base, very finely punctate. Elytra nearly one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, with fine, sharply-cut striæ, the interstices flat, shining, and faintly punctulate.

Length 2 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. Very similar to a Texan insect sent to me by Mr. Wickham under the name of *S. spurcus*, Casey, but narrower and more convex, with coarser, whiter, more oblong scales, and a much stouter rostrum. The eyes appear to be contiguous beneath.

3. **Smicronyx cataphractus,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. fig. 12.)

Oblong-ovate, black, densely clothed with intermixed, white and brown, coarse, oval, imbricate scales, the white scales forming a median vitta on the prothorax and numerous spots and short streaks on the elytra, and with scattered, fine, curled, decumbent setæ. Rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, constricted at the base, stout, tapering outwards, rugulose, smooth and shining at the tip, the antennæ inserted slightly before the middle, the eyes contiguous beneath. Prothorax broader than long, convex, rounded at the sides, a little more narrowed in front than at the base, finely punctate. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel towards the base, with fine, sharply-cut striæ, the interstices flat, shining, and finely punctulate.

Length 2 millim.

Hab. Guatemala, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One specimen, in perfect condition. Slightly broader than *S. loricatus*, with the vestiture denser, and tessellate on the elytra, the scales not quite so coarse and more imbricate.

4. **Smicronyx thoracatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, black, the outer half or more of the elytra, and the femora and tibiæ, usually rufescent; the surface thickly clothed with uniformly coloured, pale greyish, oval, moderately coarse, imbricate scales, the elytral interstices each with a row of curled, decumbent setæ. Rostrum moderately stout, feebly constricted at the base, about as long as the prothorax, rugulose to near the tip, the antennæ inserted a little before the middle; eyes contiguous beneath. Prothorax convex, about as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, and slightly narrowed behind; the surface closely, somewhat coarsely punctate, the disc with a smooth median line. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, with fine, sharply-cut striæ, the outer striæ distinctly punctured, the interstices flat and punctulate.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Sallé*).

Five specimens. Distinguishable from our other species, *S. constrictus* excepted, by the uniformly coloured, pale greyish, oval scales, the elytra with conspicuous decumbent setæ. The tarsal claws are shorter than in *S. constrictus*, and the squamosity is imbricate. *S. thoracatus* belongs to the section *Synertha*, Dietz, and seems to be nearly allied to *S. imbricatus*, Casey.

5. **Smicronyx tenuirostris,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the femora and tibiæ partly rufescent; the surface thickly clothed with coarse, pale brownish, oval, imbricate scales, with a few white ones intermixed, the elytral interstices each with a row of curled, decumbent setæ. Rostrum slender, feebly constricted at the base, curved, nearly one-half longer than the prothorax, smooth and shining, punctulate at the sides towards the base; antennæ long and slender, inserted at the middle of the rostrum; eyes contiguous beneath. Prothorax convex, nearly as long as broad, moderately rounded at the sides, rather sparsely punctate, the disc with a smooth median line. Elytra more than one-half broader than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, with fine, sharply-cut striæ, the outer striæ distinctly punctured, the interstices almost flat and faintly punctulate. Legs comparatively slender.

Length $1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Sallé*).

One specimen. Smaller and less elongate than *S. thoracatus*, with a long, smooth, slender rostrum, slender antennæ, a smaller and less closely punctured prothorax, and more slender legs, the vestiture of the elytra mottled. From the same sex of *S. spurcus* the present species may be distinguished by the somewhat sparsely punctured prothorax and the more shining surface.

6. **Smicronyx tenuisquamis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, rather dull, black, the sides of the elytra very broadly, and the femora and tibiæ, rufescent; the surface sparsely clothed with coarse, decumbent, white, piliform scales. Rostrum stout, cylindrical, a little longer than the prothorax, feebly constricted at the base, rugulose, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at or slightly before the middle. Prothorax broader than long, convex, rounded at the sides, about equally narrowed in front and behind, densely, coarsely punctate, and with indications of a smooth, raised, median line. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, with sharply-cut striæ, the striæ with not very closely-placed punctures, which become more distinct towards the sides, the interstices rugulose and almost flat.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$–2 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Two specimens, no doubt male and female. Very like the North-American *S. tychioides*, Lec., but differing from it in the stout rostrum, the coarsely, densely punctate prothorax, which is also more rounded at the sides, and the sparse, piliform, white squamosity. The eyes appear to be contiguous beneath.

7. **Smicronyx constrictus.**

Rhynchænus constrictus, Say, Journ. Acad. Phil. iii. p. 313 (1824) [1]; Complete Writings, ii. p. 176 [2].
Desmoris constrictus, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 168 [3]; Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xix. p. 126 [4].
Smicronyx constrictus, Casey, Journ. New York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 396 [5].

Oblong-ovate, piceous, the sides of the prothorax and the elytra obscurely rufescent, the basal half of the antennæ and the femora and tibiæ red; the surface thickly clothed with moderately coarse, oval, white scales, the elytra also with fine, inconspicuous, decumbent, white setæ. Rostrum elongate, more than one-half longer than the prothorax, very feebly curved, finely punctured at the base and laterally, for the rest shining and almost smooth, the transverse basal groove deep, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, the latter with joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2 and 3 united. Prothorax transverse, moderately rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front, closely punctate, except along a not very narrow shining space on the middle of the disc. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel towards the base, with prominent, obtuse humeri; the striæ narrow, deep, and punctured, the interstices feebly convex and alutaceous. Tarsal claws long.
Length 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. North America [1–3], Northern California [4 5], Iowa [4] to Arizona [4 5], Kansas [4], New Mexico [4].—Mexico, Monclova in Coahuila (*Dr. Palmer*).

One abraded female specimen, nearly agreeing with others from Colorado sent me by Mr. Wickham. The tarsal claws are longer than in the other species here enumerated.

Sect. Hydronomides.

OCHETINA.

Ochetina, Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) vii. p. 302 (1881).

A single species from the Amazons was referred to this genus by Pascoe, and a second from Guatemala is now added. *Ochetina* is very closely related to *Onychylis*, Lec., differing from it in the narrow third tarsal joint, the elongate rostrum and antennæ, the long tarsal claws, &c. The funiculus is 6-jointed, the first and second joints elongate. The prosternum is level. The tibiæ (as in *Onychylis*) are grooved along their upper and lower edges, the inner surface being densely pubescent.

1. **Ochetina induta**, sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 13; 13 *a*, head and rostrum in profile; 13 *b*, anterior leg.)

Obovate, robust, opaque, black, covered with smooth, uniform, greyish-brown, agglutinated scales, the antennæ in great part and the tarsal claws ferruginous. Rostrum strongly curved, moderately stout, much longer than the prothorax, rugulose and squamose towards the base, smooth and shining beyond; antennæ

inserted at about one-third from the apex of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate and equal in length, 1 stouter than 2; eyes large, transverse, coarsely facetted, narrowly separated beneath. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides, strongly bisinuate at the base, not constricted in front; the surface (when cleaned) alutaceous and finely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, deeply striate, the striæ with scattered punctures, the interstices convex and alutaceous, the humeri broadly rounded. Legs stout; tarsi elongate, the third joint slightly wider than the second and feebly excavate at the apex.

Length 4, breadth 2 millim. (? ♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Paso Antonio (*Champion*).

One specimen, from a lagoon in the savana-region of the Pacific slope. Very like *O. uniformis*, Pasc., from the Amazons, but narrower and a little more convex, the rostrum shorter and with the antennæ inserted much nearer the tip, the prothorax strongly sinuate at the base and with the surface much smoother, the elytra without distinct rounded prominences, the humeri rounded (instead of subangular). The type of *O. uniformis* is a female, that of *O. induta* probably a male.

ONYCHYLIS.

Onychylis, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 178 (1876).

This genus includes a few American species closely related to *Bagous*. They have the tibiæ stout, sinuous, shallowly grooved on the inner side, and truncated at the apex; the third tarsal joint dilated and bilobed; the funiculus 6-jointed; and the prosternum level. The rostrum, too, is almost smooth, shining, and glabrous in the females, and squamose and rugulose to near the tip in the males. The Central-American forms, like those belonging to the genus *Lissorhoptrus*, are extremely closely allied to those inhabiting the United States.

1. **Onychylis meridionalis**, sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♀.)

Obovate, dull black, densely clothed with rather shining, greyish, agglutinated scales, the prothorax with two paler vittæ on the disc and the elytra with lighter and darker markings, appearing to have a common V-shaped darker fascia on the disc and an oblong mark on the suture in front of this, the antennæ and the legs in part ferruginous. Rostrum moderately stout, curved, rather longer than the prothorax,—in the ♂ densely rugulose, squamose, and dull to near the tip, in the ♀ shining, sparsely punctate, and glabrous. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, slightly constricted in front, bisinuate at the base, the surface closely and somewhat coarsely punctate. Elytra fully one-half wider than the prothorax, rather short, deeply striate, the striæ with moderately coarse, somewhat distantly placed punctures, the interstices convex and densely reticulate, the pale spots towards the sides and apex apparently arising from feeble elevations. Legs moderately stout; third tarsal joint broad, bilobed. Metasternum and first ventral segment with a broad, common, oblong depression in the middle in the ♂.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–3, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Paso Antonio (*Champion*).

One pair, from the low country bordering the Pacific coast. Extremely like the North-American *O. nigrirostris*, Lec., but differing from a specimen (♂) of that species

(from New Jersey) before me in the slightly coarser puncturing of the prothorax, the more coarsely punctured elytral striæ, and the convex interstices.

2. **Onychylis setiger,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, dull, black, densely clothed with brownish-grey, rather shining, agglutinated scales, the prothorax with two paler vittæ on the disc, and the elytra mottled with whitish towards the sides and sometimes with an interrupted fascia towards the apex, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs obscure ferruginous. Rostrum strongly curved, moderately stout, a little longer than the prothorax, bare, shining, sparsely punctate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted in front, densely, rather coarsely punctate. Elytra moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, a little flattened on the disc and subparallel towards the base, deeply striate, the punctures of the striæ indistinct, the interstices almost flat and densely reticulate, the alternate ones each with a scattered series of short, fine, decumbent, pallid setæ. Legs moderately stout; tibiæ finely denticulate and ciliate within; third tarsal joint broad, bilobed.

Length 3–3$\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 1$\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Four specimens. This species, to judge from the description, must be nearly allied to *O. alternans*, Lec., from Texas, which also has the alternate elytral interstices setigerous; but differs from it in having the prothorax constricted in front and the tarsi broader, the third joint of the latter being strongly bilobed.

3. **Onychylis cretatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, rather broad, black, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi ferruginous; the entire surface, the tip of the rostrum excepted, thickly coated with opaque, greyish-white, agglutinated scales, the rostrum, prothorax, and legs clothed with short, fine, curled hairs, the elytra with a series of fine, curled setæ on each of the alternate interstices. Rostrum stout, curved, slightly longer than the prothorax, smooth and shining at the tip. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, a little more narrowed in front than at the base, with rather prominent ocular lobes; the surface (beneath the squamosity) dull, alutaceous, and excessively minutely punctate. Elytra subcordate, at the base one-half wider than the prothorax, the apices a little produced and conjointly rounded; the surface (beneath the squamosity) shining, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and rugulose, the alternate ones more raised than the others and with the setæ not very closely placed. Prosternum slightly depressed in the middle.

Length 2$\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 1$\frac{1}{8}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz (*Höge*).

One specimen. Very like a *Tychius*, but easily separable therefrom by the hooked apices of the tibiæ, the slender, simple claws, the straight ventral sutures, &c.

LISSORHOPTRUS.

Lissorhoptrus, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 183 (1876).

The species referred to this genus have the rostrum very stout and comparatively short; the antennal club smooth and shining for two-thirds of its length (as in the European *Elmidomorphus*); the funiculus 6-jointed; the tibiæ stout, mucronate, and armed with a long hook at the inner apical angle, the intermediate pair strongly

curved; the third tarsal joint narrow and not wider than the second; the prosternum level. The sculpture of the elytra, too, is peculiar, the interstices towards the sides and apex being furnished with scattered, small, rounded tubercles.

1. **Lissorhoptrus simplex.** (Tab. VIII. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♂.)

Bagous simplex, Say, Descr. N. Am. Curc. p. 29 (1831)[1]; Complete Writings, i. p. 297[2].
Lissorhoptrus simplex, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 183[3].
Bagous egenus, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 549[4].
Notiodes egenus, Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 184[5].

Oblong-ovate, faintly shining, black, densely clothed with greyish-ochreous agglutinated scales, the prothorax with a rather broad median vitta and the elytra with a broad common discoidal patch extending to beyond the middle almost bare, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous. Rostrum very stout, shorter than the prothorax, densely, minutely punctate; antennæ short, the club rather narrow. Prothorax transverse, subquadrate, strongly and abruptly constricted in front, densely granulate. Elytra fully one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel for some distance below the base, flattened on the disc, the basal margin raised, and the humeri prominent and obliquely truncated; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices not wider than the striæ, convex, and rugulose, the alternate ones with a series of small rounded tubercles on the apical declivity, each bearing a short, decumbent, pallid seta. Tibiæ stout, the intermediate pair strongly curved; tarsi narrow. Metasternum and first ventral segment with a common depression in the middle in the ♂.

Length 3 millim.

Hab. North America[1 2 4], Middle and Southern States to Texas[3].—Guatemala, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

The above description is taken from a clean specimen from Guatemala, North-American examples not being available for comparison, and the identification therefore is not quite certain.

2. **Lissorhoptrus apiculatus.** (Tab. VIII. figg. 16, 16 *a*.)

Notiophilus apiculatus, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 320[1].
Notiodes apiculatus, Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 184[2].
Lissorhoptrus apiculatus, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 183[3].

Oblong-ovate, black, densely clothed with brownish-grey, shining, agglutinated scales, which are slightly mottled with paler colour, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous. Rostrum very stout, shorter than the prothorax, densely, minutely reticulate. Prothorax transverse, narrowed in front and behind, and slightly constricted before the apex; the surface (when viewed under a strong lens) densely, minutely granulate, the granules flattened and larger than those on the head or elytral interstices. Elytra oblong-ovate, flattened on the disc anteriorly, much wider than the prothorax, deeply punctate-striate, the striæ narrow and reticulate, the interstices flattened, the alternate ones on the apical declivity, and the fifth and seventh from a little below the base, furnished with small scattered rounded tubercles. Tibiæ stout, the tarsi narrow.

Length $2\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. North America[1 2], Southern States and Texas[3].—Panama, David (*Champion*).

The single specimen from the State of Panama described is so like an unnamed North-American Bagoid sent me by Mr. Wickham, which appears to be referable to *L. apiculatus*, Lec., that it is inadvisable to separate it, the only appreciable difference being the rather more rounded sides to the prothorax in the David insect.

PYRÆCHMES, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, curved, widened at the apex, as long as the prothorax, slightly constricted at the base, the scrobes descending at once, their anterior opening visible from above; antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum, rather long, the funiculus 7-jointed—joint 1 stout, 2–7 very gradually widening,—the club ovate, shining, and sparsely pubescent; eyes transverse, finely facetted; prothorax convex, nearly as long as broad; scutellum not visible; elytra oblong, much wider than the prothorax, with very prominent, obliquely truncated humeri; prosternum emarginate at the apex, short, flattened in front; anterior coxæ contiguous, the intermediate pair narrowly, the hind pair very widely, separated; ventral segments 1 and 2 very short, the sutures straight; femora moderately incrassate, unarmed; tibiæ curved, stout, sinuous within, obliquely truncated at the apex, armed with a long claw at the inner apical angle, and also feebly mucronate; tarsi short and stout, smooth, joint 2 transverse, 3 broad and bilobed, 4 slender, extending considerably beyond the apex of 3, the claws small, divergent, and unarmed; body oblong-ovate, covered with a dense clothing of agglutinated scales.

The single species from which the above characters are taken is related to *Onychylis*, *Bagous*, and other allied genera, but cannot be included in any of them. The chief characters are the short, stout, smooth tarsi, with bilobed third joint and feebly developed claws, the apically inserted, rather long antennæ, with sparsely pubescent club, the long tibial claws, and the rapidly descending scrobes.

1. **Pyræchmes brevitarsis,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 17, 17 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi ferruginous; the surface densely clothed with brownish-grey agglutinated scales, the prothorax with a large patch on the disc behind, and the elytra with a common transverse patch at the base and a rather broad transverse fascia a little beyond the middle, dark brown, and also with scattered, fine, curled, decumbent setæ, which are serially arranged on the elytra. Rostrum bare and shining at the tip; joint 2 of the funiculus a little longer than 3, and shorter and smaller than 1, 3–7 transverse. Prothorax constricted in front, subparallel behind, densely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri swollen and obliquely truncated; very coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, narrow, convex, the alternate ones costate.

Length $2\frac{2}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).

One specimen.

Sect. TANYSPHYRIDES.

ENDALUS.

Endalus, Castelnau, Hist. Nat. Ins. Col. ii. p. 339 (1840); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 488; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 175.

This genus, to which six North-American species are referred by Leconte, will probably have either to be sunk as synonymous with *Tanysphyrus*, or restricted to those forms with a large terminal joint (6th) to the funiculus, a character possessed by the type, *E. limatulus* (Gyll.). In most or all of the other forms the joints 2–6 of the funiculus are small and narrow, as in *Tanysphyrus*. The tarsi are very stout, the third joint dilated and strongly bilobed, the fourth scarcely extending beyond it.

1. **Endalus æratus.** (Tab. VIII. figg. 18, 18 *a*.)

Endalus æratus, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 176 [1].

Hab. North America, Texas [1].—Mexico, near the city (*H. H. Smith*).

The two specimens found by Mr. Smith in Mexico, in May 1888, probably at the large lakes in the vicinity of the capital, agree well with Leconte's description of *E. æratus*. They are oblong in shape, and of a dull golden or coppery colour, with a greyish or whitish squamosity (which is easily rubbed off) at the sides of the prothorax, at the base of the elytra near the shoulders, and over the whole of the under surface. The prothorax is transverse, rounded at the sides, and densely punctured. The elytra are deeply striate, with the punctures of the striæ quadrate, the interstices flat and finely rugulose. The joints 2–6 of the funiculus are very short and narrow.

2. **Endalus minutus,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. fig. 19.)

Oblong-ovate, black, clothed with brownish scales, the prothorax with a narrow marginal vitta, and the elytra each with a streak on the disc, extending from the base to beyond the middle, a small spot at the shoulder, and some other very small spots or streaks at the side and apex, white, the under surface also with greyish or whitish scales: the legs and antennæ ferruginous. Head and rostrum rugulosely punctate; joints 2–6 of the funiculus very short, narrow, 6 not half the width of the club. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, feebly constricted in front, densely, somewhat coarsely punctate. Elytra a little wider than, and about two and one-half times the length of, the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, with the humeri rounded; deeply striate, the striæ with quadrate punctures, the interstices narrow and rugulose. Beneath closely, coarsely punctate. Legs stout.
Length 1–1$\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*).

Nine specimens, four of which are abraded. Very like the North-American *E. ovalis*, Lec., but smaller and narrower, the maculation somewhat different, the prothorax more rounded at the sides, the antennæ and legs ferruginous. It is smaller and much narrower than *Tanysphyrus lemnæ*, an insect common to Europe and the United States.

Sect. Storeides.

SCYBIS, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, the scrobes lateral, deep, descending to the lower anterior margin of the eyes; antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex of the rostrum, short, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate, pubescent, and with distinct sutures; eyes large, transverse, reniform, not prominent, coarsely facetted, subcontiguous above and narrowly separated beneath; head sunk into the prothorax almost to the eyes; prothorax transverse, without ocular lobes; scutellum very small, scarcely visible; elytra oblong, much wider than the prothorax, broadly and conjointly rounded at the apex, covering the pygidium, with nine deep striæ; prosternum very short before the anterior coxæ, level; anterior coxæ contiguous, the intermediate pair narrowly and the hind pair somewhat widely separated; metasternum short; ventral segments 3–5 equal in length, 2 nearly as long as 3 and 4 united, 2 a little produced at the outer apical angle, 1 and 2 subconnate at the middle; legs short and stout; femora much thickened and unarmed; tibiæ straight, gradually widening outwards, broadly truncate and unarmed at

the apex; tarsi short and stout, spongy-pubescent beneath, joint 2 transverse, 3 widened and bilobed, the claws stout, divergent, and simple; body oblong, robust; vestiture consisting of long, decumbent hairs.

A peculiar genus, which can be provisionally included in Lacordaire's Groupe Storéides *, and recognizable by its oblong shape, large, transverse eyes, moderately stout rostrum, stout legs, straight, unarmed tibiæ, &c. The only insect I have seen at all like it is an unnamed Chilian form in the Pascoe Collection.

1. **Scybis pubescens,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 20, 20 *a*, *b*.)

Oblong, robust, rather broad, moderately shining, clothed with long, decumbent, grey or yellowish-grey hairs; nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous. Head closely punctate; rostrum rugosely punctured, with a faint median carina towards the base, the eyes merely separated by a line of the same width; funiculus very slightly widening outwards, joint 2 a little shorter and more slender than 1, the others short and subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, the sides rounded and rapidly converging from the middle to the apex, the hind angles rectangular, the surface closely, finely punctate. Elytra oblong, about one-third wider than the prothorax, somewhat flattened on the disc, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate from the base to the apex, the interstices moderately convex, rugulose, and slightly wider than the striæ. Beneath finely punctate.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Torola and Capetillo (*Champion*).

Three specimens, probably including both sexes, one of which is now without a head.

TERIRES, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, curved, cylindrical, about as long as the prothorax, with the scrobes lateral and descending to the base beneath; antennæ inserted considerably before the middle of the rostrum, short, the funiculus 7-jointed—joint 1 stout and obovate, the others short and very gradually widening, 2 small, 7 not half the width of the club,—the club ovate and pubescent; eyes large, strongly transverse, not prominent, narrowly separated beneath, coarsely facetted; prothorax transverse, truncate at the base and apex; scutellum minute; elytra oblong, truncate at the base, much broader than the prothorax, covering the pygidium; prosternum extremely short, emarginate in front; anterior coxæ contiguous; ventral segments 3 and 4 very short, the sutures straight; legs short; femora moderately incrassate, unarmed; tibiæ rather narrow, straight, unarmed at the tip; tarsi pubescent beneath, joint 3 widened and bilobed, 4 as long as the others united, the claws simple and divergent; body oblong-ovate, finely pubescent and setose.

This genus includes a single species of small size, very like a *Phyllotrox*, but with large, strongly transverse, coarsely facetted, non-prominent eyes, the outer joints of the funiculus very like widened, &c. The straight, unarmed tibiæ, &c., separate it from *Pachytychius*. *Terires* can be included in the section "Storeides" for the present, the straight ventral sutures notwithstanding.

1. **Terires pilosus,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 21, 21 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, a little flattened above, moderately shining, testaceous, finely pubescent, and with an abundant semierect setosity, which on the elytra is rather long and coarse and serially arranged. Rostrum

* It has no affinity with the "Amalactides," placed immediately after the Erirrhina by Lacordaire, who mentions (Gen. Col. vi. p. 510) an undescribed species of *Amalactus* from Mexico, which is quite unknown to me.

rugulosely punctate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, about equally narrowed in front and behind, densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra oblong, considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri rounded; very finely and shallowly punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat, faintly punctulate, and each with a row of setigerous impressions similar to those of the striæ.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One specimen.

Sect. EUGNOMIDES.

UDEUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum rather slender, parallel-sided, about as long as the prothorax, the scrobes descending to the lower anterior margin of the eyes; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, the scape reaching to beyond the middle of the eyes, the funiculus 6-jointed—joint 1 rather stout, 2–6 slender, very slightly increasing in width, all longer than broad,—the club ovate, acuminate; eyes lateral, rounded, large, prominent, coarsely facetted; head convex, sunk into the prothorax to near the eyes; prothorax narrow, transverse, convex, truncate at the base and apex; scutellum very small, triangular; elytra oblong, truncated at the base, much wider than the prothorax, covering the pygidium; anterior coxæ globose, separated by a very thin lamina; anterior portion of the prosternum rather broad, truncate in front; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate at the middle, 3 and 4 shorter than 2 or 5, the sutures straight; femora clavate and each armed with an acute triangular tooth; tibiæ narrow, obliquely truncate at the tip; tarsi slender, sparsely villose beneath, the third joint bilobed, the fourth very slender and as long as 1 and 2 united, the claws simple, divergent; body oblong-ovate, pubescent.

This genus includes a single species from Mexico and Guatemala. It is nearest allied to *Eugnomus*, a New Zealand form, but has a slender 6-jointed funiculus to the antennæ, the antennæ themselves being inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, and the head is more deeply sunk into the prothorax. The vestiture consists entirely of fine pubescence. The insect has much the facies of a small pallid *Rhynchites*.

1. **Udeus eugnomoides,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♂; 23, ♀.)

Rather depressed, shining, somewhat thickly pubescent, testaceous, the eyes black. Head finely punctate, the rostrum smoother, the latter feebly curved and somewhat flattened. Prothorax subcylindrical, transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, transversely grooved before the apex, the surface closely, very finely punctate, the disc sometimes with a shallow transverse depression on either side and a smooth longitudinal space in the centre. Elytra oblong, about twice the width and three and one-half times the length of the prothorax, punctate-striate, the interstices flat and very finely rugulose. Beneath finely punctate. Venter in the ♂ with a large, oblong, subquadrate depression in the middle at the base extending to near the apex of the second segment. Tibiæ very feebly mucronate at the inner apical angle in the ♂.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$-3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Mirador in Vera Cruz (*Flohr*); GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Cerro Zunil, Las Mercedes, Pantaleon, Mirandilla (*Champion*).

Found in some numbers by myself on the Pacific slope; a single specimen only received from Mexico.

Sect. Derelomides.

The Derelomides are widely separated from the Erirrhina by both Lacordaire and Leconte, notwithstanding the close affinity of *Derelomus* and *Phyllotrox*, the latter being referred by them to the Eugnomides.

DERELOMUS.

Derelomus, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 235 (1826); Gen. Curc. iii. p. 629; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 10.

Notolomus, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 222 (1876).

This widely distributed genus includes a few species, most of which are apparently found on palms, two of the North-American forms and one of the European, at least, attacking *Chamærops*. *Notolomus* is connected with *Derelomus* by intermediate forms *, the extent of separation of the anterior coxæ varying according to the species.

1. **Derelomus estriatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, opaque, the elytra somewhat shining, thickly clothed with very fine short pubescence, luteous, the eyes black, the entire surface closely, minutely punctate. Rostrum curved, rather stout, about as long as the prothorax; antennæ inserted at a little before the middle of the rostrum, joints 2–7 of the funiculus short, increasing in width, 7 as wide as the club. Prothorax transverse, nearly as wide as the elytra, constricted in front, immarginate laterally, the sides gradually and arcuately converging from a little before the base to the apex, the base feebly bisinuate. Elytra almost without trace of striæ. Anterior coxæ moderately separated, the intercoxal portion of the prosternum parallel-sided, but widening posteriorly.

Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*).

One specimen.

2. **Derelomus palmarum,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 24, 24 *a*, *b*.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, the elytra somewhat shining, very finely and closely pubescent, luteous, the eyes black, the entire surface closely, minutely punctate. Rostrum moderately curved, about as long as the prothorax; antennæ inserted at (♀) or before (♂) the middle of the rostrum, joints 2–7 of the funiculus short, gradually increasing in width. Prothorax transverse, nearly as wide as the elytra, immarginate laterally, constricted in front, bisinuate at the base, the sides gradually and arcuately converging from a little before the base to the apex. Elytra obsoletely striate towards the base. Anterior coxæ separated by a triangular process of the prosternum, which is reduced to a thin lamella posteriorly.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Manantial (*Flohr*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in plenty on the flowers of a small palm in Chiriqui; a single specimen only seen from Mexico. Very like *D. estriatus*, but a little narrower, the elytra faintly striate towards the base, the anterior coxæ more approximate.

* Leconte also states that the tarsal claws are broadly toothed, but in a specimen of his *N. bicolor* before me I fail to see the tooth.

DERELOMINUS, gen. nov.

Anterior coxæ contiguous; antennæ long and slender, the funiculus 6-jointed, 1 and 2 elongate, the club with distinct sutures; rostrum very elongate; the other characters as in *Derelomus*.

This genus includes a single species from British Honduras.

1. **Derelominus piceus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, opaque, the elytra somewhat shining, very finely and closely pubescent, piceous, the legs and antennæ paler, the entire surface densely, minutely, rugulosely punctate. Rostrum rather slender, strongly curved, very elongate, much longer than the prothorax, smoother and shining at the tip; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, slender, joint 1 of the funiculus elongate, 2–6 gradually increasing in width, 2 twice as long as 3, 3–6 about as long as broad; eyes not very prominent, finely facetted. Prothorax transverse, much rounded at the sides before the middle, immarginate laterally, feebly constricted in front, bisinuate at the base, nearly as wide as the elytra. Elytra shallowly striate. First ventral segment sulcate down the middle.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. British Honduras, Belize (*Blancaneaux*).

One immature specimen.

PHYLLOTROX.

Phyllotrox, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 189 (1843); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 505; Leconte, Proc. Am Phil. Soc. xv. p. 174; Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1874, p. 405.

Euclyptus, Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii. p. 271 (1891).

This genus includes numerous minute American forms, about twenty of which have been described. It is chiefly distinguishable amongst its allies by the very short funiculus of the antennæ, joints 3–7* of which are transverse and become progressively wider, 5 and 6 appearing at first sight to form part of the club, joint 1 being stout and rather large, the contiguous anterior coxæ, and the simple tarsal claws. The intermediate tibiæ are conspicuously dilated at the outer apical angle in some of the species. The ventral segments 1 and 2 are more or less connate, and 3 and 4 very short. The pygidium, which is sometimes visible, is deeply foveate or sulcate in many of the specimens examined, and this is perhaps a sexual or specific peculiarity. The species are extremely difficult to distinguish in some cases, and I am not at all certain about the limits of several of them. The Central-American forms may be grouped thus:—

a. Eyes very large, contiguous . . . . . Species 1.
b. Eyes smaller, somewhat widely separated.
  a'. Elytra punctate-striate, the interstitial punctuation much finer.
    a''. Rostrum not or faintly grooved above . . . . . Species 2–9.
    b''. Rostrum distinctly grooved above . . . . . Species 10.
  b'. Elytra with the seriate and interstitial punctuation similar . . . . . Species 11.
  c'. Elytra very minutely seriate-punctate, the interstitial punctuation scarcely visible; rostrum grooved above; prothorax narrow . . . . . Species 12.
  d'. Elytra confusedly punctate, the punctuation similar to that of the prothorax . Species 13.

* Leconte and Kirsch correctly describe the funiculus as 7-jointed.

1. **Phyllotrox megalops,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. fig. 25, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, narrow, subopaque, obscure testaceous, the eyes black; finely pubescent, the pubescence golden in colour and seriately arranged on the elytra. Rostrum slender, distinctly longer than the prothorax, curved, minutely punctured; eyes coarsely facetted, large, contiguous above and beneath. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, equally narrowed in front and behind, closely, very minutely punctate. Elytra oblong-oval, obsoletely seriate-punctate, the pubescence on each of the interstices arising from a faintly raised line. Tibiæ straight on their outer edge.

Length $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panzos in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Easily recognizable by its narrow, elongate shape, the large, coarsely facetted, contiguous eyes, and the slender rostrum.

P. speculator, Kirsch, from Peru, is perhaps an allied form.

2. **Phyllotrox ater,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 26, 26 *a*.)

Ovate, moderately shining, black, the legs sometimes piceous, the scape of the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the terminal tarsal joint rufo-testaceous; clothed with a very fine, sparse pubescence. Rostrum curved, rather stout, about as long as the prothorax, faintly sulcate down the middle, densely, rugulosely punctate, smoother at the tip; eyes large. Prothorax convex, nearly as long as broad, rounded at the sides, considerably narrowed and constricted in front and also a little narrowed behind, and transversely grooved immediately before the basal margin; the surface densely punctate, sometimes with indications of a faintly raised median line. Elytra ovate, punctate-striate, the interstices more or less convex and very faintly punctate. Legs comparatively elongate, with the femora stout and the intermediate tibiæ slightly dilated at the outer apical angle.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$–3 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chiacam and Sinanja in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Four specimens. Distinguishable by its black colour, ovate, convex form, and sparse pubescence. *P. subopacus*, Schauf., from Colombia, is similarly coloured, but differs in various details. The transverse groove at the base of the prothorax is conspicuous. In three of the examples the pygidium is visible and foveate.

3. **Phyllotrox mecinoides,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 27, 27 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining; black, each elytron usually with an anteriorly narrowing evanescent patch on the disc extending from the apex towards the shoulder, and sometimes reaching it, rufo-testaceous, and the tibiæ in most specimens similarly coloured; the surface griseo-pubescent, the pubescence serially arranged on the elytra. Rostrum a little shorter than the prothorax, rather stout, moderately curved, rugulosely punctate, faintly grooved above. Prothorax broader than long, abruptly narrowed in front and slightly narrowed at the base, the sides almost straight; the surface closely punctate, sometimes with a narrow smooth space down the centre. Elytra oblong, punctate-striate, the interstices flat and rugulosely punctate. Legs comparatively stout, the intermediate tibiæ acutely dilated at the outer apical angle. Pygidium foveate, and the fifth segment emarginate at the apex, in the ♂.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jacale * (*Sallé*).

Six specimens. Very like a *Mecinus*, a genus not known in America, but agreeing with *Phyllotrox* in the structure of the antennæ &c.

* Probably "Jacala" in Hidalgo.

4. **Phyllotrox montanus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining; black, the scape and funiculus of the antennæ and the apex of the abdomen rufo-testaceous, the elytra similarly coloured, but with a large subtriangular patch at the base, extending along the suture to beyond the middle, and the sides narrowly for the same distance, piceous or black, the legs rufo-testaceous, with the femora more or less piceous; the surface finely and somewhat thickly pubescent, the pubescence serially arranged on the elytra. Rostrum stout, feebly curved, a little shorter than the prothorax, rugulosely punctured. Prothorax transverse, slightly rounded at the sides, narrowed in front and behind, closely punctate, with a smooth, abbreviated, median line towards the base. Elytra oblong, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, punctate-striate, the interstices flattened and rugulosely punctate. Legs short and stout, the intermediate tibiæ acutely dilated at the outer apical angle. Pygidium deeply sulcate in the ♂.

Length $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Volcan de Agua, between 8500–10,500 feet (*Champion*).

One pair. Closely allied to *P. mecinoides*, but smaller and less elongate, the prothorax relatively broader, the antennæ in great part and the tarsi rufo-testaceous.

5. **Phyllotrox crassipes,** sp. n. (Tab. VIII. fig. 28, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining; nigro- or rufo-piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted), legs, ventral surface, and elytra testaceous, the suture of the latter faintly infuscate at the base; clothed with fine golden pubescence, which is serially arranged on the elytra. Rostrum rather stout, feebly curved, rugulosely punctate, shorter than the prothorax. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, a little more narrowed in front than behind, closely punctate. Elytra oblong-oval, punctate-striate, the interstices convex throughout and minutely punctate. Legs stout, the intermediate tibiæ dilated at the outer apical angle. Pygidium deeply sulcate.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Villa Alta in Oaxaca (*Flohr*).

Two specimens. Distinguishable from *P. suturalis* and the other closely allied forms by the stout legs and the rounded sides of the prothorax. The prothorax and elytra are more rounded at the sides than in *P. montanus*, the interstices of the latter strongly convex.

6. **Phyllotrox suturalis.** (Tab. VIII. fig. 29.)

Derelomus suturalis, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 96[1].

Oblong-ovate, somewhat shining, clothed with fine pallid or golden pubescence; black or piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted), the tip of the rostrum, the legs, and the abdomen in great part, ferruginous or testaceous; the elytra testaceous, with a triangular scutellar patch extending down the suture, or the suture only, black. Rostrum about as long as the prothorax in the ♂, longer in the ♀; rugulosely punctate. Prothorax broader than long, considerably narrowed in front and slightly so behind, densely punctate. Elytra oblong-ovate, punctate-striate, the interstices more or less convex and rugulosely punctulate. Intermediate tibiæ dilated at the outer apical angle.

Var. α. The head and prothorax ferruginous, the elytra with an elongate black scutellar patch [*P. suturalis*, Boh.] (fig. 29).

Var. β. Entirely ferruginous or testaceous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico [1] (*Mus. Brit., Truqui*), Zacualtipan, Cordova (*Höge*), Guanajuato, Toxpam, Orizaba (*Sallé*), Amatan (*Flohr*), Omilteme, Xucumanatlan, Chilpancingo, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); Guatemala, Quezaltenango, Volcan de Agua, Calderas, Capetillo, Dueñas (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*).

A large number of specimens from Mexico and Guatemala are provisionally referred to this species, the type of which I have seen. The colour is very variable, and the rostrum also varies in length. The pygidium is broadly and deeply sulcate in most of the individuals in which it is exposed, and this may be a peculiarity of the males. The numerous examples from Quezaltenango are very small, dark, and narrow, and others from Zacualtipan are entirely ferruginous, with the rostrum longer and more curved than usual. *P. suturalis* is extremely like the North-American *P. nubifer*, Lec.*, but it differs in being a little narrower and less robust. *P. variabilis*, Schauf., a larger insect from Colombia, is described as being equally variable in colour.

7. **Phyllotrox fulvus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, finely pubescent, ferruginous, the elytra and legs testaceous. Rostrum nearly as long as the prothorax, closely punctate. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, much narrowed in front and slightly so behind, closely, finely punctate. Elytra ovate, finely and shallowly punctate-striate, the interstices flat and each with about two irregular rows of very minute punctures. Pygidium visible and with a deep oblong fovea in the middle. Ventral segments finely punctured, the first impressed in the middle. Legs rather elongate, the tibiæ not dilated at the outer apical angle.

Length $2\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. A rather large form, with finely punctate-striate elytra, the interstices flat and minutely, irregularly biseriate-punctate.

8. **Phyllotrox marcidus,** sp. n.

Ovate, subopaque, thickly clothed with fine golden pubescence; ferruginous, the antennæ (the club excepted), elytra, and legs testaceous. Rostrum about as long as the prothorax, rugulosely punctate. Prothorax convex, transverse, comparatively broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front and slightly so behind, densely punctate. Elytra oval, comparatively short, punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and rugulose. Legs short.

Length $1\frac{2}{5}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Recognizable by its small size, short form, comparatively broad prothorax, and dull surface. The prothorax is relatively broader than in individuals of *P. suturalis* of the same size.

* We are indebted to Mr. H. F. Wickham for specimens of this species from Leadville, Colorado.

9. **Phyllotrox inconspicuus,** sp. n.

Ovate, shining, finely pubescent, testaceous. Rostrum about as long as the prothorax, rugulosely punctate. Prothorax convex, transverse, comparatively broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front and slightly so behind, closely, finely punctate. Elytra oval, short, punctate-striate, the interstices flat and each with a series of minute punctures. Legs short.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

One abraded example, very closely allied to *P. marcidus*, but differing too much to be included under that species. Broader and more robust than the small varieties of *P. suturalis*.

10. **Phyllotrox sulcirostris,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, finely pubescent, the prothorax dull, the rest of the surface shining; black, the antennæ (the club and outer joints of the funiculus excepted) and legs testaceous, the elytra brownish-testaceous, with the suture narrowly infuscate. Rostrum nearly as long as the prothorax, densely punctate, distinctly sulcate on the upperside towards the base. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, and very slightly narrowed at the base, closely punctate. Elytra oval, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and closely, minutely punctate. Intermediate tibiæ dilated at the outer apical angle.

Length 2 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Calderas (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen from each locality. Very like one of the varieties of *P. suturalis*, but with the rostrum distinctly grooved at the base above. The Colombian *P. rugirostris* and *P. subopacus*, Schauf., are also described as having a sulcate rostrum, but differ in other respects from the present species.

11. **Phyllotrox maculicollis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, finely pubescent; black, the tip of the rostrum and a large spot on each side of the prothorax behind rufo-testaceous, the antennæ (the club excepted), abdomen, legs, and elytra testaceous, the suture of the latter narrowly black almost to the apex. Rostrum shorter than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, more narrowed in front than behind, densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra oblong-ovate, finely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, each with a row of punctures similar to those of the striæ. Legs stout, the intermediate tibiæ dilated at the outer apical angle. Pygidium visible, shallowly foveate.

Length 2 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen, probably a male. Separable from most of the allied forms by the interstitial punctures of the elytra being precisely similar to those of the striæ.

12. **Phyllotrox flavescens,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. fig. 2.)

Ovate, shining, flavo-testaceous, very finely pubescent. Rostrum faintly sulcate, about as long as the prothorax, finely punctured. Prothorax convex, as long as broad, considerably narrowed in front and subparallel behind, sparsely, very minutely punctate. Elytra ovate, at the middle nearly twice as wide

as the prothorax, very minutely seriate-punctate, the interstices quite flat and each with an excessively minute row of punctures. Legs slender.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. British Honduras, Belize (*Blancaneaux*).

One specimen. Not unlike *P. pallidus*, Fåhr., from St. Vincent, W.I., but with the punctuation of the upper surface much less distinct, the prothorax narrower, and the legs more slender.

13. **Phyllotrox depressus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, somewhat depressed, shining, glabrous; piceous, the prothorax rufo-testaceous at the base, the scape and funiculus of the antennæ, the legs, the apex of the abdomen, and the elytra testaceous, the suture of the latter faintly infuscate in front. Rostrum fully as long as the prothorax, closely, finely punctate. Prothorax transverse, somewhat rounded at the sides, a little more narrowed in front than at the base, closely, finely punctate. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, oblong; the surface punctured like that of the prothorax, the obliterated striæ, however, showing through from beneath. Legs stout, the four hinder tibiæ acutely produced at the outer apical angle. Pygidium visible, unimpressed.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

One specimen, perhaps abraded. More depressed than any of the other Central-American forms, and with the elytra confusedly punctured, the striæ, however, showing through from beneath. This insect has much the facies of a *Derelomus*.

TERIOLTES, gen. nov.

Rostrum elongate, slender, the scrobes rapidly descending and reaching the lower anterior margin of the eyes; eyes rounded, prominent, somewhat widely separated; antennæ elongate, inserted at about one-third from the apex of the rostrum, the funiculus 7-jointed—joint 1 obconic, stout, much longer than broad, 2 smaller and shorter, 3–7 transverse, becoming very gradually wider, 7 much narrower than the club,—the latter ovate and acuminate, with the sutures not very distinct; head very little produced behind the eyes; prothorax convex; scutellum very small; elytra ovate, covering the pygidium; anterior coxæ contiguous; prosternum moderately long (*T. circumlatus*) or very short (*T. nigripennis*); ventral segments 1 and 2 connate, 3 and 4 very short, the sutures straight; femora more or less thickened, unarmed; tibiæ narrow, straight, simply truncate and unarmed at the apex; tarsi rather slender, sparsely villose beneath, the third joint bilobed, the claws simple, divergent; body oblong-ovate, very sparsely pubescent.

The two small species referred to this genus are very closely related to *Phyllotrox*, but they cannot be included in it on account of the structure of the antennæ, the funiculus being relatively longer and the outer joints much narrower than the club. The only other nearly allied American genus known to me is *Ophthalmoborus* (*Anthobius* olim), which has the head more prolonged behind the eyes, the antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, and the funiculus formed as in *Phyllotrox*. *Xanthus*, Dietz, is perhaps an allied form, but it is described as having a freely exposed pygidium, the antennal club loosely articulate, &c.

1. **Terioltes circumdatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 3, 3 *a*, *b*.)

Shining, extremely finely pubescent, testaceous, the antennal club, a large patch on the disc of the prothorax, and the sides and apex of the elytra black. Head flattened and somewhat coarsely punctured between the eyes; rostrum very feebly curved, longer than the prothorax, rugulose, dull, and shallowly sulcate above. Prothorax convex, a little longer than broad, distinctly margined at the base and apex, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front and slightly narrowed behind; the surface very minutely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, ovate, punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex and extremely minutely punctulate. Legs comparatively slender.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Boquete in Chiriqui 3500 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen.

2. **Terioltes nigripennis,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 4, 4 *a*.)

Very shining, extremely finely pubescent, ferruginous, the eyes and elytra black. Head sparsely punctured between the eyes, which are large; rostrum curved, not longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate. Prothorax about as long as broad, convex, much narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and almost straight behind; the surface minutely punctate. Elytra ovate, much wider than the prothorax, punctate-striate, the interstices flat and very minutely punctulate. Legs comparatively stout.

Length $2\frac{7}{8}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Differs from *T. circumdatus* in the curved, shorter rostrum, which is not sulcate above, the shorter antennæ, the larger eyes, the stouter legs, the shorter prosternum, and dissimilar coloration. This insect has much the facies of an *Apion*.

Group **ANTHONOMINA.**

Anthonomides, Lacordaire; *Anthonomini,* Leconte, Dietz.

This group is closely related to the Erirrhina, and includes the well-known genus *Anthonomus* and various allied forms, differing chiefly from the Errirhina in the toothed or appendiculate tarsal claws, the eyes, too, in most of the species being prominent. The section Rhynchænides (Orchestides, Lacord.) is represented by a single peculiar monotypic genus. The North-American species have been exhaustively monographed by Dietz [Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii. pp. 177–276, tabb. 5–7 (1891)], who recognizes 130 as distinct. About 100 species are now known from Central America, and with few exceptions these are treated as new, two only having been previously described from our region.

Sect. Anthonomides.

Anthonomides vrais, Lacordaire; *Anthonomini,* Bedel.

BOTANEBIUS.

Botanebius, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iii. p. 358 (1836); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 579.
Botanobius, Gemminger & Harold, Cat. Col. viii. p. 2498.

Two species of this genus have been described—one from Cuba and one from

Venezuela, the latter extending into Central America. This insect has a 6-jointed funiculus, a very uneven prothorax, broad, gibbous, tuberculate elytra, and short legs, the femora each with a single tooth, the anterior and intermediate tibiæ with a strong claw, the tarsal claws with a long tooth. Schönherr and Lacordaire omit to note the form of the scrobes, which (in *B. gibbosus*) are short and evanescent, as in *Cionistes*.

1. **Botanebius gibbosus.** (Tab. IX. figg. 5, 5 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

Botanebius gibbosus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1893, p. 325 [1].

Subovate, robust, black, the antennæ, the base of the femora, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi rufo-testaceous; densely clothed with fulvous and greyish pubescence, the latter condensed into a narrow median vitta on the prothorax, the vestiture of the under surface in great part greyish-white. Head rugulose, faintly foveate above the eyes, the latter not prominent; rostrum stout, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, shining, finely, closely punctate; antennæ inserted far before the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate, 1 as long as 2 and 3 united. Prothorax broader than long, transversely gibbous at the middle of the disc, much narrowed and subtubulate in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, densely, finely punctate. Elytra broad, gibbous, one-half wider than the prothorax, trisinuate at the base, subparallel before the middle, transversely depressed behind the scutellum, the humeri obliquely truncate and prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices more or less convex and rugulose, 3–6 and 7 each with one or two more or less prominent oblong elevations—3 with two about the middle, 4 and 7 each with one at or near the base (that on 7 forming the prominent humeral callus), and 5 with one at the middle and another towards the apex, the suture arched in the centre. Femora each with an acute tooth; anterior tibiæ triangularly dilated at the middle within.

Length 3–4, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.*

Hab. British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Panama, David (*Champion*).—Colombia (*Mus. Brit.*); Venezuela, San Esteban [1].

We possess three specimens of this species, varying in size and in the development of the prominences on the upper surface; one of them (? ♂) has the rostrum densely pubescent to near the tip. In the larger examples the posterior lobe of the prothorax is emarginate in the middle.

Dr. Heller has been kind enough to compare one of the Honduras examples with the type, which is of the male sex.

CIONISTES.

Cionistes, Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii. p. 187 (1891).

A genus hitherto including a single species from California. The Guatemalan insect now added agrees with it in having short, descending, evanescent scrobes, a 7-jointed funiculus, and appendiculate tarsal claws, as well as in general form, &c.; but the elytra in *C. brevis* are somewhat lobed at the base and without tubercles.

1. **Cionistes brevis,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♂.)

Broadly obovate, convex, comparatively short, slightly shining, piceous, the anterior margin of the prothorax, and the antennæ and legs in part, ferruginous; clothed with fine greyish or fuscous pubescence, which

* The measurements of this and the following species of Anthonomina are taken from the anterior margin of the prothorax to the apex of the elytra.

sometimes becomes ochreous at the sides of the prothorax and at the base of the elytra. Head rugulose, the eyes not very prominent and narrowly separated above; rostrum rather stout, moderately curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugosely punctured and longitudinally wrinkled, smoother and shining at the tip, the antennæ (♂) inserted at about two-fifths from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united, joints 3–7 transverse. Prothorax short and broad, rounded at the sides, strongly constricted and much narrowed in front and also narrowed behind, the base bisinuate, the surface densely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, widening from the base to a little beyond the middle, rather short, somewhat lobed in front on each side of the scutellum, the humeri swollen, rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and faintly rugulose. Legs comparatively short and stout; anterior femora strongly clavate, rugose, and armed with a long triangular tooth, the intermediate and hind femora also with an acute tooth, that on the hind pair short; anterior tibiæ rugose, stout, sinuous within; tarsal claws with a broad tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{8}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Dueñas, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Three specimens.

ACHIA, gen. nov.

Achia, Pascoe, in litt.

Head strongly constricted behind the laterally placed, prominent eyes, which are oval when viewed in profile; rostrum moderately long, tapering or cylindrical, the scrobes gradually descending to the lower edge of the eye; antennæ inserted towards the apex of the rostrum in the ♂, further back in the ♀, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate; prothorax transverse, constricted and tubulate in front, sinuate at the base; elytra short and broad, gibbous or convex, covering the pygidium; prosternum extremely short, emarginate in front; ventral segments 3 and 4 a little shorter than 2; legs short and stout, anterior femora greatly incrassate, and armed with two triangular teeth, the inner one large, the other femora with an acute tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly curved and unguiculate, the others almost straight, the intermediate pair mucronate; tarsal claws with a long tooth; body densely pubescent, Cioniform.

This genus includes three species from within our limits and other undescribed South-American forms, which are readily distinguishable by their strongly constricted head, the eyes appearing, at first sight, to be placed at the sides of the rostrum, as in *Dioptrophorus*, &c., of the group Anchonina. The anterior femora and tibiæ are shaped much as in *Prionomerus*. The Mexican *A. rhombifera* is very like a *Cionus*, and the resemblance is further accentuated by the dark patch at the base of the elytra.

1. **Achia rhombifera,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♀.)

Broad-ovate, very robust, densely rugulose, opaque, piceous or ferruginous, the antennæ (the club excepted) and legs (the anterior femora and tibiæ, in part, excepted) testaceous; densely clothed with short, fine, pale greyish pubescence, which becomes ochreous in places, intermixed with a few short curled hairs; the elytra with a large, common, rhomboidal patch at the base, extending on to the posterior portion of the prothorax (but not on to the scutellum), purplish-black or fulvous, and with a large apical patch and the humeri ochreous or reddish-ochreous, the prothorax with a transverse curved space on the disc behind similarly coloured, the head and rostrum also with ochreous pubescence, the pubescence on the under surface long and piliform. Rostrum rather slender, tapering, about as long as the head and prothorax, the apical two-fifths very sparsely punctate, shining, and glabrous, the antennæ inserted a little before the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus twice as long as 2. Prothorax transverse, abruptly constricted anteriorly, the sides rounded before the middle and subparallel thence to the base. Elytra gibbous, one-half wider than the prothorax; punctate-striate, the interstices broad, feebly convex,

3, 5, and 7 interruptedly costate, and each of these angularly raised at the base, the prominence on 7 forming a conspicuous humeral callus, the suture also a little raised before the middle.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).

Five specimens.

2. **Achia adusta,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. fig. 8, ♂.)

Ovate, convex, closely rugulose, opaque, piceous or rufo-piceous, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, the base of the intermediate and hind femora, the tibiæ, and tarsi more or less testaceous; densely clothed with greyish-ochreous pubescence, the prothorax with a darker patch on each side of the disc, leaving a pale median vitta, the elytra with a large, common, rhomboidal, fulvous or obscure ferruginous patch at the base, this being streaked with brown in one specimen, the pubescence of the under surface pale. Rostrum cylindrical, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose, carinate down the middle in the ♂; antennæ in the ♂ inserted near the tip of the rostrum, in the ♀ at about two-fifths from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus elongate, nearly twice as long as 2. Prothorax transverse, strongly constricted anteriorly, the sides rounded at the middle and almost parallel behind. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri rounded and rather swollen; finely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex, 1, 3, and 5 interruptedly costate at the base.

Length 3–$3\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$–$1\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé*).

One pair. Smaller, narrower, and less robust than *A. rhombifera*, the elytra subparallel in their basal half, the rhomboidal patch not extending on to the prothorax.

3. **Achia discifera,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. fig. 9, ♂.)

Ovate, densely rugulose, opaque, rufo-piceous, the antennæ, the tibiæ and tarsi in part, and the base of the intermediate and hind femora ferruginous or testaceous, the rostrum black at the tip; thickly clothed with greyish-ochreous pubescence, that on the head, rostrum, prothorax, and under surface coarser and squamiform; the elytra with a large, common, transverse, oval, brownish-ferruginous patch at the base, this being streaked with ochreous on the third interstice, the other portion thence to the apex slightly mottled with fuscous. Rostrum scarcely as long as the head and prothorax, cylindrical, bare and shining at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus twice as long as 2, 4–7 transverse. Prothorax broader than long, moderately constricted anteriorly. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, rounded at the shoulders; finely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex, 3 raised at the base.

Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Smaller than *A. adusta*, the rostrum shorter, the prothorax less constricted before the middle, the elytra with the humeri less prominent, the common transverse patch oval in shape, the third interstice feebly raised at the base. Allied forms occur in South America.

CIONOPSIS, gen. nov.

Head exserted, subconical, the eyes rounded, moderately prominent, distant from the anterior margin of the prothorax; antennæ (♂) inserted near the apex of the rostrum, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate; rostrum moderately long, cylindrical, the scrobes lateral, shallow; prothorax transverse, constricted and

tubulate in front, strongly sinuate at the base; elytra broad, covering the pygidium; prosternum extremely short; legs short and stout; anterior femora greatly incrassate, gradually narrowing to the base, and armed with two stout, triangular, approximate teeth, the inner one large and acute, and both crenulate along their outer edge, the other femora unidentate; anterior tibiæ unguiculate and strongly curved, the intermediate tibiæ straight and mucronate, the posterior tibiæ straight and unarmed; tarsal claws with a long tooth; body broadly obovate, robust, the vestiture consisting of dense pubescence and long curled hairs.

The above characters are taken from a single species from Guatemala that cannot very well be placed in *Anthonomus*, on account of the enormously developed anterior femora (which are very like those of *Prionomerus*, and not pedunculate at the base) and the exserted head.

1. **Cionopsis palliatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♂.)

Broadly obovate, opaque, testaceous, the prothorax in one specimen with two dark patches on the disc; the entire surface (the head and rostrum included) densely clothed with pale ochreous squamiform pubescence, with long, curled, pallid hairs intermixed, the elytra with a common triangular patch or two short streaks at the base, and a broad oblique fascia on the outer part of the disc beyond the middle, fulvous; the vestiture of the under surface dense, pale, and piliform. Head densely punctate; rostrum rather stout, feebly curved, as long as the head and prothorax, rugulose and finely carinate; joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united, 4–7 transverse; eyes lateral, small, rounded, prominent. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and narrowed in front, densely punctate. Elytra convex, broad, one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, the humeri obtuse and prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, convex, 3, 5, and 7 subcostate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Dueñas (*Champion*).

Two males.

LONCHOPHORUS.

Loncophorus, Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. i. p. 215 (1832); Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iii. p. 391.
Lonchophorus, Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 578; Gemminger and Harold, Cat. Col. viii. p. 2498.

A genus including various Tropical-American species very nearly related to *Anthonomus*, mostly of large size and navicular form, those with acute or prominent humeri having the elytra elongate-triangular in shape. The anterior and intermediate tibiæ are more or less unguiculate, the posterior tibiæ mucronate or simple. The funiculus is 7-jointed. Three allied Tropical-American genera have been characterized or noticed by Chevrolat *—*Omogonus*, *Rhinolius*, and *Atractomerus*—all of which are unknown to me.

a. Elytra with densely pubescent spaces on the disc.
  a'. Elytral pubescence forming a common X-shaped mark, the humeri angular; rostrum as long as the body in the ♀ . . . . . *obliquus,* Chevr.
b'. Elytral pubescence arranged in irregular patches or fasciæ on the disc; rostrum less elongate in the ♀.
  a''. Humeri laterally dilated . . . . . *fortis,* sp. n.

* Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1878, pp. xxix–xxxi.

b''. Humeri rounded and not prominent.
a'''. Prothorax with a median vitta . . . . . *fusiformis*, sp. n.
b'''. Prothorax without median vitta . . . . . *pustulatus*, sp. n.
b. Elytra with sparse pubescence.
c'. Prothorax tuberculate; elytra strongly verrucose . . . . . *verruciger*, sp. n.
d'. Prothorax without tubercles; elytra with a prominence at the apex of the fifth interstice only . . . . . *nitidus*, sp. n.

1. **Lonchophorus obliquus.**

Loncophorus obliquus, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1832, p. 218, t. 5. figg. 1, 1 *a*, *b* [1]; Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 392 [2].

Elongate, ferruginous, shining; a median vitta on the prothorax, a common, **X**-shaped patch on the elytra, extending from the humeri to near the apex, and the scutellum, densely clothed with appressed whitish pubescence, the rest of the surface clothed with scattered, decumbent, whitish hairs. Head finely punctate, carinate between the eyes; rostrum curved, rather slender, about as long as the entire body, seriate-punctate and quadrisulcate in its basal half, finely punctulate thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted slightly before the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus very elongate. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and much narrowed in front and slightly widening behind, coarsely, confluently punctate, except along the space occupied by the median vitta, which is flattened and finely punctate. Elytra elongate, one-half wider than the prothorax at the base, compressed laterally, somewhat flattened on the disc and subtriangular as seen from above, the humeri flattened and broadly subangularly dilated; coarsely punctate-striate, except upon the flattened space occupied by the dense white pubescence, the interstices convex and sparsely punctate, the fifth slightly callose at its apex. Legs elongate; anterior femora moderately clavate, armed with a large triangular tooth, which is feebly notched on the outer edge; intermediate and hind femora with a smaller triangular tooth; tibiæ sinuate on their inner edge; tarsal claws with a long tooth.
Length 11½, breadth 5 millim. (♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—BRAZIL [2], Rio Janeiro [1].

One specimen of this insect has been sent us from Nicaragua. Easily recognizable by the dorsally flattened, elongate-subtriangular elytra (which have a large, common **X**-shaped, white patch on the disc), and the extremely elongate rostrum in the female *.

2. **Lonchophorus fortis,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. fig. 11, ♂.)

Elongate, robust, shining, piceous, the head, rostrum, prothorax, and legs (the knees excepted), and a large patch at the base of each elytron, ferruginous, the apex of the abdomen flavo-testaceous; the prothorax with a narrow median vitta, the elytra with a humeral patch, an irregular common fascia before the middle, and a very large apical patch, and the scutellum, thickly clothed with appressed whitish or ochreous pubescence, the rest of the surface with scattered, decumbent, long, whitish hairs. Head sparsely punctate; rostrum feebly curved, about twice as long as the prothorax, moderately slender, flattened above, sparsely punctate and carinate towards the base, for the rest smooth, the antennæ inserted slightly before the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus elongate. Prothorax broad, transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and constricted in front and slightly widening behind, coarsely, confluently punctate, except along the median line, which is finely punctate. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc towards the base, laterally compressed, narrowing from the arcuately dilated humeri to the rounded apex, the humeri depressed within; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and

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* Chevrolat incorrectly identified the sexes, and his figure no doubt represents a ♀, and not a ♂ as stated.

rugulosely punctate, the fifth callose at its apex. Legs stout; femora each with two teeth, the outer one small, the inner one large and triangular, the anterior pair strongly clavate; tibiæ sinuous within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 9, breadth 4 millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Taboga I. (*Champion*).

Two males. Distinguishable from the following species by its larger size and more robust build, the stouter, less curved, and dorsally flattened rostrum (♂), the arcuately dilated, inwardly depressed humeri, and the different arrangement of the pubescence on the elytra. Less elongate than the South-American *L. varius* (Fabr.) (=*parasita*, Fabr.), the legs shorter and stouter, the prothorax more transverse, the humeri more rounded. It is probable that more than one species does duty for *L. varius* in collections.

3. **Lonchophorus fusiformis,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 12, 12 *a*, ♂; 13, ♀.)

Elongate, subfusiform, shining, piceous or ferruginous; the prothorax with a median vitta, the elytra with several large, irregular, longitudinally confluent patches on the disc, extending from the base to the apex, the scutellum, and two spots on the mesosternal side-pieces, thickly clothed or tessellated with appressed, ochreous pubescence, the rest of the surface with scattered, decumbent, ochreous or whitish hairs. Head foveate and punctulate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum (♂) slender, moderately curved, considerably more than twice the length of the prothorax, seriate-punctate and 5-carinate in its basal two-thirds, and smooth thence to the apex, (♀) very much longer, strongly curved, and smooth in its outer half; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum in the ♀, and at about one-third from the apex in the ♂. Prothorax transverse, narrowing from the base, constricted in front, the sides rounded anteriorly; coarsely, irregularly punctate, except along the finely punctured, flattened median space. Elytra elongate, flattened on the disc anteriorly, compressed laterally, at the base very little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the rounded humeri to the apex; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex, sparsely punctulate, the fifth raised a little below the base. Femora each armed with a long triangular tooth, and with a small tooth exterior to this, the latter not always present on the hind pair; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–7, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Pantaleon, Mirandilla (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eighteen specimens. The ochreous markings on the elytra together form an irregular, broad, laterally excised, common discoidal patch, which extends from the base to the apex. The fifth interstice is not raised at its point of termination.

4. **Lonchophorus pustulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. fig. 14, ♂.)

Elongate, subfusiform, shining, piceous, the rostrum, the antennæ in part, and the base of the femora and the knees, more or less ferruginous; very sparsely clothed with whitish decumbent hairs, the elytra with a broad, common, subcruciform fascia at the middle, which is connected with a transverse patch below it, and another at the apex, and the scutellum, thickly clothed with appressed ochreous pubescence. Head sparsely punctate, carinate between the eyes, which are large and narrowly separated; rostrum about twice as long as the prothorax, feebly curved, rather stout, 5-carinate and seriate-punctate to near the tip, which is sparsely punctulate, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus twice as long as 2. Prothorax broader than long, narrowing and slightly constricted in front, the sides parallel behind; the entire surface coarsely, irregularly punctate. Elytra convex, not much

wider than the prothorax at the base, narrowing from a little below the rounded shoulders to the apex, flattened on the disc anteriorly, compressed laterally; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices convex and faintly punctulate. Femora each with a long triangular tooth, and a minute tooth exterior to this; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 4, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Tolé (*Champion*).

One specimen. Smaller and less robust than *L. fusiformis*, the eyes more narrowly separated, the prothorax parallel at the sides behind and without median vitta, the elytra without patches of denser pubescence at the base, this latter being reduced to a broad median fascia and two irregular fasciæ beyond it.

5. **Lonchophorus verruciger,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate, somewhat fusiform, shining, rufo-piceous, the apex of the abdomen testaceous; sparsely clothed with rather long, decumbent, fulvous hairs, the pubescence on the elytra irregularly scattered and confined to the depressed portions of the disc, covering a curved space at the base of each; the under surface and the base of the femora with white hairs. Head finely punctate, deeply foveate above the eyes; rostrum feebly curved, about twice as long as the prothorax, seriate-punctate at the sides to beyond the middle and sparsely punctulate thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted at two-fifths from the tip, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2 and 3 united. Prothorax transverse, compressed laterally and transversely depressed behind, constricted and abruptly narrowed in front and slightly widened at the base; closely, finely punctate, the disc with six small smooth tubercles—four in a transverse row before the middle and two behind them. Elytra elongate, gibbous, very much wider than the prothorax, greatly compressed at the sides (which are vertical from about the fourth row of punctures), and gradually narrowing in a straight line from the broadly swollen, subangularly prominent humeri; very finely punctate-striate, the striæ much interrupted on the disc and deeply impressed at the base only, each elytron with eight large oblong or rounded smooth prominences on the inner part of the disc—one at the suture some distance below the base, six others (placed in pairs) between (and exterior to) this and the apex, and one on the fifth interstice below the humeral callus,—the interstices smooth and quite flat exterior to them. First ventral segment depressed in the middle at the base. Femora each with a triangular tooth, that on the anterior pair large, and also with a minute tooth exterior to this; tibiæ sinuate within, the anterior pair only unguiculate; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $7\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*).

One specimen. A very remarkable species and difficult to describe in an intelligible manner. There is an allied, unnamed form from South America in the British Museum.

6. **Lonchophorus nitidus,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 16, 16 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate, subfusiform, shining, varying in colour from black to ferruginous, sometimes piceous or nigro-piceous with the suture ferruginous; above very sparsely, and beneath somewhat thickly, clothed with rather long, white, decumbent hairs, the hairs on the elytra here and there clustered together in small fascicles*. Head finely punctate, foveate above, smooth between the narrowly separated eyes; rostrum (♂) slender, nearly twice as long as the prothorax, finely seriate-punctate to beyond the middle and thence to the apex sparsely punctulate, (♀) longer and more curved, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip in the ♂, and at about two-thirds from it in the ♀, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and constricted in front and slightly sinuate at the sides behind, the entire surface coarsely, irregularly punctate. Elytra elongate-triangular as seen from above, much wider than the prothorax at the base, compressed laterally, so as to appear gibbous beyond the middle, and abruptly

* The hairs are not shown in our figure.

declivous towards the apex, rapidly narrowing from the rounded, prominent humeri, transversely depressed on the disc a little below the base, the suture also depressed in front, the basal margin raised; punctate-striate, the striæ coarsely punctured and deeply impressed at the base, the interstices smooth, almost flat, becoming convex at the base and apex, the fifth much raised at its point of termination. Femora each armed with an acute tooth; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*), Orizaba (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Sinanja (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA.

Numerous examples, varying greatly in size and colour. Easily recognizable by the sparse white pubescence, shining surface, and elongate-triangular elytra, the fifth interstice of the latter sharply raised at its apex. The femora are unidentate.

ANTHONOMUS.

Anthonomus, Germar, Mag. Ent. iv. p. 320 (1821); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 581; Desbrochers des Loges, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1868, p. 411; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 194 (part.); Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii. p. 188 (part.).

This genus includes a very large number of species, being especially well represented in America north of Mexico, whence Dietz recognizes eighty-two as distinct, which he places under nine subgenera, fifty-four of the former being referred to *Anthonomus*, s. str. The Central-American forms, most of which are treated as new, are almost equally numerous and of a very heterogeneous character, many of them differing greatly in general facies, but not in structure. As adopted here, *Anthonomus* (after the exclusion of the preceding genera, the characters of which have already been noticed) is restricted to those species with the funiculus 7-jointed (various forms with a 6-jointed funiculus are included by both Leconte and Dietz*), the tarsal claws toothed, the posterior tibiæ unarmed or simply mucronate at the apex, and the femora bi- or unidentate, the hind pair sometimes unarmed. The scrobes are usually lateral, but they sometimes descend to beneath the lower limit of the eyes in the species with a stout, curved, comparatively short rostrum (*A. puncticeps* &c.), and the length of the antennal club is also variable, being long and loosely articulated in the forms with long and slender antennæ.

To facilitate their identification, the Central-American species are here arranged under "groups," based mainly upon their general facies, rather than upon their structure, all attempts at briefly tabulating them by their essential characters only having proved unsatisfactory, or of little practical value to the student.

A. Elytra more or less tuberculate or nodose, at least towards the base; anterior femora much thickened, bi- or unidentate; antennal club loosely articulated. [Subgen. LEPTARTHRUS, Dietz.]

* Fifteen species with a 6-jointed funiculus are included by Dietz.

Species (no. 1) with gibbous, nodose elytra, and a broad exposed pygidium in the ♂, the latter produced into a long process on each side, the anterior femora bidentate . . . . . *A. furcatus*-group.

Species (nos. 2–5) with gibbous, tuberculate or nodose elytra, the pygidium (so far as known) nearly or quite covered, the anterior femora bi- or unidentate . . . . . *A. flavirostris*-group.

Species (nos. 6–10) with oval or oblong, more or less tuberculate or nodose elytra, the pygidium nearly or quite covered, the anterior femora bidentate . . . . . *A. sextuberculatus*-group.

B. Elytra (except in *A. annulipes*) without elevations.

Species (no. 11) of obovate form and large size, with very sparse pubescence, that on the elytra arising entirely from the crenate punctures of the striæ, the elytra themselves strongly gibbous, with polished interstices, the anterior femora with a triangular tooth, the hind pair unarmed . . . . . *A. crenatus*-group.

Species (nos. 12, 13) of oblong-ovate form, with a convex prothorax and somewhat gibbous or convex elytra, with dense mottled pubescence, stout legs, and a long triangular tooth to the anterior femora . . . . . *A. nigropictus*-group.

Species (no. 14) of oblong-obovate form, very shining, the elytra each with a large bare space on the disc and the rest of their surface pubescent, the anterior femora with a stout triangular tooth . . . . . *A. distigma*-group.

Species (nos. 15, 16) of oblong or obovate form, very shining, black, with convex prothorax and gibbous elytra, the latter margined at the base and almost bare, a line of white pubescence in the depressed anterior part of the suture excepted, the anterior femora bi- or unidentate; general facies like that of *Otidocephalus* . . . . . *A. funereus*-group.

Species (nos. 17–19) of oblong form, black, shining, resembling those of the *A. funereus*-group, but with less convex elytra, the latter with white or greyish pubescence, sometimes arranged in interrupted lines, the basal margin raised, the suture pubescent at the base . . . . . *A. albolineatus*-group.

Species (nos. 20, 21) of oblong or subovate form, black or bronze-black, shining, with the elytra glabrous, or with small scattered patches of whitish pubescence, the scutellum densely white-pubescent, the elytra sometimes æneous, the anterior femora feebly unidentate* . . . . . *A. mexicanus*-group.

Species (nos. 22, 23) of subovate form, black, shining, resembling *A. mexicanus*, but with more abundant pubescence on the elytra, often condensed into a small spot on the shoulders, the elytra sometimes brassy, the anterior femora feebly unidentate . . . *A. æneotinctus*-group.

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* In one out of sixty specimens of *A. mexicanus* examined all the femora are simple.

Species (no. 24) of very small size, oblong-ovate, rather depressed form, black, shining, pubescent, the pubescence condensed on the scutellum and on each shoulder, with short antennæ and rostrum, a stout antennal club, and feebly unidentate anterior femora; general facies like that of various small *Baris* . . . *A. baridioides*-group.

Species (nos. 25, 26) of subovate form, shining, with the prothorax and elytra violaceous or blue, the latter glabrous and faintly striate, the sutural stria only deeply impressed . . . . . *A. formosus*-group.

Species (nos. 27, 28) of subovate or oblong form, shining, with coarsely punctate-striate, glabrous, blue elytra, the head and prothorax rufous or black . . . . . *A. ruficollis*-group.

Species (no. 29) of ovate form and æneo-piceous colour, with a dense scutellar patch of white pubescence, the rest of the upper surface bare, the scrobes descending to beneath the eyes . . *A. alboscutellatus*-group.

Species (no. 30) of ovate form, black and opaque, with a very rugose prothorax, the elytra with a few small widely scattered spots of coarse whitish scales, the rostrum long, the eyes very prominent . . . . . *A. albopictus*-group.

Species (no. 31) of subovate form, piceous and shining, glabrous above, the head very coarsely punctured, the rostrum unusually stout and curved, the scrobes descending to beneath the eyes, the funiculus widening outwards . . . . . *A. puncticeps*-group.

Species (nos. 32, 33) of ovate form, black, densely clothed with blue or bluish-white scales, the rostrum long and slender, the head slightly constricted behind the prominent eyes, all the femora strongly clavate and unidentate, the legs partly or almost entirely ferruginous . . . . . *A. cæruleisquamis*-group.

Species (no. 34) of oblong form, shining, black, with the elytra partly red, the pubescence of the upper surface sparse and scattered, the anterior femora sharply unidentate . . . . . *A. suturalis*-group.

Species (nos. 35, 36) of subovate form, piceous or ferruginous, with mottled ochreous pubescence on the elytra, the legs sharply annulated with yellow, the antennal club somewhat loosely articulated, the anterior femora with a stout triangular tooth, the pygidium exposed or hidden . . . . . *A. annulipes*-group.

Species (no. 37) of subovate form, black, with blue elytra, the femora dissimilarly coloured in the two sexes, the pubescence fine and sparse, the rostrum and antennæ long and slender, all the femora stout, the anterior legs very long . . . . . *A. cyanipennis*-group.

Species (no. 38) of subovate form, piceous or ferruginous in colour and finely pubescent, with large eyes, a slender rostrum, long anterior legs, and rather prominent humeri, the pygidium sulcate and in the ♂ exposed. [Subgen. PARANTHONOMUS, Dietz.] . . . . . *A. sulcipygus*-group.

Species (nos. 39, 40) resembling *A. sulcipygus,* black or piceous, with the pygidium hidden . . . . . *A. ocularis*-group.

Species (nos. 41–43) resembling *A. sulcipygus* and *A. ocularis,* but smaller, blackish or ferruginous, with less elongate anterior legs, smaller eyes, and ovate antennal club, the pubescence fine and evenly distributed, the pygidium covered or slightly exposed . *A. canaliculatus*-group.

Species (nos. 44–48) of subovate form, piceous or ferruginous, the elytra sometimes interruptedly lineate with black, the pubescence dense, that on the elytra usually condensed into lines or streaks, interrupted by bare spaces, the suture often arched or swollen before the middle, the anterior femora bidentate . . . . . *A. venustus*-group.

Species (nos. 49, 50) of very small size and ovate form, piceous or ferruginous, densely pubescent, with the scutellum or a scutellar patch white, the elytra with an almost bare spot on the suture before the middle, the anterior femora bi- or unidentate . . . . . *A. monostigma*-group.

Species (no. 51) of oblong-ovate form, shining, ferruginous, with blackish patches or fasciæ surrounded by whitish pubescence on the apical half of the elytra, the rostrum strongly curved in both sexes, the anterior femora unidentate . . . . . *A. curvirostris*-group.

Species (nos. 52–54) of elongate or elongate-obovate form, ferruginous, finely pubescent, the elytra not much wider than the prothorax, the femora stout, the anterior pair bidentate, the antennal club ovate . . . . . *A. marmoratus*-group.

Species (nos. 55, 56) of oblong-ovate shape, opaque, obscure ferruginous or ferruginous, finely pubescent, the anterior legs elongate, the anterior femora bidentate, the antennal club long and loosely articulated . . . . . *A. rubiginosus*-group.

Species (no. 57) of oblong-ovate form, shining, piceous, very sparsely and finely pubescent, with stout limbs, the elytra a little flattened on the disc, the anterior femora finely unidentate, body shaped as in various small Cossonids . . . . . *A. cossonoides*-group.

Species (no. 58) of large size, broad, oblong, robust form, piceous or ferruginous, with close, mottled pubescence, the anterior femora bidentate . . . . . *A. grandis*-group.

Species (no. 59) of oblong-ovate form, black, with dense, uniform, coarse, greyish pubescence, the rostrum moderately stout and curved, the anterior femora bidentate, the prosternum emarginate in front. [Subgen. TRICHOBAROPSIS, Dietz.] . . . . . *A. texanus*-group.

Species (no. 60) of broadly obovate form, black, with dense greyish pubescence, the rostrum long, slender, and nearly straight, the anterior femora unidentate, the anterior tibiæ triangularly dilated, the prosternum deeply emarginate in front . . . . *A. tenuirostris*-group.

Species (nos. 61, 62) of broad-ovate form, black, with dense greyish pubescence, and a few fine curled hairs intermixed, the rostrum rather stout and curved, the anterior femora with a minute tooth . . . . . *A. stupulosus*-group.

Species (nos. 63, 64) of small size and subovate form, ferruginous, the elytra with the suture or a triangular scutellar patch blackish, finely pubescent, the posterior tibiæ triangularly dilated in the ♂, the antennal club small . . . . . *A. triangulifer*-group.

Species (no. 65) of very small size and narrow clongate-ovate form, piceous, with coarse punctuation and mottled pubescence, the legs slender, the anterior femora feebly unidentate, the antennal club stout . . . . . *A. parvidens*-group.

Species (nos. 66–70) of very small size, and oblong-ovate or subovate form, ferruginous, pubescent, the anterior femora unidentate . *A. fulvipes*-group.

Species (nos. 71, 72) like those of the *A. fulvipes*-group, but with the vestiture squamiform . . . . . *A. squamans*-group.

A. furcatus-group.

1. **Anthonomus furcatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♂; 17 *b*, pygidium, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, robust, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, knees, and tarsi partly ferruginous; somewhat thickly and uniformly clothed with a fine fulvous-brown pubescence, the elytral interstices each with a row of scattered, fine, short, decumbent white setæ. Head rugulose, foveate above the eyes, the latter prominent; rostrum curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and 5-carinate, sparsely punctate and shining at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus twice as long as 2. Prothorax broad, strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, bisinuate at the base, densely, very finely punctate. Elytra oblong, gibbous, nearly one-half wider than the prothorax, the humeri rounded and not prominent; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices convex and rugulose, 1–7 each with a row of scattered rounded or oblong prominences. Pygidium exposed, vertical, strongly transverse, and produced on each side into a long, flattened, somewhat curved, truncated process. Fifth ventral segment broadly and very deeply emarginate. Legs very stout; anterior femora strongly bidentate, the intermediate and hind femora each with a single stout tooth and a minute additional one exterior to it, the anterior pair strongly clavate; tibiæ deeply sinuate on their inner edge (appearing triangularly dilated), the anterior pair bowed; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$–2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. British Honduras (*Blancaneaux*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*).

Two males. This extraordinary insect will probably have to be removed from *Anthonomus* when the female is discovered. Dietz, however, includes in that genus one N.-American species, *A.* (*Coccotorus*) *scutellaris*, Lec., with an exposed pygidium and a somewhat similarly shaped fifth ventral segment in the male. The furcate process on each side of the pygidium is a very remarkable character.

A. flavirostris-group.

2. **Anthonomus flavirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♀.)

Obovate, robust, rugulose, opaque, nigro-piceous or black, the rostrum and antennæ, and the abdomen in great part, flavo-testaceous; the legs flavo-testaceous, with the femora and tibiæ more or less annulated with black; the surface densely clothed with fine, appressed, pubescence, that of the head and prothorax cinereous, the latter with two broad vittæ on the disc and a marginal line fulvous, that of the elytra cinereous, mottled with fuscous and fulvous, the fulvous pubescence chiefly confined to the larger elevations. Head with a very small fovea between the eyes, the latter prominent; rostrum feebly curved, slender, much longer than the head and prothorax, sparsely punctulate and shining, almost smooth beyond the middle, pubescent at the base only, the antennæ inserted at about two-fifths from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax broad, transverse, abruptly constricted and narrowed in front. Elytra very convex, broad and rather short, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, the humeri obtuse, but prominent, the base strongly sinuate; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices convex and uneven, 3, 5, and 7 wider than the rest and each furnished with several angular prominences, those on 3 and 5 large. Legs stout; anterior femora greatly incrassate, with two triangular teeth, the inner one large; intermediate and hind femora each with a long tooth; anterior tibiæ curved; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$–2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, San Isidro, Capetillo, all on the Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Five specimens, presumably all females. One of the most remarkable of the Central-American *Anthonomi*, and easily identified by the flavescent, slender, shining rostrum, the annulated legs, the conspicuous angular elevations on the elytra, and the strongly incrassate, bidentate anterior femora.

3. **Anthonomus inæqualis,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♂.)

Rather broad, robust, opaque, piceous or rufo-piceous, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs (the middle of the femora excepted) ferruginous, the abdomen broadly flavous at the tip; the head, the base of the rostrum, the under surface and legs clothed with rather long grey or ochreous pubescence, that on the prothorax not hiding the sculpture; the elytra thickly clothed with short, fine, fulvous pubescence, which is mottled with fuscous and pale ochreous or grey, and with a large dark brown or black patch at the base on each side of the scutellum, the other dark spots placed chiefly on the elevated portions of the surface, the light ones showing a tendency to form two fasciæ beyond the middle. Head closely punctate, the eyes prominent, rounded; rostrum long and slender, curved, shining, rugulose and tricarinate in its basal half, sparsely punctate towards the apex; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum in the ♀, and at a little nearer the tip in the ♂, joint 1 of the funiculus elongate, twice as long as 2. Prothorax strongly transverse, deeply and abruptly constricted before the apex, the sides rounded at the middle, the surface densely punctate. Elytra gibbous, much wider than the prothorax, rather short, with obliquely truncated, subangularly projecting humeri; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices densely rugulose and slightly convex, 2, 4, and 6 each with scattered oblong or angular prominences, 3, 5, and 7 with feebler elevations, the suture arched towards the base. Anterior femora with a moderately long, stout, triangular tooth, the intermediate and hind femora with a smaller tooth; anterior tibiæ sinuous on their inner edge; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{8}$–4, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Boquete (*Champion*).

Seven specimens, varying much in size.

4. **Anthonomus nigromaculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♀.)

Rather broad, robust, nigro- or rufo-piceous, the elytra with a broad blackish or darker fascia just below the base, the base of the rostrum, the antennæ in part, and the legs (the middle of the femora excepted) ferruginous, the abdomen testaceous at the tip; thickly clothed with short pubescence, that on the prothorax coarser, squamiform, and mostly fulvous or pale ochreous in colour, that on the elytra mottled, the latter having a transverse or oblique mark at the base on each side of the scutellum and some spots on the disc black or fuscous, and a humeral patch and various scattered spots fulvous or ochreous, these showing a tendency to form two fasciæ beyond the middle. Head closely punctate, the eyes prominent; rostrum (♂) slender, moderately curved, about twice the length of the prothorax, shining, finely punctate, tricarinate towards the base, (♀) more curved, the antennæ inserted at about the middle in the ♀ and at two-fifths from the apex in the ♂. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and narrowed in front, the sides rounded at the middle, the surface densely punctate. Elytra gibbous, one-half wider than the prothorax, rather short, with obliquely truncated prominent humeri; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices densely rugulose, convex, 2, 4, and 6 each with scattered oblong or angular prominences, 3, 5, and 7 with feebler elevations, the suture arched towards the base. Anterior femora with a very long, stout, triangular, acute tooth, the intermediate and hind femora each with a smaller tooth; anterior tibiæ sinuous on their inner edge; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{4}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa [♀] (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, El Reposo [♀] (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui [♂], Peña Blanca [♀] (*Champion*).

Five specimens, the unique male with an angular prominence at the base of the fourth elytral interstice only. Very like *A. inæqualis*, but with the prothorax less transverse, and its vestiture coarser and more squamiform, the dark, velvety patch at the base of the elytra on each side of the scutellum oblique or transverse, the anterior femora less incrassate, and with a longer and more acute tooth.

5. **Anthonomus gibbipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 21, 21 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, dull, rufo-piceous, the legs rufo-testaceous, the femora annulated with fuscous; densely clothed with fine pubescence, that of the prothorax sparse and piliform on the disc, becoming coarse and squamiform towards the sides, and ochreous in colour, slightly variegated with whitish, the elytra with a common, angulated, narrow black fascia at the base and another before the middle, and a narrow, faint, curved, whitish fascia towards the apex (the anterior fasciæ not extending beyond the fourth stria), the coarser clothing of the prothorax tending to form vittæ laterally. Head rugulose; rostrum feebly curved, much longer than the head and prothorax, finely punctate and tricarinate, smoother and shining towards the tip, the antennæ inserted considerably before the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united; eyes prominent. Prothorax broad, transverse, abruptly constricted and narrowed in front, and slightly widened towards the base; the surface closely granulate, punctate at the apex. Elytra gibbous, moderately long, about one-third wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the base strongly sinuate, the humeri swollen, rounded, and very prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices more or less convex, rugulose, 2–6 with scattered oblong prominences, the anterior one on 2–4 together forming an oblique ridge, the suture arched towards the base. Legs stout; anterior femora strongly clavate and with a large triangular tooth; intermediate and hind femora each with a small sharp tooth; anterior and intermediate tibiæ strongly unguiculate, the anterior pair sinuate; tarsal claws with a very small tooth at the base.

Length nearly 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*).

One specimen. Distinguishable from the other Central-American forms with

gibbous, nodose elytra by the tarsal claws being armed with a very small tooth, these appearing simple at first sight. The vestiture of the prothorax is very sparse on the median third. The dark elytral fasciæ are angulated and interrupted, and the humeri are very prominent. The claw at the apex of the anterior and intermediate tibiæ is unusually long.

A. sextuberculatus-group.

6. **Anthonomus sextuberculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong, rufo-piceous, the rostrum (except at the tip), the antennæ, the anterior femora and tibiæ in part, the intermediate and hind legs, and the apex of the abdomen ferruginous; clothed with a scattered pallid or ochreous squamiform pubescence, which is coarser on the prothorax, the larger elevations on the elytra each with a dense cluster of long, erect, ochreous setæ and the ninth interstice also with a small cluster of setæ beyond the middle; the pubescence of the under surface whitish. Head rugulose, the eyes small, rounded, prominent; rostrum slender, shining, feebly curved, very elongate, tricarinate in its basal half, almost smooth beyond, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus twice as long as 2. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed behind and narrowed and constricted in front, transversely convex at the middle, densely, finely punctate. Elytra moderately long, one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, with obliquely truncated, angularly projecting humeri; deeply and rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, convex, 3 with a large, oblong, setigerous prominence a little before the middle, and 2 with a smaller one nearer the apex, 5 strongly raised at its point of termination, and 4 with a subangular prominence below the base. Anterior femora strongly clavate, armed with two triangular teeth, the inner one very large, the outer one small; intermediate and hind femora each with a small tooth; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{5}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé*).

One specimen only of this curious species has been received. It is readily recognizable by the large setigerous tubercles on the elytra and the angularly projecting humeri. *A. sextuberculatus* somewhat resembles the N.-American *Tachypterus quadrigibbus* (Say); but in that insect the hind tibiæ are unguiculate at the apex, the anterior femora are more feebly clavate, the rostrum is stouter, and the elytral elevations are fewer in number and without setæ.

7. **Anthonomus nodifer,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong, rugulose, opaque, rufo-piceous, the rostrum, antennæ (the club excepted), and legs testaceous, the femora mottled with fuscous at the middle; thickly clothed with small scales, which are mostly ochreous in colour, the elytra with a few small whitish spots and with oblong bare spaces on each interstice, the larger elevations setose, the squamosity of the prothorax somewhat coarse and mottled, the legs with rather long hairs. Rostrum feebly curved, slender, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, finely punctate and faintly carinate, smoother and shining at the tip, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus twice as long as 2; eyes prominent. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, and slightly narrowed behind. Elytra oblong, convex, much wider than the prothorax; finely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex, 2 with a very prominent setigerous tubercle at about the middle and another towards the apex, 4 with a smaller subangular prominence below the base and another on the apical declivity, and the others here and there feebly nodose, the humeri obliquely swollen. Anterior femora strongly clavate, and armed

with two triangular teeth, the inner one large, the outer one small, the intermediate femora with a slender acute tooth, the hind femora unarmed; anterior tibiæ curved; tarsal claws with a long tooth.
Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Distinguishable from the other allied forms with nodose or tuberculate elytra by the unarmed posterior femora. The elytra appear to be regularly tessellated with fuscous, but this is due to certain portions of the surface being bare.

8. **Anthonomus cristatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 24, 24 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong, rather narrow, dull, rugulose, rufo-piceous, the scape of the antennæ and the legs in part testaceous or ferruginous; thickly clothed with a fine, squamiform pubescence, which becomes coarser on the prothorax, the pubescence in great part ochreous, the prothorax with indications of three paler lines on disc and the elytra with a few small scattered cinereous spots, the latter with bare oblong spaces on each interstice and the elevations on the second each with a cluster of long setæ. Rostrum slender, curved, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, finely punctate and tricarinate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus twice as long as 2; eyes prominent. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front and slightly narrowed behind. Elytra oblong, convex, a little wider than the prothorax, the humeri prominent, but obtuse; punctate-striate, the interstices convex, 2 with an oblong setigerous prominence before and another beyond the middle and 4 also raised towards the base and apex. Anterior femora strongly clavate, and armed with two triangular teeth, the inner one long and large, the outer one small; intermediate and hind femora each with an acute tooth; anterior tibiæ curved; tarsal claws with a long tooth.
Length $2\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cahabon in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *A. nodifer*, but with more oblong elytra, the elevations on which are smaller, the rostrum more curved, the hind femora toothed. The prominences on the second elytral interstice are mainly formed by the clustered setæ.

9. **Anthonomus scabricollis,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 25, 25 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-obovate, dull, piceous, the antennæ and legs more or less ferruginous, the femora partly blackish at the middle; thickly clothed with ferruginous pubescence, the head and the anterior half of the prothorax with patches of pale ochreous oblong scales, the vestiture of the elytra shading off into ochreous towards the sides and apex; the legs with ochreous hairs. Head rugulose; rostrum feebly curved, much longer than the head and prothorax, finely punctate, carinate laterally, except towards the tip, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus twice as long as 2; eyes prominent. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front and narrowed behind, densely, rugosely punctate. Elytra convex, moderately long, one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half, sinuate at the base, the humeri rounded and not very prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices convex, rugulose, 3, 5, and 7 interruptedly costate or nodose on the anterior third, 3 conspicuously raised at the base. Anterior femora strongly clavate and armed with two triangular teeth, the outer one small; intermediate and hind femora each with a single acute tooth; tibiæ sinuous within, the anterior pair bowed; tarsal claws with a long tooth.
Length $3\frac{1}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, David, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Two specimens. This species approaches *A. cristatus*, *A. nodifer*, and *A. sex-tuberculatus*, but it is without the setigerous prominences on the disc of the elytra, the alternate interstices of the latter being merely a little raised and nodose at the base. The patches of pale ochreous scales on the head and the anterior half of the prothorax give the insect a peculiar appearance.

10. **Anthonomus veræpacis,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. fig. 26, ♂.)

Oblong-obovate, ferruginous, the metasternum and coxæ darker, the legs annulated with fuscous; clothed with a very fine, ochreous, squamiform pubescence, the legs with ochreous hairs. Head rugulose, finely foveate above the eyes, the latter prominent; rostrum (♂) shining, curved, rather slender, a little longer than the head and prothorax, tricarinate and seriate-punctate, smooth at the tip, (♀) more elongate and much smoother, shallowly seriate-punctate at the sides and base, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted near the tip and in the ♀ at about two-fifths from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2 and 3 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, and slightly narrowed behind; the surface densely punctate. Elytra moderately long, one-half wider than the prothorax, convex, shining, transversely depressed below the base, subparallel to near the middle, the humeri swollen, obtuse; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and faintly punctulate, 3 and 5 here and there slightly raised, 3 with two conspicuous oblong prominences towards the base. Anterior femora bidentate, the intermediate and hind femora unidentate, the anterior pair strongly clavate; anterior tibiæ strongly and the others feebly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{4}{5}$–3, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Sinanja (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*).

One pair, both from the forest-regions of Alta Vera Paz. Distinguishable by the very convex elytral interstices, the third with two oblong prominences towards the base, the fine ochreous vestiture, ferruginous colour, annulate legs, bidentate anterior femora, &c. The antennæ of the male are inserted at about one-fourth from the apex of the rostrum.

A. crenatus-group.

11. **Anthonomus crenatus,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 29, 29 *a*, ♂.)

Obovate, shining, obscure ferruginous, the elytra paler than the head and prothorax, the abdomen testaceous at the apex; clothed with scattered, long, decumbent, cinereous hairs, which on the elytra arise from the punctures of the striæ and are transversely arranged, the scutellum only densely pubescent. Head closely punctate; rostrum curved, much longer than the head and prothorax, sparsely punctate, carinate down the middle, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus twice as long as 2. Prothorax rather convex, transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, coarsely, closely punctate, with an interrupted median carina. Elytra gibbous, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel before the middle, transversely depressed at the base, with obtuse, prominent humeri; very deeply striate throughout, the striæ finely punctured, the interstices strongly convex, quite smooth, and shining. Anterior femora strongly clavate, armed with an acute triangular tooth; intermediate femora with a smaller tooth, posterior femora unarmed; tibiæ sinuous within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 4, breadth 2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. An isolated form, with gibbous, deeply furrowed elytra, the vestiture

of which arises entirely from the crenate punctures of the striæ, the interstices being smooth, shining, and very convex. The posterior femora are unarmed.

A. nigropictus-group.

12. **Anthonomus nigropictus,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 28, 28 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, dull, nigro-piceous, the rostrum sometimes reddish towards the tip, the antennæ and legs partly ferruginous; densely clothed with rather long, coarse, appressed pubescence, which is mostly tawny in colour, variegated with whitish, the scutellum and three vittæ on the prothorax also whitish, the elytra with a short black streak on the fourth interstice before the middle; the vestiture of the under surface pale. Head closely punctate; rostrum (♂) rather stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, moderately curved, closely punctate and with a fine central carina, smoother at the tip, glabrous in its outer half, (♀) a little longer and more curved, the antennæ in both sexes inserted some distance before the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus slightly longer than 2. Prothorax transversely convex, nearly as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and a little constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, densely punctate. Elytra oblong, much wider than the prothorax, somewhat gibbous, transversely depressed at the base, the basal margin raised, the humeri swollen and obliquely truncated; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and rugulose. Legs stout; anterior femora strongly clavate and with a long triangular tooth, the other femora with a smaller tooth; anterior tibiæ sinuate on their inner edge; tarsal claws with a fine tooth.

Length 4–4½, breadth 2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Six specimens. This species is distinguishable by its oblong, convex form, robust limbs, and dense, coarse pubescence, the elytra with a short black streak on the fourth interstice before the middle, the prothorax trivittate.

13. **Anthonomus yucatanus,** sp. n.

Elongate-ovate, convex, shining, black, the legs in part obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with long, coarse, intermixed ochreous and whitish pubescence, the elytra somewhat tessellated with fuscous and the white pubescence condensed into spots on the disc. Head closely punctate; rostrum (the tip of which is broken off) curved, moderately elongate, seriate-punctate, the scrobes deep (antennæ missing). Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, rather long, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse, the anterior margin raised; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and very minutely punctulate. Legs stout and rather elongate; femora each with a triangular tooth, that on the anterior pair long and stout; anterior and intermediate tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 3⅔, breadth 1½ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

One imperfect specimen. Distinguishable by its elongate, convex shape, coarse pubescence, which is very long on the prothorax and somewhat tessellated on the elytra, and the strongly unidentate anterior femora. *A. yucatanus* is not very closely allied to any of the other species of the genus here enumerated.

A. distigma-group.

14. **Anthonomus distigma,** sp. n. (Tab. IX. fig. 27, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, shining, black or piceous, the anterior margin of the prothorax and the base, suture, and apex of the elytra sometimes ferruginous, the antennæ and legs partly ferruginous; very sparsely pubescent, the prothorax with a median line of dense, ochreous or white pubescence; the elytra each with a very large rounded space beyond the middle, extending inwards to near the suture, and a smaller space near the apex, bare, for the rest irregularly tessellated with coalescing fascicles of whitish or ochreous pubescence. Rostrum (♂) about twice as long as the prothorax, moderately curved, seriate-punctate and 5-carinate, confusedly punctured at the tip, (♀) longer and more curved, with the apical portion almost smooth, the antennæ inserted before the middle in both sexes, joint 1 of the funiculus twice as long as 2. Prothorax transverse, convex, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front and narrowed behind, coarsely, irregularly punctate, except along the closely punctured depressed space occupied by the median vitta. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, suboval, widest at the middle, the basal margin raised, the humeri rounded; finely punctate-striate, the sutural stria deeply impressed, the interstices smooth and flat. Femora each with a triangular tooth, that on the anterior pair large, the latter usually with a small tooth exterior to this; anterior and intermediate tibiæ sinuous on their inner edge; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{5}$–$4\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 millim. (♂♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*), Orizaba (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*), Aceytuno (*Salvin*).

Six specimens. A peculiar species, with a large, bare, rounded patch on each elytron beyond the middle, which is sharply defined by the line of whitish pubescence surrounding it. In the Guatemalan examples the exterior tooth on the anterior femora is almost obsolete.

A. funereus-group.

15. **Anthonomus funereus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 1, 1 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, very shining, black, the antennal scape, and usually the base of the femora also, ferruginous; the head, the sides, base, and middle of the prothorax, the apical declivity of the elytra, the under surface, and legs with long and sparse, and a line along the suture of the elytra at the base, extending on to the scutellum, and another along their apical margin, and the sternal side-pieces, with dense, white pubescence. Head sparsely punctured, the interocular space smooth in some specimens, deeply foveate above the eyes, the latter large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum (♂) nearly twice as long as the prothorax, moderately curved, seriate-punctate, sparsely punctured at the tip, (♀) longer and smoother, the antennæ inserted near the middle in the ♀ and at about one-third or two-fifths from the apex in the ♂, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2 and 3 united, 3 elongate, twice as long as 2. Prothorax a little broader than long, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, coarsely punctate, the punctuation sparse on the disc and close at the sides. Elytra oblong, gibbous, compressed at the sides, sloping towards the base, which is sharply margined, not much wider than the prothorax, the humeri a little swollen, the suture depressed in front; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and smooth. Legs long; anterior femora strongly clavate and with a stout triangular tooth, the intermediate and hind femora also with an acute tooth; anterior and intermediate tibiæ strongly sinuate; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Var. The prothorax densely punctate, the pubescence denser along the elytral suture at the base and slightly yellowish in colour, that at the apex extending upwards along the suture.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Five specimens, the two from Mexico belonging to the variety. Easily recognizable

by its oblong shape, gibbous prothorax and elytra, and shining black surface, the suture of the elytra depressed at the base, the depression clothed with a line of dense white pubescence.

16. **Anthonomus aterrimus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 2, 2 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

Obovate, very shining, black, the basal joint of the funiculus and the scape of the antennæ ferruginous, the femora sometimes rufo-piceous at the base; the elytra with a line of dense white pubescence along the suture in front, extending forward over the scutellum to the base of the prothorax, and also with a line of white pubescence near the apical margin; the prothorax with long white hairs at the base and sides; the head, under surface, and legs with scattered, and the metasternal side-pieces with a dense line of, white pubescence. Head thickly punctured, foveate above the eyes, the latter large; rostrum moderately curved, rather stout, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, in the ♂ seriate-punctate and feebly carinate, with the tip sparsely punctate, in the ♀ smoother, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex in the ♀ and a little more forward in the ♂, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax broader than long, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front, and narrowed behind, coarsely punctate. Elytra rather short, much wider than the prothorax, gibbous, the suture depressed at the base, the latter sharply margined, the humeri obtuse and a little swollen; very finely and lightly punctate-striate, the striæ deeper at the extreme base, the interstices smooth and flat. Femora each with an acute triangular tooth, the anterior pair strongly clavate and with a small additional tooth exterior to the other; anterior tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Seven specimens. Very like some of the small species of *Otidocephalus* inhabiting the same region. Less elongate than *A. funereus*, the elytra much shorter, the anterior femora bidentate, the last-mentioned character and the gibbous elytra separating it from *A. mexicanus* and other allied forms.

A. albolineatus-group.

17. **Anthonomus albolineatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black or piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted) rufo-testaceous; very sparsely clothed with rather coarse white decumbent pubescence, which is more or less condensed down the middle and at the sides of the prothorax and arranged in interrupted lines on the elytra, becoming evanescent on the disc anteriorly, the suture of the latter at the base, the scutellum, and sternal side-pieces densely, and the rest of the under surface somewhat thickly, pubescent. Head sparsely punctate, foveate above the eyes, the latter large and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum (♂) moderately curved, much longer than the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate, sparsely punctured at the tip, (♀) longer and smoother, the antennæ inserted near the middle in the ♀ and at about two-fifths from the apex in the ♂, joint 1 of the funiculus not longer than 2 and 3 united. Prothorax convex, slightly broader than long, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front, coarsely, rather sparsely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, oblong, convex, sharply margined at the base, the humeri swollen, rounded, the suture slightly depressed in front; punctate-striate, the interstices moderately convex and faintly punctulate. Anterior femora somewhat strongly clavate and with a stout triangular tooth, the other femora with an acute tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$–$4\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Orizaba (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Cubilguitz in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Four specimens. Very like *A. funereus*, but with the elytra less gibbous, more

coarsely punctate-striate, and with interrupted lines of white pubescence on the disc. The suture is densely pubescent for some distance beyond the scutellum.

18. **Anthonomus canescens,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 3, 3 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted) and the base of the femora rufo-testaceous; sparsely clothed with long, coarse, white pubescence, which is condensed down the middle of the prothorax, on the scutellum, and at the base of the suture, and seriately arranged on each of the elytral interstices; the vestiture of the under surface dense at the sides. Head, rostrum, and antennæ as in *A. albolineatus*. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra oblong, convex, wider than the prothorax, sharply margined at the base, the humeri swollen; coarsely and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex and very sparsely punctulate. Femora each with a sharp triangular tooth; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 4–4$\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 1$\frac{4}{5}$–1$\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Acapulco (*Höge*).

One pair. Closely allied to *A. albolineatus*, but with the long, coarse white pubescence extending up each of the elytral interstices to the base, and much less condensed on the suture behind the scutellum.

19. **Anthonomus incanus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ (the club excepted) rufo-testaceous; sparsely clothed with fine grey or whitish pubescence, which is a little condensed along the middle of the prothorax, on and behind the scutellum, and subserially arranged on the elytra, the vestiture of the under surface white, dense at the sides. Head sparsely punctate, foveate above the eyes, which are large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum (♂) as long as or longer than the prothorax, curved, seriate-punctate, sparsely punctured at the tip, (♀) longer and smoother, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-third, and in the ♀ at two-fifths, from the apex. Prothorax transverse, convex, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, convex, parallel anteriorly, the base sharply margined; coarsely and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices more or less convex and sparsely punctulate. Femora each with an acute triangular tooth; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2$\frac{1}{2}$–3$\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1$\frac{1}{10}$–1$\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Mazatlan, Ventanas, Colima city (*Höge*), Cuernavaca (*H. H. Smith*).

Two males and two females. Very similar to *A. canescens*, but smaller and less elongate, and with finer pubescence; and differing from *A. albolineatus* in the absence of the line of dense white pubescence along the suture at the base. It is possible that these three insects may prove to be forms of one very variable species. *A. incanus* also resembles the North-American *A. albopilosus*, Dietz, but it has the prothorax convex and more coarsely punctured, the elytra a little depressed towards the base, with the anterior margin more raised, &c.

A. mexicanus-group.

20. **Anthonomus mexicanus.** (Tab. X. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♀.)

Anthonomus mexicanus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 228[1].

Anthonomus yucatecus, Dup. in litt.[2].

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Orizaba, Atoyac, Fortin, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*), Yucatan (*Mus. Brit.*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, San Juan and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Zapote, Dueñas (*Champion*), Yzabal (*Sallé*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).

A common insect in Southern Mexico, Guatemala, &c., and recognizable by its subovate form, shining black or brassy-black surface, and very sparse white or yellowish pubescence, which is easily abraded and in fresh specimens is clustered into a few spots on the elytra. The base of the femora and of the tarsi and the apical half of the tibiæ are usually testaceous. The femora have each a small tooth, but this is absent in one of the four examples from Chontales. The prothorax is coarsely, rather sparsely punctate. The type has been lent us for examination. Sixty examples of *A. mexicanus* are contained in our collection.

21. **Anthonomus orichalceus,** sp. n.

Very like *A. mexicanus*, but with the elytra of a brilliant brassy or greenish tint, with a single patch of pubescence at the base on each side within the humeral angles, for the rest bare, the interstices smooth; tibiæ, tarsi, and the base of the femora rufo-testaceous; femora each with a small tooth; anterior and intermediate tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length $1\frac{7}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{8}$, breadth 1–$1\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

A very close ally of *A. mexicanus*. The elytral pubescence can hardly be abraded in all the eight specimens obtained.

A. æneotinctus-group.

22. **Anthonomus æneotinctus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, shining, nigro- or rufo-piceous, with a brassy lustre, the antennæ (the club excepted), the base of the femora, the tibiæ, and tarsi rufo-testaceous or testaceous; somewhat thickly clothed with coarse whitish or pale ochreous pubescence, which is denser on the scutellum and is sometimes here and there clustered into small fascicles on the elytra. Rostrum (♂) curved, moderately stout, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and obsoletely carinate, (♀) more elongate, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-third, and in the ♀ at about two-fifths, from the apex. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, closely punctate. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base; deeply punctate-striate. Femora each with a small tooth; anterior and intermediate tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with along tooth.

Var. The prothorax with three narrow vittæ, and the elytra with the alternate interstices in part, clothed with whitish, and the rest of their surface with ochreous, pubescence.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Sallé*), Tupataro, Sayula, Jalapa (*Höge*), Orizaba, Amula (*H. H. Smith*).

Very like *A. mexicanus*, and perhaps an extreme form of it, but a little larger and with the pubescence in fresh specimens nearly as dense as in *A. grandis*. The variety is represented by two females from Amula.

23. **Anthonomus æreus,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, brassy-black, the antennæ (the club excepted), tibiæ, and tarsi, and sometimes the base of the femora also, rufo-testaceous; uniformly clothed with long, coarse, greyish or yellowish-grey pubescence, which is dense on the scutellum, but shows no tendency to form fascicles on the elytra. Rostrum (♀) stout, curved, much longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and finely carinate, smoother at the tip, the rostrum inserted at or a little before the middle. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, closely, rather finely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, the humeri a little swollen; punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat, and faintly punctulate. Femora each with a small tooth; anterior and intermediate tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2–3, breadth 1–1$\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Dueñas and Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Perhaps yet another form of *A. mexicanus*, differing from it, and from *A. æneotinctus* also, in having the pubescence uniformly spread over the surface of the elytra.

A. baridioides-group.

24. **Anthonomus baridioides,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black or piceous, with a faint brassy lustre, the antennæ (the club excepted), and sometimes the base of the femora, and the tibiæ and tarsi in part, ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with grey or yellowish-grey pubescence, this becoming coarser, whiter, and squamiform on the scutellum and on a small space on each of the elytral humeri, the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Head closely punctate, foveate; rostrum stout, feebly curved, about as long as the prothorax, rugulose and obsoletely carinate, in the ♀ smoother and shining at the tip, the antennæ inserted before the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus stout and about as long as 2–4 united, 3–7 transverse and closely articulated, widening a little outwards, the club stout. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, closely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, slightly flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri somewhat swollen; punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat and punctulate. Legs rather short; femora each with a minute tooth; anterior tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2–2$\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 1 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Colima city (*Höge*), Guanajuato (*Sallé*), Orizaba (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Eight specimens. This species is very like a small Barid, and chiefly distinguishable by its small size and oblong-ovate shape, and the whitish spot on the scutellum and on each shoulder of the elytra, the elytra themselves slightly flattened on the disc. This species is not unlike the North-American *A. scutellatus*, Gyll., but it is much smaller, and has the antennæ and rostrum less elongate, the elytra without a large almost bare space on the disc, the striæ more finely punctured.

A. formosus-group.

25. **Anthonomus formosus.** (Tab. X. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♂.)

Anthonomus formosus, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1868, p. 209[1].

Subovate, very shining, black, the prothorax nigro-cæruleous, the elytra violaceous; the scutellum densely, and the body beneath sparsely, clothed with rather coarse, white, squamiform pubescence, the legs with

fine white hairs, the rest of the surface almost glabrous. Head smooth, foveate above the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, longer than the head and prothorax, closely seriate-punctate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about two-fifths from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and much narrowed in front, rather closely and moderately coarsely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, somewhat gibbous, subparallel before the middle, the basal margin strongly raised internally, the humeri swollen and rounded; finely and lightly punctate-striate, the sutural stria deeply impressed, the interstices smooth and flat. Pygidium exposed, vertical. Legs elongate; all the femora strongly clavate, and each with an acute triangular tooth, the tibiæ sinuate on their inner edge; tarsal claws with a long tooth. Fifth ventral segment emarginate at the apex.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota [1].

One specimen. This is one of several Central-American forms allied to the Colombian *A. cyanicolor*, Gyll., the present insect being easily recognizable by its brilliant violaceous elytra, &c. Dr. Heller has been good enough to compare our insect with the type in the Dresden Museum.

26. **Anthonomus cyaneus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, very shining, black, the prothorax bluish-green, the elytra blue, the antennæ testaceous at the middle; the prothorax with a few long white hairs at the base, sides, and on the disc in front, the scutellum and sternal side-pieces with dense, and the rest of the under surface and the legs with sparse, white pubescence, the other parts almost bare. Head sparsely punctate, foveate above the eyes, the latter narrowly separated; rostrum stout, strongly curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate and carinate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex. Prothorax convex, broader than long, constricted and much narrowed in front, rounded at the sides anteriorly, sparsely, somewhat coarsely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, gibbous, parallel towards the base, transversely depressed behind the acutely raised anterior margin, the humeri swollen and prominent; finely striate, the striæ with rather coarse punctures, the sutural stria deeply impressed, the interstices smooth and flat. Legs comparatively short; femora each with an acute tooth, the anterior pair moderately clavate; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*).

One specimen. Very like *A. formosus*, but with a shorter, strongly curved, carinate rostrum; the eyes not so widely separated; the prothorax more constricted in front, sparsely punctured, and clothed with long, scattered, white hairs at the base; the elytra more acutely margined at the base, and with the punctures of the striæ deeper and coarser, especially in front; the legs shorter.

A. ruficollis-group.

27. **Anthonomus ruficollis,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, shining, the head, prothorax, scutellum, basal margin of the elytra, mesosternum, and anterior and intermediate coxæ rufous, the rostrum and legs piceous or black, the elytra blue, the metasternum and abdomen black, the antennal scape and funiculus testaceous; the prothorax with long white hairs at the sides, base, and middle, the scutellum and sternal side-pieces with dense, and the rest of the under

surface, the head, and legs with sparser, white pubescence, the elytra bare. Head rugose between the eyes, the latter large and prominent; rostrum stout, curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate, and sharply tricarinate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax convex, broader than long, strongly constricted and much narrowed in front, the sides parallel at the base and rounded before the middle; the surface with coarse, deep, scattered punctures. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel before the middle, the basal margin acutely raised, the humeri slightly swollen; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices smooth and somewhat convex. Femora each with an acute tooth, that on the posterior pair very small, the anterior pair moderately clavate; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Sallé*).

One specimen. This is the only species of the genus known to me with a red head and prothorax and blue elytra. It is allied to *A. cyaneus*, &c.

28. **Anthonomus cæruleus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the elytra blue, the rostrum reddish at the tip, the antennæ testaceous at the middle, the abdomen fusco-testaceous; the under surface and legs with a sparse white pubescence, the prothorax also with a dense line of white pubescence down the middle extending on to the scutellum, the rest of the upper surface almost bare. Head foveate above the eyes, the latter somewhat depressed and not prominent; rostrum curved, rather stout, widened at the tip, more than twice the length of the prothorax, seriate-punctate, rugulose at the sides, sparsely punctured at the apex, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax convex, broader than long, somewhat rounded at the sides, constricted and moderately narrowed in front, coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, gibbous, parallel towards the base, the latter margined, the humeri swollen and somewhat prominent; coarsely and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices smooth and convex. Legs rather stout; femora moderately clavate, each with an acute tooth, the tibiæ sinuous within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 1 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Differs from *A. cyanicolor*, Gyll., from Antioquia (to judge from the description), in having the prothorax less narrowed in front (one-half narrower at the apex than at the base in Gyllenhal's insect), and with a dense line of white pubescence down the middle, the elytra narrower, &c.

A. alboscutellatus-group.

29. **Anthonomus alboscutellatus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♀.)

Short-ovate, convex, æneo-piceous, faintly shining, the antennæ (the club excepted) testaceous, the base of the femora, and the tibiæ and tarsi in part, sometimes obscure ferruginous; the elytra with a small patch of dense, white, squamiform pubescence on the suture at the base, extending forward over the scutellum, the rest of the upper surface bare; the under surface sparsely clothed with white pubescence, which becomes denser at the sides. Head almost smooth, foveate above the eyes, the latter narrowly separated; rostrum curved, stout, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, coarsely seriate-punctate and 5-carinate, confusedly punctured and shining at the tip, the scrobes descending to beneath the eyes, the antennæ inserted at about two-fifths from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united, 3–7 short and transverse. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, closely, coarsely punctate. Elytra considerably wider

than the prothorax, short, parallel at the base, the humeri a little swollen, the suture depressed behind the scutellum; punctate-striate, the interstices smooth and more or less convex. Femora each with an acute tooth; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); Guatemala, El Jicaro in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Four specimens. The chief characters of this species are its short-ovate form, the rugose rostrum, and the small patch of dense white squamiform pubescence on the suture of the elytra at the base, the rest of the upper surface (the scutellum excepted) being bare. The eyes are more approximate than in *A. mexicanus*, and less prominent than in *A. albopictus*. The scrobes are lower down than usual, descending to beneath the eyes.

A. albopictus-group.

30. **Anthonomus albopictus,** sp. n.

Ovate, rather broad, dull, black, the apex of the antennal scape rufo-testaceous, the intermediate and hind femora obscure ferruginous at the base; clothed with a short, fine, very sparse, ochreous pubescence, and with a few very small widely scattered clusters of whitish scales—one on the scutellum, one near each shoulder, and a few on the disc of the elytra being the most conspicuous; the under surface squamose, the vestiture whitish and becoming very dense at the sides; the legs with piliform and broad scales intermixed. Head rugulose and sulcate between the eyes, and feebly constricted behind them, the eyes very prominent and narrowly separated; rostrum slender, curved, much longer than the head and prothorax, shining, shallowly seriate-punctate, almost smooth in its apical half, the antennæ inserted about the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and constricted in front, densely, rugosely punctate. Elytra convex, comparatively short, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat and densely rugulose. Legs long, rugose; femora each with an acute tooth, the anterior pair moderately clavate; anterior and intermediate tibiæ sinuate on their inner edge; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*).

One specimen. Recognizable by its short, broadly ovate form, rugosely punctured prothorax, rugulose elytra, and peculiar vestiture. It is possible, however, that in fresh examples the entire upper surface is squamose; but this can hardly be the case, as our insect has a short ochreous pubescence between the small scattered clusters of coarse whitish scales. The sculpture of the prothorax is as coarse as in that of the North-American *A. nigrinus*, Boh.

A. puncticeps-group.

31. **Anthonomus puncticeps.** (Tab. X. figg. 11, head from in front; 11 *a*, rostrum.)

Subovate, very shining, piceous, the basal half of the antennæ testaceous, glabrous above, and clothed with whitish pubescence beneath. Head coarsely, rather closely punctate, the eyes prominent; rostrum very stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and faintly sulcate, the

scrobes deep, descending to beneath the eyes, and extending sinuously forward to near the apex; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joints 3–7 of the funiculus very short, closely articulated, and widening outwards, 1 twice as long as 2, 7 almost forming part of the club, the latter stout. Prothorax convex, broader than long, slightly rounded at the sides, and gradually narrowing from a little before the base to the apex, not constricted in front, sparsely, finely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, short, gibbous, the humeri obtuse; finely and lightly punctate-striate, the interstices smooth and shining. Legs rather short; femora each with a small tooth; anterior tibiæ not hollowed within; tarsal claws with a very short tooth.

Length 2, breadth 1 millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen only, somewhat immature and abraded, of this curious species has been obtained. It is probably black, and has white pubescence on the scutellum and under surface, when mature and in good condition. The head is coarsely, and the prothorax and elytra are finely, punctured; the rostrum is very stout and curved, with the scrobes deep and descending (the insect in this respect approaching *A. alboscutellatus*) and continued forward; and the tarsal claws have a very short tooth.

A. cæruleisquamis-group.

32. **Anthonomus cæruleisquamis,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 12, 12 *a*, ♀.)

Ovate, convex, black, the basal two-thirds of each of the femora, the apex of the antennal scape, and the first joint of the funiculus, rufo-testaceous; the upper surface thickly clothed with pale blue scales, which are rounded and rather coarse on the prothorax, and minute and oval in shape elsewhere; the side-pieces of the meso- and metasternum, and the underside of the head, densely clothed with ochreous, the rest of the under surface with bluish-white, scales; the legs sparsely clothed with a bluish-white squamiform pubescence. Head rugulose, faintly sulcate between the eyes above, the latter very prominent, the head feebly constricted behind them; rostrum feebly curved, very long and slender, rugulose and finely carinate at the base, and narrowly sulcate at the sides posteriorly, for the rest smooth and shining, the antennæ inserted at about two-fifths from the base, joint 1 of the funiculus elongate, as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; the surface closely impressed with moderately coarse, round punctures, in each of which there is a blue scale. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, slightly rounded at the sides, the humeri swollen, but obtuse; punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose and almost flat. Pygidium covered. Legs long and rather stout; all the femora strongly clavate, and each with an acute triangular tooth, the tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Mirandilla, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

A single specimen. This is one of the most remarkable forms of *Anthonomus* yet discovered, and recognizable at a glance by the blue squamosity of the upper surface.

33. **Anthonomus squamiger,** sp. n.

Ovate, convex, black, the rostrum rufo-piceous at the tip, the antennæ (the club excepted) and legs rufo-testaceous, the knees and tarsi slightly infuscate; thickly clothed with rounded bluish-white scales, those on the prothorax rather coarse, the vestiture of the under surface dense and white, becoming yellowish on the sternal side-pieces, the legs with a sparse whitish squamiform pubescence. Head rugulose and faintly sulcate between the eyes, the latter very prominent, the head distinctly constricted behind them; rostrum long and slender, moderately curved, rugulose and obsoletely carinate at the base, for the rest

smooth and shining, the antennæ inserted slightly before the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base, closely impressed with rounded punctures, in each of which is a bluish-white scale. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, rather short, the humeri obtuse; punctate-striate, the interstices flat and rugulose. Legs short and stout; all the femora strongly clavate and each with an acute triangular tooth, the tibiæ feebly sinuate; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, San Miguel in the Pearl Is. (*Champion*).

One specimen. Less elongate than *A. cæruleisquamis*, the legs shorter, stouter, and almost entirely ferruginous, the prothorax more transverse, the squamosity of the upper surface bluish-white, the scales on the elytra rounded, like those on the prothorax, but much smaller.

A. suturalis-group.

34. **Anthonomus suturalis.** (Tab. X. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♂.)

Anthonomus suturalis, Lec. Ann. Lyc. N. York, i. p. 171, t. 11. fig. 9 (1824)[1]; Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 200[2]; Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 346[3]; Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 223[4]; Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii. p. 210[5].

Anthonomus erythropterus, Say, Descr. N. Amer. Curc. p. 25 (1831)[6]; Complete Writings, i. p. 293[7].

Hab. NORTH AMERICA[3 4 6 7], Middle[2 5], Southern[2], and Western States[2 5], Georgia[1]. —MEXICO, Acapulco (*Höge*), Amula (*H. H. Smith*), Guanajuato, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, near the city (*Salvin*), San Gerónimo, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

The fifteen specimens received from within our limits merely differ from a N.-American example before me in having the rostrum a little smoother and more shining. The red coloration on the elytra varies in extent—in some specimens leaving the suture only black, and in others reduced to a large humeral patch; and the legs are usually in part ferruginous. Numerous allied forms inhabit the United States.

A. annulipes-group.

35. **Anthonomus annulipes,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, dull, rufo-piceous, the antennal scape and the tarsi in part ferruginous, the intermediate and hind legs with the base of the femora broadly flavous, and their tibiæ with a similarly-coloured annulus before the apex; clothed with a very fine grey pubescence, this being more condensed and ochreous in colour on certain portions of the elytra and tending to form several transverse fasciæ, that of the under surface greyish-white. Head rugulose, very faintly foveate above the eyes; rostrum shining, moderately curved, much longer than the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate and 5-carinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus about as long as 2 and 3 united, the club loosely articulated. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, much narrowed and moderately constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra moderately long, broad, rather more than one-half wider than the prothorax, the humeri swollen, obtuse; deeply and coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices densely rugulose and strongly convex, 3 and 5 here

and there a little more raised, especially towards the base. Pygidium exposed, vertical. Fifth ventral segment broadly and shallowly emarginate at the apex. Anterior femora with a large triangular tooth and a minute one exterior to it, the intermediate and hind femora each with a single long tooth; tibiæ sinuate on their inner edge, the anterior pair strongly so; tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexco, Cuernavaca (*Sallé*).

One specimen. Distinguished by its rather broad form, dull, rugulose surface, the coarsely punctate-striate elytra, which are subfasciate and have strongly convex, somewhat uneven interstices, and flavo-annulate intermediate and hind femora and tibiæ.

36. **Anthonomus alternans,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, piceous, the antennal scape testaceous; the legs black, the tibiæ and tarsi, and the base of each of the four hinder femora, annulated with flavo-testaceous; somewhat sparsely clothed with greyish-ochreous pubescence, which is condensed into a narrow vitta along the middle of the prothorax and into several scattered spots on each of the alternate elytral interstices, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface paler. Head rugulose, foveate, the eyes prominent; rostrum strongly curved, not very stout, longer than the head and prothorax, shining, finely seriate-punctate, smoother in its outer half, the antennæ inserted about the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus a little longer than 2–4 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, densely, finely punctate. Elytra comparatively short, convex, one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, the humeri prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and punctulate. Femora each with an acute triangular tooth, that on the anterior pair stout, the latter somewhat strongly clavate; anterior tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. This species is perhaps nearest allied to *A. annulipes*, differing from that insect in its much smaller size and less elongate shape, the strongly curved rostrum, the tessellated arrangement of the elytral pubescence, &c.

A. cyanipennis-group.

37. **Anthonomus cyanipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 16, 16 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, shining, black, the elytra cyaneous, the antennal scape, and the intermediate and hind femora to near the apex, rufo-testaceous, the anterior femora at the extreme base in the ♀ and to beyond the middle in the ♂ similarly coloured; very sparsely clothed with fine grey pubescence, which is a little condensed along the middle of the prothorax, that of the under surface slightly coarser and whiter. Head finely foveate above the eyes, the latter large and prominent; rostrum (♂) rather longer than the head and prothorax, curved, seriate-punctate, sparsely punctured at the tip, (♀) longer and smoother, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex in the ♂ and slightly before the middle in the ♀, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united, the club loosely articulate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, densely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, convex, narrowing almost from the base, the humeri obtuse, but prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and faintly punctulate. Anterior legs very elongate, the others much shorter; all the femora somewhat strongly clavate, and each with an acute tooth, that on the anterior pair long; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within, posterior tibiæ sharply mucronate at the apex, the others unguiculate; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui and Caldera 2000–4000 feet (*Champion*).

Two males and three females. Very like various similarly coloured species of *Apion* in general facies, and easily identified by its blue elytra, the sparse grey pubescence, and the elongate anterior legs, the anterior femora dissimilarly coloured in the two sexes.

A. sulcipygus-group.

38. **Anthonomus sulcipygus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, varying in colour from nigro-piceous to ferruginous, the anterior legs and the knees and tarsi of the other two pairs in great part piceous or black in dark individuals; sparsely clothed with grey or yellowish pubescence, which is condensed on the scutellum and along a median line on the prothorax, the vestiture of the under surface grey or whitish. Head rugulosely punctate, foveate above the eyes, the latter large and prominent, and not very widely separated; rostrum moderately curved, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex in the ♂, and at a little before the middle in the ♀, the funiculus slender, joint 1 about as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front, densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra gibbous, much wider than the prothorax, moderately long, feebly transversely depressed below the base, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and minutely punctate. Prosternum slightly emarginate in front, Legs elongate, the anterior pair especially; femora each with a long, acute tooth, the anterior pair usually with a minute tooth exterior to it; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth. Pygidium deeply sulcate in both sexes, in the ♂ exposed and subvertical. Fifth ventral segment broadly emarginate in the ♂.

Length $2\frac{2}{3}$–3, breadth $1\frac{2}{5}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera (*Champion*).

Eight specimens, varying a good deal in colour, some of them being almost entirely ferruginous, the legs included. The chief characters of *A. sulcipygus* are the sulcate and exposed pygidium in the male, the very deeply striate, somewhat gibbous elytra, the sparse pubescence, and the large and prominent eyes. It belongs to the subgenus *Paranthonomus*, Dietz, but the pygidium is more narrowly sulcate than in the North-American *A. profundus*, Lec.

A. ocularis-group.

39. **Anthonomus ocularis,** sp. n.

Subovate, piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted) and legs ferruginous, the anterior femora and tibiæ partly infuscate; sparsely clothed with yellowish-grey pubescence, which is condensed along the middle of the prothorax, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface whitish. Head rugulose, the eyes large, somewhat coarsely facetted, and rather narrowly separated; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, moderately curved, seriate-punctate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at two-fifths from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front, densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, gibbous, comparatively short, transversely depressed below the base, the humeri swollen and prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and minutely punctate. Legs rather stout, elongate, the anterior pair especially; femora each with an acute tooth, the anterior pair with a minute tooth exterior to the other; anterior and intermediate tibiæ sinuate on their inner edge; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very similar to *A. sulcipygus*, but with the pygidium entirely hidden in the male, the eyes more coarsely facetted, the rostrum and antennæ less elongate, the sculpture of the prothorax coarser, the long tooth on the anterior femora narrower, the legs a little stouter.

40. **Anthonomus abdominalis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ (the club excepted), the base of the anterior femora, the apex of the anterior tibiæ, the intermediate and hind femora and tibiæ, the base of each tarsus, and the abdomen, ferruginous or testaceous; sparsely clothed with a fine pubescence of a uniform grey colour, the elytra with a rather broad transverse space at the middle almost bare; the under surface with white pubescence. Head rugulose, the eyes large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum moderately curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, finely seriate-punctate towards the base, for the rest smooth and shining, the antennæ inserted a little before the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united, the club loosely articulated. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, densely punctate. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, parallel towards the base, truncated in front, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and finely punctulate. Anterior legs elongate; anterior femora with a stout triangular tooth, the intermediate and hind femora each with a small acute tooth, the anterior pair strongly clavate; anterior tibiæ deeply sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, San Feliz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Recognizable by the black upper surface of the body, the ferruginous abdomen, large eyes, and sparse grey pubescence, the elytra with a transverse space at the middle almost bare, this apparently not being due to abrasion *. From *A. sulcipygus* and *A. ocularis* the present species may be separated by its relatively narrower, less gibbous elytra, smaller size, black coloration, &c.

A. canaliculatus-group.

41. **Anthonomus canaliculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, pitchy-black, the antennæ (the club excepted) and legs testaceous, the anterior femora and tibiæ partly infuscate; sparsely clothed with a very fine, short, greyish pubescence, that on the under surface whiter. Head rugulosely punctate, sulcate between the eyes, the latter large and prominent; rostrum moderately curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and tricarinate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united, 3–7 short. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, somewhat gibbous, subcordate, strongly sinuate at the base, narrowing from a little below the shoulders, which are swollen and prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and minutely punctate. Pygidium almost covered. Legs slender; femora each with an acute tooth, that on the posterior pair very small, the anterior pair moderately clavate and with a minute tooth exterior to the other; anterior tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

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* I have seen a South-American Anthonomid with a similar bare space on the elytra.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *A. sulcipygus*, but much smaller, with the rostrum and antennæ shorter, the impression between the eyes longer and sulciform, the legs less elongate, the elytra strongly sinuate at the base, with more prominent humeri, the pygidium almost covered (and apparently not sulcate) in the male. From *A. rodriguezi* it differs in having the eyes more prominent, the front sulcate between them, the prothorax more rounded at the sides, the elytra less parallel, &c.

42. **Anthonomus rodriguezi,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, obscure ferruginous, the suture of the elytra black, the rostrum ferruginous, the antennæ (the club excepted) and legs testaceous, the latter slightly mottled with fuscous; sparsely clothed with fine yellowish-grey pubescence, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface whitish. Head rugulose, the eyes moderately large; rostrum slender, shining, a little longer than the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ slender, inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and slightly constricted in front, densely, finely punctate. Elytra convex, rather short, one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel before the middle, slightly depressed at the base, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and rugulosely punctate. Pygidium exposed. Legs slender, the anterior pair elongate; femora each with a small acute tooth, the anterior pair a little stouter than the others; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*).

One specimen. Not unlike *A. sulcipygus*, but smaller, shorter, and less robust, the rostrum shorter and more slender, the suture of the elytra black, the antennal club more compact.

43. **Anthonomus rotundicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. X. fig. 20, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, ferruginous or obscure ferruginous, the elytral suture and the middle of the anterior femora sometimes infuscate; somewhat thickly clothed with grey or yellowish-grey pubescence, which is condensed into a faint median vitta on the prothorax, the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Head rugulose, foveate above the eyes, the latter prominent; rostrum (♂) rather stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, shining, rugulosely punctate, smoother at the tip, (♀) a little longer and smoother, the antennæ inserted slightly before the middle in the ♂ and at about one-third from the apex in the ♀, the funiculus with joint 1 as long as 2–4 united, joints 3–7 transverse and closely articulated, together not longer than the club, which is ovate and rather stout. Prothorax convex, transverse, the sides rounded from the base, and rapidly converging and feebly constricted in front, the surface densely, somewhat coarsely punctate. Elytra comparatively short, considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, the humeri a little swollen; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and rugulose. Anterior femora with a long, narrow tooth and a minute tooth exterior to it, the intermediate and hind pairs each with a small tooth, the anterior pair strongly clavate; tarsal claws with a long tooth. Pygidium exposed in the ♂.

Length 2–$2\frac{1}{5}$, breadth 1 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Seven specimens. A small species, ferruginous in colour, with the suture of the elytra sometimes infuscate, the prothorax convex, rounded at the sides from the base

forwards, and densely punctate, the funiculus short, with the joints 2–7 closely articulated, the antennal club rather stout and ovate. The stouter anterior femora and rostrum, the more rounded sides of the prothorax, the rather narrower elytra, &c., separate it from *A. rodriguezi*, which is of the same size and colour.

A. venustus-group.

44. **Anthonomus venustus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 21, 21 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, dull, nigro-piceous, the elytra brown, interruptedly lineate with black, the tip of the rostrum, and the anterior femora and tibiæ in part, ferruginous, the antennæ (the club excepted), the intermediate and hind legs (a ring on the femora excepted), and the apex of the anterior tibiæ, testaceous; thickly clothed with a rather coarse, squamiform, yellowish pubescence, which is more condensed down the middle of the prothorax and along an oblique line on each side of it, the elytral pubescence partly fulvous, the yellowish clothing restricted to a large oblong humeral patch, whence an oblique line extends to about the middle of the suture, and various interrupted lines before and beyond this, the black markings almost bare; the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Head rugulosely punctate; rostrum curved, about twice as long as the prothorax, seriate-punctate and finely carinate, bare and almost smooth beyond the points of insertion of the antennæ, at about two-fifths from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, densely punctate. Elytra convex, moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obliquely truncated and somewhat prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and punctulate. Intermediate coxæ narrowly separated. Anterior femora strongly clavate and sharply bidentate, the inner tooth the longer; intermediate and hind femora each with a small sharp tooth; anterior tibiæ bowed; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, near the city (*Salvin*).

One specimen only of this very distinct species has been obtained. It is readily distinguishable by the interrupted black and yellowish lines on the elytra, and the common **V**-shaped yellowish mark at the middle of the disc. The anterior femora are armed with two long triangular teeth, the anterior tibiæ simply bowed.

45. **Anthonomus cinereus,** sp. n.

Subovate, dull, piceous or rufo-piceous, the elytra with a common, large, indeterminate blackish patch below the base, the rostrum partly or almost entirely, the antennæ, and the legs in part (the intermediate and hind pairs entirely in one specimen), testaceous; thickly clothed with grey or yellowish-grey pubescence, which is sparser on the dark space on the elytra, and sometimes on several short streaks beyond it, and showing a tendency to become more condensed down the middle and at the sides of the prothorax. Head rugulose; rostrum (♂) feebly curved, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and finely carinate, sparsely punctate and shining at the tip, (♀) smoother and not carinate, the antennæ inserted at about two-fifths from the apex in the ♀ and considerably more forward in the ♂, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, densely punctate. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel before the middle, the humeri swollen and somewhat obliquely truncated; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and punctulate. Anterior femora strongly clavate, sharply bidentate, the outer tooth short; intermediate and hind femora each with a small tooth; anterior tibiæ bowed, sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{8}$–$2\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).

Three specimens. Nearly allied to the Guatemalan *A. venustus*, but without the intricate markings on the elytra, the rostrum less polished towards the tip, the teeth on the anterior femora not quite so stout, the anterior tibiæ sinuous within.

46. **Anthonomus melanostictus,** sp. n.

Subovate, dull, ferruginous, the elytra with a streak on the suture below the base, and three shorter streaks (one on each of the alternate interstices, 3, 5, 7) exterior to it, black, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs testaceous, the anterior femora and tibiæ annulate with black or piceous; thickly clothed with ochreous and whitish squamiform pubescence, the latter condensed into three lines on the prothorax and various interrupted lines on the elytra, the short intervening spaces on the alternate interstices of the latter being almost bare, the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Head rugulosely punctate; rostrum much longer than the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate and faintly carinate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra convex, considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel before the middle, the humeri prominent and somewhat obliquely truncated; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and punctulate, 3, 5, and 7 and the suture a little raised towards the base. Anterior femora strongly clavate and sharply bidentate; intermediate and hind femora each with a short tooth, that on the hind pair minute; anterior tibiæ strongly bowed; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, David (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like the Mexican *A. cinereus*, but easily separable therefrom by the black streak on the suture and on each of the alternate elytral interstices towards the base, the elytra also with short, almost bare spaces interrupting the lines of whitish pubescence. The anterior tibiæ are simply bowed, as in *A. venustus*.

47. **Anthonomus calvescens,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, ferruginous, the elytra with a slightly darker patch extending across the suture before the middle, the base of the femora, the tibiæ, and tarsi (the claws excepted) flavo-testaceous, the antennal club infuscate; the scutellum and a median line on the prothorax densely clothed with white pubescence, the rest of the latter extremely finely pubescent, the elytra with interrupted lines of yellowish pubescence, leaving two common, irregular, curved fasciæ beyond the middle, a space at the base, and the sutural patch almost bare; the vestiture of the under surface and legs whitish. Head rugulose, foveate above the eyes; rostrum considerably longer than the head and prothorax, shining, seriate-punctate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about two-thirds from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra somewhat gibbous, moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel before the middle, transversely depressed below the base, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and finely punctulate. Anterior femora with a stout triangular tooth and a small tooth exterior to it, the intermediate femora with a small tooth and the posterior pair with a minute one; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this insect the elytra have a large infuscate spot on the suture

some distance below the base, a system of coloration also occurring in other allied forms, and the bare spaces are so arranged as to form two common, irregular, curved fasciæ beyond the middle.

48. **Anthonomus v-notatus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, ferruginous, the metasternum infuscate or blackish, the tibiæ and tarsi and the base of each of the femora flavo-testaceous, the anterior femora infuscate in the middle; thickly clothed with fine greyish-white or yellowish pubescence, that on the prothorax sparser, but condensed into a sharply-defined vitta along the middle, the elytra with a common **V**-shaped mark extending to the middle and a transverse ✕-shaped mark (sometimes interrupted at the suture) beyond it almost bare; the vestiture paler beneath, becoming dense at the sides. Head rugulose, finely foveate above, the eyes prominent; rostrum (♂) curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate and finely carinate, smoother and shining beyond the middle, (♀) slightly longer and smoother, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex in the ♂, and a little further back in the ♀, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, rather short, subparallel towards the base, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and punctulate, the suture slightly raised a little before the middle. Anterior and intermediate femora each with a long tooth, the anterior pair also with a minute one exterior to it, hind femora with a very small tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2, breadth 1 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, San Feliz (*Champion*).

Eight specimens. This species may be easily distinguished by the shape of the bare spaces on the elytra, and by the suture of the latter being swollen before the middle.

A. monostigma-group.

49. **Anthonomus monostigma,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 24, 24 *a*, ♂.)

Ovate, ferruginous, the elytra with a common, rounded, slightly infuscate patch extending across the suture before the middle, the anterior femora black in the centre behind; densely clothed with greyish-ochreous pubescence, that on the scutellum and under surface whitish, the spot on the elytra almost bare. Head rugulose, finely foveate above; rostrum shining, about as long as the head and prothorax, rather stout, curved, finely seriate-punctate, sparsely punctured at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and greatly narrowed in front, densely punctate. Elytra convex, rather short, a little wider than the prothorax, feebly rounded at the sides, the humeri obtuse; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and minutely punctulate. Legs comparatively short; anterior femora strongly clavate, and armed with a long, acute tooth and a minute one exterior to it, the intermediate and hind femora each with a single acute tooth; anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. A small species, of ovate form and ferruginous colour, with a bare, rounded, slightly darker patch on the suture before the middle, the rest of the upper surface densely clothed with greyish-ochreous pubescence.

50. **Anthonomus unipustulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 25, 25 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, nigro- or rufo-piceous, the tip of the rostrum and the abdomen ferruginous, the antennæ (the club excepted) and legs testaceous; thickly pubescent, the pubescence grey in colour, except between the eyes, on the scutellum, and along the suture at the base, where it is white, the elytra with a small rounded space on the suture before the middle almost bare; the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Head rugulose; rostrum rather stout, strongly curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, closely seriate-punctate and finely carinate, smoother and shining at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united, joints 3–7 very short and closely articulated. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra convex, one-half wider than the prothorax, comparatively short, subparallel at the base, the humeri obtuse and slightly swollen; punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex and finely rugulose. Legs rather short; femora each with a minute tooth, that on the intermediate and hind pairs extremely small, the anterior pair feebly clavate; anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2, breadth 1 millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Very like a small *Ceuthorrhynchus* in general facies. Smaller than *A. monostigma*, the rostrum carinate and shorter, the suture clothed with white pubescence at the base, the anterior femora feebly clavate and with a single minute tooth, the tooth on the other femora so minute as to be not easily seen. The almost bare space on the suture has the appearance of a dark spot, owing to the close surrounding pubescence.

A. curvirostris-group.

51. **Anthonomus curvirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 26, 26 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, ferruginous, the elytra each with an irregular patch or fascia beyond the middle and a smaller patch between it and the apex black or piceous, the femora paler at the base (but not infuscate at the middle), the tarsal claws black; sparsely clothed with grey or yellowish pubescence, which is more condensed down the middle of the prothorax, on the scutellum, and before and behind the dark markings on the elytra; the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Head rugulose, the eyes moderately large; rostrum (♂) slightly longer than the head and prothorax, rather stout, shining, strongly curved, seriate-punctate and feebly carinate, smoother at the tip, (♀) more curved, and a little longer and smoother, the antennæ inserted at the middle in the ♀ and at about two-fifths from the apex in the ♂, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united, 3–7 short. Prothorax much broader than long, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra shining, a little wider than the prothorax, moderately long, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri rounded, the basal margin strongly raised inwards; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices convex and finely punctulate. Legs comparatively stout; femora each with an acute triangular tooth; anterior and intermediate tibiæ sinuous within; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Five specimens. A species of oblong-ovate form, ferruginous in colour, the elytra each with two blackish patches or fasciæ beyond the middle, and these almost surrounded by sinouus bands of denser pubescence, the rostrum strongly curved in both sexes, the legs comparatively short and stout, the tarsal claws with a short tooth. *A. curvirostris* is not very closely allied to any of the other *Anthonomi* here enumerated; it somewhat resembles the European *A. chevrolati*, Desbr.

A. marmoratus-group.

52. **Anthonomus marmoratus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 27, 27 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, dull, ferruginous, mottled with piceous or black, especially towards the sides of the elytra, the underside (the abdomen excepted) rufo-piceous; the head and prothorax with sparse, and the elytra mottled with denser, ochreous pubescence; the scutellum and sternal side-pieces with a dense and rather coarse, and the rest of the under surface and the legs with a sparser, whitish pubescence. Head densely punctate, finely foveate above the eyes; rostrum (♂) feebly curved, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and 5-carinate, closely punctured at the tip, (♀) much longer and smoother, and very sparsely punctured beyond the middle, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the apex in the ♂ and at the middle in the ♀, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides from a little before the base, much narrowed and constricted in front, feebly bisinuate behind, densely punctate. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, oblong, subparallel in their basal half, somewhat flattened on the disc, the humeri obtuse and not prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices convex and densely rugulose. Legs long and rather stout; anterior femora bidentate, the outer tooth small, the intermediate and hind femora each with a single sharp tooth and a very minute one exterior to it; anterior tibiæ simply curved; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–$1\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*: ♂); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*: ♀).

One pair. Distinguishable by its elongate shape, the elytra very little wider than the prothorax and conspicuously mottled with ochreous pubescence, the anterior femora bidentate, the rostrum very long in the female.

53. **Anthonomus pruinosus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 28, 28 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate-obovate, dull, rufo-piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted) and legs ferruginous or testaceous; thickly clothed with a very fine yellowish-grey pubescence, which is here and there condensed into minute spots between the punctures of the elytral striæ, the vestiture of the under surface dense and whitish. Head densely punctate; rostrum stout, feebly curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and 5-carinate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about two-fifths from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rapidly narrowing from about the middle and constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base, densely, very finely punctate. Elytra rather long, slightly broader than the prothorax, widening to a little beyond the middle, the humeri obtuse and not prominent; finely punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices almost flat and densely rugulose. Legs short and stout; anterior femora strongly clavate, bidentate, the teeth well separated, the outer one short; intermediate and hind femora each with a sharp tooth and a minnte one exterior to it; anterior tibiæ curved, feebly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{10}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000–3000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens, in a perfectly fresh condition. This species is not unlike *A. rubiginosus* and *A. marmoratus*, but differs from both in the close, uniform pubescence of the upper surface, the more finely punctured prothorax, the posteriorly widened elytra, the shorter legs, stouter rostrum, &c.

54. **Anthonomus subparallelus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 29, 29 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate, ferruginous, the suture of the elytra and the metasternum darker; sparsely clothed with fine ochreous pubescence, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface paler. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes widely separated, prominent, and somewhat coarsely facetted; rostrum stout, feebly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate and 5-carinate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about two-fifths from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax slightly broader than long, feebly rounded at the sides, narrowed and moderately constricted in front, densely, finely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, elongate, widening to a short distance beyond the middle, the humeri obtuse and not prominent; somewhat coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices convex and rugulose. Legs short and stout; anterior femora strongly clavate and bidentate, the teeth approximate, the outer tooth small, the intermediate and hind femora each with a single acute tooth; anterior tibiæ curved, feebly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *A. pruinosus*, but narrower, the pubescence sparse, the prothorax slightly rounded at the sides and less finely punctate, the elytra somewhat coarsely punctate-striate, with convex interstices, the teeth on the anterior femora closer together.

A. rubiginosus-group.

55. **Anthonomus rubiginosus,** sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 30, 30 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, opaque, ferruginous, mottled with piceous; very finely pubescent, the prothorax with a condensed line of ochreous hairs down the middle, and the scutellum and the elytral suture also with similarly-coloured pubescence, the under surface somewhat densely clothed with whitish hairs. Head densely punctate, foveate; rostrum (♂) curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and 5-carinate, smoother at the tip, (♀) a little longer and more curved, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-third and in the ♀ at two-fifths from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–5 united, 3–6 short, 7 longer and stouter than 6, the club long and loosely articulated. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides from a little before the base, much narrowed and constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, the humeri obtuse and not prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices convex and densely rugulose. Legs elongate; anterior femora bidentate, the outer tooth very small, the intermediate and hind femora unidentate; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuous within; tarsal claws with a long tooth. Pygidium exposed, and the fifth ventral segment emarginate, in the ♂.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, David in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One pair, from the savana-region of the Pacific coast. More convex and less elongate than *A. marmoratus*, the antennal club long and loosely articulated, the rostrum shorter and more curved, the elytra not mottled with ochreous pubescence, the anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within *. The condensed line of pubescence down the middle of the prothorax is continued along the suture in the present species.

* In the Pascoe collection there is a very similar insect from Brazil.

56. **Anthonomus fuscomaculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, dull, ferruginous, the antennal club black, the elytra with a common triangular patch some distance below the base and two interrupted fasciæ beyond the middle piceous; sparsely clothed with fine ochreous pubescence, the vestiture of the under surface paler. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes large and somewhat coarsely facetted; rostrum rather stout, moderately curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and feebly 5-carinate, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united, the club loosely articulated. Prothorax strongly transverse, slightly rounded at the sides, narrowing almost from the base, densely, finely punctate. Elytra rather long, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, somewhat flattened on the disc anteriorly, subtruncate at the base, the humeri a little swollen; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices strongly convex and rugulose. Anterior legs very elongate; femora each with an acute tooth, the anterior pair with a minute one exterior to the other; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth. Fifth ventral segment foveate in the middle.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Tolé (*Champion*).

One specimen. Smaller and less elongate than *A. rubiginosus*, the prothorax shorter and subconical, the elytra maculate.

A. cossonoides-group.

57. **Anthonomus cossonoides,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 2, 2 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted) rufo-testaceous, the tibiæ, tarsi, and the base of the femora obscure ferruginous; clothed with a very sparse, short, fine whitish pubescence, each of the elytral interstices with a single row of hairs, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface denser. Head finely rugulose, faintly foveate above the eyes, the latter prominent and widely separated; rostrum stout, curved, short, very little longer than the prothorax, densely rugulose, obsoletely carinate down the middle, smoother and shining at the tip, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2 and 3 united, 3–7 transverse and closely articulated. Prothorax broader than long, rather convex, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, closely punctate. Elytra oblong, a little wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex, faintly rugulose, and each with a row of excessively minute punctures. Legs stout and rather short; femora each with a small acute tooth, the anterior and intermediate pairs also with a minute prominence exterior to it, the anterior pair strongly and the others moderately clavate; anterior and intermediate tibiæ strongly sinuate; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, San Miguel in the Pearl Is. (*Champion*).

One specimen, with most of the extremely fine pubescence rubbed off. An isolated form, very like a small *Baris*.

A. grandis-group.

58. **Anthonomus grandis.** (Tab. XI. figg. 3, 3 *a*, ♀ *.)

Anthonomus grandis, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 232 [1]; Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii. p. 205 [2].

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas [2].—MEXICO [1], Matamoros (*Howard*), San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*), Vera Cruz (*coll. Chevrolat* [1]); GUATEMALA, San José (*Champion*).

* In this and several other species figured on Tab. XI. our artist has drawn the prothorax too elongate in proportion to its width.

Found in numbers on the Pacific coast at San José. Our specimens agree with the type, which I have seen, as well as with others from Texas. The anterior femora are bidentate. *A. grandis* is placed by Dietz in his *A. gularis*-group.

A. texanus-group.

59. **Anthonomus texanus.** (Tab. XI. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♂.)

Anthonomus (*Trichobaropsis*) *texanus*, Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii. p. 197, t. 5. fig. 9[1].

Oblong, robust, shining, black, the scape of the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with long, coarse, greyish or greyish-ochreous pubescence. Head somewhat closely punctate, foveate above the eyes; rostrum rather stout, moderately curved, longer than the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate and sharply 5-carinate, sparsely punctate at the tip; the antennæ in the ♀ inserted near, and in the ♂ at about two-fifths from, the apex of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus twice as long as 2, 3–7 gradually widening outwards. Prothorax transverse, narrowing almost from the base, the sides rounded anteriorly and feebly constricted in front; the surface densely, rather coarsely punctate. Elytra oblong, convex, considerably wider than the prothorax, the humeri obtuse; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and minutely punctate. Prosternum emarginate in front. Anterior and intermediate femora bidentate, the outer tooth small, the hind femora unidentate; tibiæ sinuous on their inner edge; tarsal claws with a very long tooth.

Length 4–4⅔, breadth 2–2⅕ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. North America, Texas[1].—Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*), Guanajuato (*Sallé*), Irapuato, Mexico city (*Höge*).

Numerous examples, differing from the description of *A. texanus* in their larger size and black coloration. Smaller and narrower than *A. grandis*, the vestiture dense, piliform, uniform in colour, and not condensed into spots, the prosternum emarginate in front. There is very little difference in the form of the rostrum in the two sexes.

A. tenuirostris-group.

60. **Anthonomus tenuirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♂; 6, ♀.)

Broadly ovate, convex, dull, black, the scape of the antennæ ferruginous, the legs sometimes partly rufo-piceous; thickly clothed with rather coarse squamiform pubescence, which on the head, prothorax, and elytra is brownish intermixed with ochreous or whitish (the prothorax usually with a pale median line), and on the scutellum and underside is almost entirely whitish. Head foveate above the eyes, the latter prominent and narrowly separated; rostrum almost straight, long and slender, in the ♂ finely punctate and nearly twice as long as the prothorax, in the ♀ longer and smoother, the antennæ slender and inserted about two-fifths from the apex in the ♂ and at a little before the middle in the ♀, joint 1 of the funiculus twice as long as 2. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and feebly constricted in front and subparallel behind, the base bisinuate; the surface densely punctate. Elytra rather short, much wider than the prothorax, somewhat gibbous, the humeri obtuse and not very prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose and almost flat. Prosternum very short, deeply emarginate in front. Legs rather stout; femora each with a small acute tooth, that on the anterior pair a little larger than the others; anterior and intermediate tibiæ triangularly dilated at the middle within, the anterior pair broad; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2–3¾, breadth 1⅔–1⅞ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Capetillo and Dueñas (*Champion*).

Not rare in the valley between the Volcanos Agua and Fuego. Differs from all the

other Central-American forms in the almost straight, long, slender rostrum. In the emarginate prosternum it approaches *A. texanus*. In general facies the present species is very like a *Tychius* or *Sibinia*.

A. stupulosus-group.

61. **Anthonomus stupulosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♀.)

Broad-ovate, nigro-piceous or black, the rostrum (except towards the base), the antennæ (the club excepted), and legs in great part, ferruginous; densely clothed with long, coarse, yellowish-grey or greyish-white pubescence, the elytra faintly mottled or spotted with fuscous; the vestiture of the under surface whitish or yellowish. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum (♂) rather stout, moderately curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and faintly carinate, becoming sparsely punctate, bare, and shining at the tip, (♀) longer and more curved, with the apical half bare, smooth, and shining, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted a little before and in the ♀ a little behind the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus twice as long as 2. Prothorax convex, broader than long, the sides arcuately converging almost from the base, the surface densely, finely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, rather short, the humeri rounded; punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose and feebly convex. Femora each with a minute tooth, the anterior pair very little thicker than the others; anterior tibiæ only unguiculate at the apex, feebly sinuous within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo and Tocoy in Baja Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Nine specimens, probably obtained by sweeping in arid places. This species is very like a *Tychius*, and is so densely pubescent that the sculpture is in great part hidden. The femoral tooth is minute on all the legs. The outer half of the rostrum in the female is smooth, bare, and shining. In some examples there are distinct fuscous spots on the elytra. *A. stupulosus* belongs to the *A. squamosus*-group of Dietz.

62. **Anthonomus griseisquamis,** sp. n.

Very like *A. stupulosus*, but with the dense greyish vestiture coarser and squamiform, this being particularly noticeable on the flanks of the prothorax and on the under surface, the elytra faintly mottled with fulvous; the femoral tooth still more minute, that on the hind pair obsolete.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*).

One male. In this insect the vestiture is scale-like and less piliform than in *A. stupulosus*, and the femoral tooth is still more minute, that on the hind pair being obsolete. It approaches the North-American *A. squamosus*, Lec., but is less elongate and has a much shorter rostrum, &c., the latter, moreover, having conspicuously toothed femora.

A. triangulifer-group.

63. **Anthonomus triangulifer,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 8, 8 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Subovate, ferruginous or testaceous, the rostrum sometimes with the outer half or two-thirds infuscate or black, the elytra with a common, large, triangular patch at the base, and usually a spot or transverse mark on the disc beyond this, black or piceous; clothed with fine greyish or yellowish-grey pubescence,

this being condensed in places in some specimens, forming three faint vittæ on the prothorax and numerous scattered spots on the elytra; the under surface densely pubescent at the sides. Head rugulose, faintly foveate above the eyes; rostrum (♂) moderately curved, much longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and very finely carinate, smoother and shining at the tip, (♀) a little more elongate and smoother, and with the apical half shining, the scrobes descending to the lower edge of the eyes, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip in the ♂ and at a little before the middle in the ♀, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2 and 3 united, joints 3–7 about as long as broad, the club narrowly ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and moderately constricted in front and a little narrowed behind, the surface densely punctate. Elytra moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, shining, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and faintly punctulate. Femora each with a narrow acute tooth, the anterior pair moderately clavate; anterior and intermediate tibiæ sinuate within, posterior tibiæ triangularly dilated on the inner side near the base in the ♂; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2–3, breadth 1–1½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Mirandilla (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David, Tolé, Peña Blanca (*Champion*).

Numerous examples from the State of Panama, two only from Guatemala. A small species, ferruginous in colour, with a common, dark triangular patch at the base of the elytra and often a dark spot or fascia on the disc beyond it; the femora each with a single sharp tooth; the pubescence moderately close, and sometimes condensed into three faint vittæ on the prothorax and numerous spots on the elytra. The specimens with infuscate rostrum may be discoloured.

64. **Anthonomus isthmicus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 9, 9 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Subovate, moderately shining, obscure ferruginous, the legs and antennæ paler, the club of the latter black, the elytra with the suture, and in some specimens a patch on the disc beyond the middle, infuscate or black, the sutural stripe sometimes dilated anteriorly into a common triangular patch; clothed with fine greyish or yellowish-grey pubescence, this being denser and whiter at the sides of the body beneath, and sometimes condensed into a few spots on the elytra. Head rugulose, dull, faintly foveate above the eyes; rostrum (♂) not longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and very finely carinate, smoother and shining at the tip, (♀) a little longer, smoother, and more curved, the antennæ inserted slightly before the middle in the ♀ and at about one-third from the apex in the ♂, joint 1 of the funiculus almost as long as 2–4 united, joints 3–7 short, the club narrowly ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, moderately long, subparallel towards the base, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex and rugulose. Femora each with a narrow acute tooth; tibiæ sinuous within, the posterior pair sharply, triangularly dilated on the inner side a little beyond the middle in the ♂; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2–2½, breadth 1–1⅖ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Tolé, Peña Blanca *(Champion)*.

Nine specimens. Nearly allied to *A. triangulifer*, differing from it in the shorter rostrum and antennæ, the dark elytral suture (the triangular patch at the base, at most, faintly indicated), and the sharply, triangularly dilated hind tibiæ in the male, the dilatation arising beyond (instead of before) the middle. The pubescence is rather sparse above, not hiding the sculpture.

A. parvidens-group.

65. **Anthonomus parvidens,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, narrow, shining, piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted) testaceous, the legs annulated with the same colour; very sparsely clothed with ochreous pubescence, which is here and there condensed into spots on the elytra. Head sparsely punctate; rostrum rather stout, a little longer than the head and prothorax, moderately curved, dull and rugulose, smoother and shining at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus about as long as 2–4 united, 3–7 transverse, scarcely widening outwards, the club comparatively stout. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra oblong, a little broader than the prothorax, gradually widening to slightly beyond the middle, the humeri not prominent; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and convex. Legs slender, the anterior pair elongate; femora each with a minute tooth, the anterior pair moderately clavate; anterior tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One somewhat immature specimen. A very small, narrow, elongate species, piceous in colour, the prothorax and elytra coarsely punctured, shining, and very sparsely pubescent, the legs long and slender, the femora with a minute tooth.

A. fulvipes-group.

66. **Anthonomus fulvipes,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, convex, black, the elytra piceous or reddish-brown, the antennæ (the club excepted), the apex of the abdomen, and the legs testaceous, the anterior femora sometimes infuscate; thickly clothed with rather long ochreous or greyish-ochreous pubescence. Head rugulosely punctate, foveate above the eyes; rostrum rather stout, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, moderately curved, rugulosely punctate and sometimes very finely carinate down the middle, smooth, bare, and shining at the extreme tip only, the antennæ in the ♀ inserted very near the middle and in the ♂ at about one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax transverse, the sides arcuately converging from a little before the base and feebly constricted in front, the surface densely punctate. Elytra moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, the humeri rounded; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate and feebly convex. Anterior and intermediate femora each with a short tooth, that on the hind pair very minute or obsolete, the anterior pair strongly clavate; tibiæ strongly sinuous within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1–$1\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Cordova, Jalapa (*Höge*).

Found in plenty at Cordova. The chief characters of this small species are the uniformly coloured ochraceous or greyish pubescence, the pale legs, the rugulose rostrum in both sexes (the extreme tip only being smooth and shining), and the almost or quite unarmed posterior femora.

67. **Anthonomus pauxillus,** sp. n.

Obovate, piceo-testaceous, the rostrum and antennal club piceous or black, the rest of the antennæ and the legs testaceous, the anterior femora sometimes partly infuscate; thickly clothed with yellowish-grey pubescence, the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Head rugulose, feebly sulcate above; rostrum (♂) moderately curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulose and faintly carinate, sparsely

punctured at the tip, (♀) a little longer and smoother, the antennæ inserted about the middle in the ♀ and at two-fifths from the apex in the ♂, joint 1 of the funiculus stout. Prothorax transverse, moderately rounded at the sides, narrowing from a little before the base, feebly constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra considerably broader than the prothorax, gradually widening to about the middle, the humeri not prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices convex and minutely punctate. Legs rather short; femora each with a small acute tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.
Length $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{4}{5}$–$\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Zapote, Capetillo, Dueñas (*Champion*).

Six specimens. A minute species, piceo-testaceous in colour, with the rostrum darker, thickly clothed with a uniform yellowish-grey pubescence, the femora each with a single acute tooth. The obovate shape and very small size separate it at once from the similarly-coloured *A. fulvipes*.

68. **Anthonomus teapensis,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, rufo-piceous or ferruginous, the tibiæ, tarsi, and the base of the femora testaceous, the antennæ testaceous, with the club black; sparsely clothed with rather coarse yellowish-grey or whitish pubescence, which is here and there coarser and condensed into small spots on the elytra, and shows a tendency to form three lines on the prothorax, the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Head foveate above the eyes, which are prominent; rostrum rather stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate, and faintly carinate down the middle; joint 1 of the funiculus stout, 3–7 small and closely articulated, 2–7 transverse, the club stout. Prothorax transverse, a little rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra short, convex, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, the humeri not prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and faintly punctulate. Femora each with a small tooth; anterior tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.
Length 2, breadth 1 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Three specimens. Differs from the allied forms of similar size in having small intermixed clusters of coarser pubescence on the elytra.

69. **Anthonomus paleatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, obscure ferruginous, the femora infuscate at the middle, the antennal club black; somewhat thickly clothed with coarse yellowish-grey pubescence, which is condensed into two curved indistinct fasciæ beyond the middle of each elytron, the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Head faintly foveate above the eyes; rostrum curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and faintly carinate, smooth at the tip, the antennæ inserted at two-fifths from the apex. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra short, convex, much wider than the prothorax, somewhat rounded at the sides, the humeri not prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and faintly punctulate. Femora each with a small tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.
Length 2, breadth 1 millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Extremely like the Mexican *A. teapensis*, but with coarser and more abundant pubescence. The faint fasciæ on the disc of each elytron are coalescent towards the suture.

70. **Anthonomus zunilensis,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, fusco-testaceous, the middle of the femora, the rostrum, and antennal club darker; somewhat thickly clothed with rather coarse yellowish-grey pubescence, which is here and there condensed on the elytra. Head rugulose; rostrum feebly curved, rather stout, a little longer than the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate and faintly carinate, the antennæ slender, inserted at two-fifths from the apex. Prothorax transverse, moderately rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, densely, finely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel before the middle, rather short, slightly depressed on the disc below the base, the humeri not prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices convex and faintly punctulate. Femora each with a rather long acute tooth; anterior tibiæ triangularly dilated, and the intermediate and hind tibiæ sinuate, within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

One specimen, somewhat abraded. Very like *A. paleatus* and *A. teapensis*, but with the rostrum and antennæ longer, the femoral tooth more acute, the tibiæ more sinuous within; the pubescence is finer than in *A. paleatus*. Compared with *A. pauxillus*, the elytra are broader at the base, the pubescence is less uniform, and the rostrum and antennæ are more elongate. The humeri are less prominent than in *A. rodriguezi*, *A. rotundicollis*, &c.

A. squamans-group.

71. **Anthonomus squamans,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, convex, shining, black, the antennæ and legs testaceous; thickly clothed with small brownish-grey or greyish-white scales, sometimes with a median line on the prothorax, a short streak at the shoulders and two others on the fourth elytral interstice, the latter placed before and behind a faint brownish post-median fascia, whitish, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white. Head rugulosely punctate, faintly sulcate between the eyes; rostrum (♂) rather stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and faintly carinate, smoother at the tip, (♀) slightly longer, the antennæ inserted at about the middle in the ♀, and at two-fifths from the apex in the ♂, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2 and 3 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, densely, finely punctate. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, parallel towards the base, the humeri not prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and minutely punctate. Anterior and intermediate femora each with a very minute tooth, which is sometimes obsolete, the posterior femora unarmed; anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2, breadth 1 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

Five specimens. A minute species, thickly clothed with small greyish or whitish scales, and very like a small *Tychius*. The femoral tooth is sometimes obsolete or scarcely visible.

72. **Anthonomus tantillus,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, testaceous, the tarsi and the outer half of the antennæ slightly infuscate; somewhat thickly clothed with small yellowish-grey scales, the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Head rugulose; rostrum curved, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and finely carinate, much smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at two-fifths from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2 and 3 united. Prothorax transverse, moderately rounded at the sides, narrowing from a little

before the base and feebly constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra short, not much wider than the prothorax, somewhat rounded at the sides, the humeri not prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and minutely punctate. Femora each with an acute tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly, and the others feebly, sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $1\frac{7}{8}$, breadth 1 millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen, somewhat abraded. More ovate than *A. squamans*, the rostrum longer, the squamosity less dense, the femora each with a small acute tooth, that on the anterior pair long, the body testaceous.

LISTRORRHYNCHUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout and rugose for about one-third of its length, and thence to the tip smooth and slender, the scrobes descending to the lower limit of the eyes; antennæ inserted at the apex of the incrassate portion of the rostrum, the scape clavate at the tip and shorter than the funiculus, the latter 7-jointed, the club oblong-ovate and somewhat loosely articulated; anterior legs much longer than the others; anterior and intermediate tibiæ unguiculate, the posterior pair unarmed; tarsal claws with a long tooth; the other characters as in *Anthonomus*.

The single species referred to this genus bears much the same relation to *Anthonomus* as *Oxystoma* does to *Apion*, except that the abrupt narrowing of the rostrum is more pronounced. The specimens obtained appear to be all of the same sex, probably females. The peculiar form of the rostrum is a remarkable character, and hitherto unknown amongst the Anthonomids.

1. **Listrorrhynchus subulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 11, 11 *a*, *b**.)

Subovate, ferruginous, the rostrum, the outer half of the antennæ, the knees, the tarsi, and the upper outer half or more of the anterior femora, black or piceous; sparsely, the scutellum densely, clothed with fine grey pubescence. Head foveate between the eyes, which are large, prominent, and rather narrowly separated; rostrum moderately curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, the stout basal portion opaque, rugosely punctate, and longitudinally wrinkled, the smooth, slender, apical portion cylindrical and shining; joint 1 of the funiculus stout and obovate, 2–7 slender, 2 as long as 3 and 4 united, and shorter than 1, 3–7 a little longer than broad. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, strongly sinuate at the base, densely punctate. Elytra convex, very much wider than the prothorax, rather short, subparallel in their anterior third, somewhat lobed at the base, the anterior margin a little raised inwards, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and transversely rugulose. Legs rather slender; anterior femora strongly clavate and sharply bidentate, the intermediate and hind femora acutely unidentate; anterior tibiæ much curved in their basal half, sinuate within.

Length $2\frac{1}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1–$1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Tolé (*Champion*).

Three specimens, from the savana-region of the Pacific slope.

DIETZIA, gen. nov.

Head large; rostrum about as long as the prothorax, the scrobes lateral, descending to the lower edge of the eyes, the latter large, rounded, and prominent; antennæ with a 7-jointed funiculus, and a stout, compact, ovate club; prothorax transverse, not constricted in front; elytra broad, subcordate; prosternum very

* In fig. 11 *b* the relative lengths of the funicular joints is incorrectly shown.

narrow in front of the anterior coxæ; legs subequal in length, the femora unarmed, all the tibiæ unguiculate, the tarsal claws with a long tooth; the other characters as in *Anthonomus*.

The single species referred to this genus cannot very well be included in *Anthonomus*. Following Dietz's arrangement, it should come near *Tachypterus* *.

1. **Dietzia bifasciata,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 12, 12 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Subovate, rather dull, ferruginous, the head, the prothorax (a transverse space on the disc in front excepted), a transverse median fascia on the elytra and a sinuous narrower one before the apex, and the metasternum, infuscate or piceous; finely pubescent, the elytral interstices each with a row of short decumbent squamiform setæ, and the prothorax with squamiform pubescence on the disc at the base, the vestiture ochreous on the light-coloured portions of the surface and darker elsewhere, that of the scutellum and under surface paler. Head closely punctured; rostrum rather stout, feebly curved, shining, seriate-punctate at the sides, smooth along the middle, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus stout, twice as long as 2, 3–7 transverse and closely articulated. Prothorax broader than long, moderately rounded at the sides, a little more narrowed in front than at the base, the latter very feebly sinuate, the surface densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, short, sinuate at the base, the sides parallel in front, the humeri rather prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices convex and punctulate. Legs rather short; femora deeply excised towards the apex beneath (so as to appear angularly dilated when viewed in a certain position); anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Readily recognizable by the bifasciate, broad, subcordate elytra, the unarmed femora, the unguiculate posterior tibiæ, &c. The anterior legs are very little longer than the others. The claw at the apex of the hind tibiæ is extremely small and not easily seen.

PSEUDANTHONOMUS.

Pseudanthonomus, Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii. p. 248 (1891) (part.).

To this genus are referred all the Central-American Anthonomids with a 6-jointed funiculus, long, lateral or descending scrobes, unidentate or simple femora, mucronate or unarmed posterior tibiæ, and toothed tarsal claws. Dietz attaches greater importance to the position of the scrobes than to the number of joints in the funiculus; but the first-mentioned character cannot be relied upon, the scrobes varying in position, as might be expected, according to the length, curvature, and thickness of the rostrum, and this is also the case in *Anthonomus*. *Pseudanthonomus* includes comparatively few species, and they are all of small size. *P. nubilosus* has very strongly unguiculate anterior tibiæ, and it may have to be separated eventually from this genus.

a. Surface simply pubescent.
  a'. Femora each with an acute submedian or median tooth.
    a''. Posterior tibiæ only curved in the ♂; scrobes lateral . . . . . Species 1.
    b''. All the tibiæ curved in the ♂; scrobes descending . . . . . Species 2.

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* *Chelonychus* appears to be wrongly placed in his table, the hind tibiæ not being unguiculate, according to the description.

b'. Femora each with a small post-median tooth; anterior tibiæ feebly unguiculate; posterior tibiæ similarly formed in the two sexes; scrobes descending . . . Species 3–7.

c'. Femora unarmed; anterior tibiæ very strongly unguiculate; scrobes descending . . . . . Species 8.

b. Surface squamose; anterior femora only with a minute post-median tooth; scrobes extending beneath the outer edge of the rostrum; body elongate-ovate . . . Species 9.

c. Surface densely pubescent and setose; femora unarmed; scrobes descending . . Species 10.

1. **Pseudanthonomus guttatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 13, 13 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Ovate, rather broad, obscure ferruginous, mottled with darker colour, the elytra with the alternate interstices interruptedly lineate with black or piceous, the antennal scape, the base of the femora, and the tibiæ ferruginous or testaceous; clothed with rather coarse, squamiform, yellowish-grey pubescence, which is whitish and condensed in places, forming a faint median vitta on the prothorax and several conspicuous spots on the elytra—one behind the scutellum, one at the base near the shoulder, and two on each of the alternate interstices, these latter forming two curved fasciæ beyond the middle; the squamosity dense at the sides beneath. Head rugulose; rostrum (♂) moderately curved, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose, smoother at the tip, (♀) a little longer and smoother, the antennæ inserted at two-fifths from the apex in the ♂ and at the middle in the ♀, the scrobes lateral, shallow, the funiculus 6-jointed, 1 nearly as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and a little constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra broad and comparatively short, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and punctulate. Legs rather short; femora each with an acute triangular submedian tooth; anterior and intermediate tibiæ sinuate within, the posterior pair curved in the ♂ and sinuous in the ♀; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Found in numbers at Bugaba. A very distinct species, somewhat resembling a small *Cionus*, the funiculus 6-jointed, the condensed whitish spots on the alternate interstices of the elytra arranged so as to form two curved fasciæ, the intervening spaces being streaked with black. The femoral tooth, as in *P. curvicrus*, arises from near the middle.

2. **Pseudanthonomus curvicrus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 14, 14 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous, the scape and funiculus of the antennæ testaceous; sparsely clothed with a fine grey pubescence. Rostrum stout, curved, scarcely longer than the prothorax, rugulose and longitudinally wrinkled, the antennæ inserted at about two-fifths from the apex, the funiculus 6-jointed; eyes small and not prominent. Prothorax slightly broader than long, narrowing from a little before the base and feebly constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra convex, shining, much wider than the prothorax, moderately long, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri not prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and faintly punctate. Femora feebly clavate, each with a small, acute, median tooth; all the tibiæ strongly and simply curved; tarsi short and stout, the claws with a long tooth.

Length $1\frac{9}{10}$, breadth $\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Readily recognizable by the strongly curved tibiæ, short, stout tarsi, and 6-jointed funiculus, the femoral tooth placed at the middle, instead of towards the apex, as usual. *P. curvicrus* approaches the subgenus *Cnemocyllus*, Dietz, of *Anthonomus*.

3. **Pseudanthonomus lituratus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted), and the legs in part, testaceous; clothed with a coarse, yellowish-grey pubescence, which is rather close on the prothorax, and is condensed into spots on the elytra (the spots showing a tendency to form an interrupted ring on the disc of each elytron beyond the middle). Head rugulose, the eyes prominent; rostrum feebly curved, moderately stout, widening a little outwards, as long as the head and prothorax, dull, rugulosely punctate, the scrobes lateral, the antennæ inserted at about two-fifths from the apex, the funiculus 6-jointed. Prothorax transverse, narrowing from a little before the base, feebly constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, the humeri obtuse; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and punctulate. Femora each with a small tooth; anterior tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $1\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Xucumanatlan in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. Extremely like *Anthonomus paleatus*, from Chiriqui, which has similarly condensed patches of pubescence on the elytra, but narrower and oblong-ovate in form, with the rostrum longer, straighter, and more rugose, the funiculus 6-jointed.

4. **Pseudanthonomus apionoides,** sp. n.

Subovate, rather narrow, piceous, the legs and antennæ partly testaceous; somewhat thickly clothed with moderately coarse yellowish-grey or whitish pubescence, the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Head rugulose, foveate above the eyes; rostrum a little longer than the head and prothorax, moderately curved, rather stout, rugulose, the scrobes descending to the lower limit of the eyes, the antennæ inserted at or slightly before the middle, the funiculus 6-jointed, joint 2 a little longer than 3, 3–6 subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, narrowing from a little before the base, and feebly constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra convex, short, considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri not prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and narrow. Femora each with a very minute tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{2}{3}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica, San José (*Biolley*); Panama, Peña Blanca (*Champion*).

Six specimens, two of which are in fragments. Very similar to the Mexican *P. lituratus*, but smaller and narrower, the rostrum and antennæ shorter, the pubescence not so coarse.

5. **Pseudanthonomus rufotestaceus,** sp. n.

Subovate, rather broad, shining, rufo-testaceous, the rostrum ferruginous, the eyes and antennal club black; sparsely clothed with a fine yellowish pubescence, which shows no tendency to become condensed into spots or lines on the prothorax or elytra, the vestiture of the meso- and metasternum whitish. Head rugulose, the eyes rather narrowly separated; rostrum moderately stout, curved, more than one-half longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate, with the scrobes descending to the lower edge of the eyes, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the funiculus 6-jointed, joint 1 stout, 2 twice as long as 3, 3 and 4 very short. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowing and constricted in front, sinuate at the base, densely punctate. Elytra short and convex, very much wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, flattened on the disc in front, the humeri slightly prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and punctulate. Femora somewhat feebly clavate, each with an acute tooth, that on the anterior pair moderately long; anterior tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 2, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One specimen. Allied to the N.-American *P. cratægi* (Walsh) (a specimen of which has been sent us by Mr. Wickham), but less elongate, the elytra being relatively shorter and broader, the rostrum longer, the pubescence evenly distributed. The broad elytra and sparse yellowish pubescence separate *P. rufotestaceus* from the other similarly-coloured allied Central-American forms.

6. **Pseudanthonomus meridionalis,** sp. n.

Subovate, ferruginous, the eyes and antennal club black; thickly clothed with fine greyish pubescence, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface whitish. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes very prominent and rather narrowly separated; rostrum (♂) stout, moderately curved, about as long as the prothorax, rugulosely punctate, smoother and shining beyond the middle, (♀) slightly longer, the scrobes rapidly descending to beneath the eyes; antennæ inserted at (♀) or slightly before (♂) the middle of the rostrum, the funiculus 6-jointed, joint 1 stout, 2–6 small and closely articulated, 2 much longer than 3, 4 very short, 5 and 6 a little longer than 4. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, strongly sinuate at the base, densely punctate. Elytra short, convex, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel before the middle; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and faintly punctulate. Legs rather slender, the femora moderately clavate and each with a minute tooth, that on the hind pair almost obsolete; anterior tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$–2, breadth 1 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Seven specimens. Very like the N.-American *P. cratægi* (Walsh), but less elongate, the elytra relatively shorter, the rostrum smoother beyond the middle. The shorter and stouter rostrum, with more rapidly descending scrobes, the finer, closer, and greyish pubescence, and the narrower general shape separate it from *P. rufotestaceus*.

7. **Pseudanthonomus griseipilis,** sp. n.

Subovate, obscure ferruginous or piceous, the rostrum sometimes black, the legs ferruginous, with the femora usually blackish in their outer half; thickly clothed with greyish pubescence. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes prominent and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum (♂) moderately stout, feebly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate to near the tip, (♀) more elongate, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or slightly before (♂) the middle, the funiculus 6-jointed, joint 1 stout, 2 a little longer than 3, 3–6 subequal in length. Prothorax, elytra, and legs as in *P. meridionalis*.

Length 2–$2\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 1 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, San Juan, and Cahabon in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Five specimens. This species differs from *P. meridionalis* in having the rostrum more rugose, and also longer in the female, the joints 2–6 of the funiculus less closely articulated, 3–6 subequal in length.

8. **Pseudanthonomus nubilosus,** sp. n. (*P. nubilus*, Tab. XI. figg. 16, 16*a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, ferruginous, the antennal club piceous or black; sparsely clothed with rather coarse, white or yellowish-white pubescence, which is condensed along the middle and sides of the prothorax and on the scutellum, and forms definite markings on the elytra—a short streak at the base of the suture, a spot at the shoulder, an oblique fascia a little beyond the middle, and a transverse, interrupted fascia towards the apex. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes rather small; rostrum stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulose, smooth and shining at the extreme tip, the scrobes rapidly descending; antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex of the rostrum, the funiculus 6-jointed, joints 2–6 short. Prothorax transverse, narrowing almost from the base, feebly constricted in front,

densely, somewhat coarsely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, oblong, subparallel in their basal half; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex, finely punctulate, and shining. Femora unarmed; tibiæ sinuous within, the anterior pair strongly unguiculate, the intermediate and hind pairs also with a small hook at the inner apical angle; tarsal claws almost simple.

Length 2, breadth 1 millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Quezaltenango 7800 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens. This insect so closely resembles the North-American *Anthonomus nubilus*, Lec. (which belongs to *Pseudanthonomus*, as adopted here), that it was at first mistaken by me for the male of that species, from which it may be separated, however, by the very strongly unguiculate anterior tibiæ, the stouter rostrum, and the less rounded sides of the prothorax.

9. **Pseudanthonomus cretaceus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 17, 17 *a*.)

Elongate-ovate, narrow, nigro-piceous, the elytra, rostrum, and femora obscure ferruginous, the antennæ (the club excepted), tibiæ, and tarsi rufo-testaceous; thickly clothed with coarse, oval or rounded, whitish scales, the squamosity of the prothorax and elytra mottled with pale brown. Head rugulosely punctate, foveate above the eyes, the latter small and not prominent; rostrum curved, comparatively stout, not longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose, smoother at the tip, the scrobes deep, descending to beneath the eyes; antennæ inserted at about two-fifths from the apex of the rostrum, the funiculus 6-jointed, joint 1 as long as 2 and 3 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, gradually narrowing from a little before the base to the apex, densely punctate. Elytra oblong, convex, not much wider than the prothorax, the humeri obtuse; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and faintly punctulate. Legs rather stout, squamose; anterior femora with a very minute tooth, the others unarmed; anterior tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a short, slender tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. MEXICO, near the city (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. Very like a narrow, elongate *Tychius*. The coarse squamosity, the 6-jointed funiculus, and general shape distinguish it at once from all the other allied Central-American forms.

10. **Pseudanthonomus hispidus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, rufo-piceous, the rostrum ferruginous at the base and black at the tip, the legs ferruginous; densely clothed with yellowish-grey pubescence, that on the upper surface and legs intermixed with very long, pallid, pointed, erect setæ, which are serially arranged on the elytra. Rostrum strongly curved, stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate, the scrobes descending to beneath the eyes, which are transverse and prominent; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, the funiculus 6-jointed. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, strongly sinuate at the base, densely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, short, subparallel before the middle, somewhat lobed at the base, the humeri prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices convex and rugulose. Prosternum emarginate in front. Femora unarmed; tibiæ without claw at the apex; tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $1\frac{9}{10}$, breadth 1 millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect agrees with *Anthonomus* (*Anthonomochæta*) *heterogenus*, Dietz, of the United States, in having very long, erect setæ intermixed with the dense pubescence; but the funiculus is 6-jointed, the rostrum is stout, the eyes prominent, &c.

NEOMASTIX.

Neomastix, Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii. p. 254 (1891).

The two species here referred to this genus, hitherto including two minute forms from the Southern United States, possess the principal characters assigned to it by Dietz, viz. a 5-jointed funiculus and an ovate antennal club. In one of them (*N. setulosus*) the tibiæ are unarmed at the apex, and in the other (*N. concolor*) the femora are feebly unidentate.

1. **Neomastix concolor,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 19, 19 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Subovate, shining, rufo-testaceous, the eyes black; sparsely clothed with rather long yellowish pubescence, which is subserially arranged on the elytra. Head rugulose, the eyes large, but not prominent, somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum rather stout, feebly curved, of the same length as the prothorax, dull and rugulose, shining at the tip, the scrobes descending to the lower edge of the eyes; antennæ inserted before the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus stout, 2–5 small, 2 and 3 subequal in length, 4 and 5 shorter and transverse, the club large and ovate. Prothorax short, subconical, constricted before the apex, densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, convex, subparallel before the middle, the humeri a little swollen; coarsely and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex, each with a row of minute punctures. Legs slender; femora moderately clavate, each with a minute tooth; anterior and intermediate tibiæ sinuate within, and unguiculate at the apex, the hind tibiæ straighter and unarmed; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1 millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Champion*).

One specimen. Not unlike some of the European species of the genus *Nanophyes* (which also have a 5-jointed funiculus), but easily separable therefrom by the toothed claws, the well-developed scutellum, &c.

2. **Neomastix setulosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, piceous, the legs in great part ferruginous; thickly clothed with white pubescence, with intermixed, curled, erect, squamiform, white setæ, which are coarse and prominent on the elytra, and arranged in a single series on each interstice; the legs with curled squamiform hairs. Rostrum rather slender, feebly curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, slightly widened at the tip, rugulose, the scrobes lateral, descending to the lower edge of the eyes, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus stout, 2–5 small, the club ovate and moderately large; eyes very prominent, narrowly separated. Prothorax convex, transverse, feebly rounded at the sides, narrowing from a little before the base, slightly constricted before the middle, densely punctate. Elytra short, convex, considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, the humeri not prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices very narrow and convex. Legs short and comparatively slender, the femora feebly clavate and unarmed, the tibiæ straight on their inner edge and without claw at the apex; the tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 1, breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

Three specimens, probably all females. This is the smallest Curculionid we have received from Central America. It is very like a minute *Apion*. The white setæ on the elytra are looped, tapering at the end.

MACRORHOPTUS.

Macrorhoptus, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 208 (1876); Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii. p. 184.

Two species of this genus have been described, both from the Southern United States, one of them extending into Mexico, whence another is now added. They are wholly unlike the Anthonomids in general facies.

1. **Macrorhoptus estriatus.**

Macrorhoptus estriatus, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 209 [1]; Dietz, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xviii. p. 185, t. 5. fig. 2 (head) [2].

Hab. North America, Illinois [2], Kansas [2], Texas [1 2], California [1 2].—North Mexico, Juarez (*Cockerell*).

A single specimen of this species has been sent us from just within our limits.

2. **Macrorhoptus mexicanus**, sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 21, 21 *a–c*.)

Black, the tibiæ and tarsi, and the base of the scape and of the funiculus, ferruginous; densely clothed with long, coarse, grey or brownish-grey scales, the prothorax brown on the disc and whitish at the sides, the base of the elytra also whitish, the elytral interstices each with a series of short, fine, decumbent setæ. Prothorax and elytra densely punctate, the latter without striæ. Anterior femora with a short triangular tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$–$1\frac{1}{8}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Guanajuato (*Sallé*).

Four specimens. Extremely like *M. estriatus*, but with the femora, and the antennæ in great part, black, the femoral tooth less acute. From *M. hispidus*, Dietz, from Arizona *, it differs in having the vestiture a little less coarse, with the setæ much shorter and finer, and the femoral tooth not so sharp. *M. mexicanus* has much the facies of some of the squamose Barids, amongst which it was placed in the Sallé collection.

Sect. Rhynchænides.

Orchestides, Lacordaire; *Rhynchænini*, Bedel.

URSIDIUS, gen. nov.

Mandibles bifid at the apex; rostrum strongly curved, moderately long, deflexed, the scrobes short and lateral; antennæ rather long, inserted towards the base of the rostrum, the scape slender, sinuous, clavate at the tip, and reach backward to a little beyond the eye, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club elongate-ovate, moderately stout, and loosely articulated; eyes large, rounded (oval as seen from above), and moderately prominent; prothorax convex, about as long as broad, truncate at the base; scutellum very small; elytra much wider than the prothorax, oval; prosternum exceedingly short in front of the anterior coxæ which are contiguous; intermediate coxæ narrowly, the posterior coxæ more widely, separated; metasternum short, convex; abdomen very convex, segments 1 and 2 connate at the middle, 3 and 4 subequal in length, each shorter than 2; legs elongate; posterior femora exceedingly stout and sharply unidentate,

* We are indebted to Mr. Wickham for a specimen of this species.

the others moderately clavate and unarmed; tibiæ almost straight, unarmed at the apex; tarsi with joint 3 strongly bilobed, 1 rather elongate, the claws divergent and appendiculate.

The remarkable species from which the above characters are taken has quite the facies of a Halticid. In the saltatorial hind legs it approaches *Rhychænus* (*Orchestes*), to which, however, *Ursidius* is not very closely allied. The genus appears to have been unknown to Schönherr, though it also inhabits Brazil, and neither Kirsch nor Faust has dealt with any insect of this kind in their various papers on S.-American Curculionidæ.

1. **Ursidius halticoides,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 22, 22 *a–e*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, dull, nigro- or rufo-piceous, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs more or less, and sometimes the head and prothorax also, ferruginous; clothed with a very fine, short, yellowish-grey or fulvous pubescence. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes somewhat distant above and beneath; rostrum (♂) moderately stout, somewhat thickened basally, about as long as the prothorax, rugulosely punctate, laterally sulcate towards the base, sparsely punctured at the tip, (♀) a little longer and smoother; joint 1 of the funiculus stout, obovate, nearly as long as 2 and 3 united, 2–7 slender, 3–5 longer than broad, 6 and 7 slightly shorter. Prothorax rounded at the sides, a little more narrowed in front than behind, densely, minutely punctate. Elytra moderately long, narrowing from a little below the shoulders, which are not prominent, transversely depressed on the disc towards the base; faintly punctate-striate, the interstices flat and densely punctulate.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–3, breadth 1–$1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Peña Blanca (*Champion*).

Ten specimens, one only being from Guatemala, and varying a good deal in size and colour. A nearly allied unnamed form from Brazil is contained in the Pascoe collection at the British Museum.

LÆMORCHESTES, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, curved, slightly longer than the prothorax, without scrobes; antennæ inserted at the base of the rostrum, straight, directed outwards, the scape very short, oval, the funiculus 7-jointed—joint 1 globose, stouter than the scape, 2–7 very slender, scarcely thickening outwards, 2 a little longer than the scape, 3–7 much shorter,—the club ovate; eyes exceedingly large, oval, subapproximate above; prothorax small, strongly transverse, subtruncate at the base; scutellum triangular, small; elytra broadly subquadrate, flattened; pygidium visible; prosternum extremely short in front of the anterior coxæ, which are very narrowly separated; legs rather long and slender; femora equally and very feebly clavate, unarmed; tibiæ straight, each unguiculate at the apex; tarsi with joint 1 elongate, nearly as long as the others united, 3 strongly bilobed, the claws with a very long curved tooth reaching outwards nearly as far as the claw itself.

The remarkable insect referred to this genus is closely allied to *Orchestes* (section *Isochnus*, Thoms.), except as regards the structure of the antennæ, these being straight, owing to the extremely short scape, much as in *Tachygonus*. Ten species of *Orchestes* are known from North America, but none have hitherto been certainly recognized from south of the United States *.

* *Rhynchænus crassus* and *R. rufescens*, Fabr., from South America, still remain unidentified.

1. **Læmorchestes fasciatus,** sp. n. (*Pseudorchestes* * *fasciatus*, Tab. XI. figg. 23, 23 *a–c*.)

Testaceous, shining, the eyes, antennal club, scutellum, and meso- and metasternum black or piceous; sparsely clothed with a fine yellowish pubescence, the upper surface with intermixed long, fine, erect, similarly coloured hairs, the sides and apex of the elytra, and the under surface, with whitish, pectinate scales, each elytron with a transverse fascia of closely placed pectinate yellow scales on the disc before the middle, the two fasciæ meeting at the suture and extending forwards, the prothorax also with a few scattered pectinate scales on the disc; the antennæ and legs with long, fine, projecting hairs. Head rugulose and obsoletely carinate between the eyes in front; rostrum smooth; antennæ short, joint 1 of the funiculus barely reaching the outer limit of the eye. Prothorax slightly rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, closely, rugulosely punctate, with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra very much wider than, and nearly four times as long as, the prothorax, transversely depressed below the base, subparallel in their basal half, broadly rounded at the apex, the humeri swollen and prominent; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices convex and faintly punctulate.

Length 2, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen, sex not ascertained. The scales (fig. 23 *c*) are radiato-pectinate, *i. e.* split up into three or more hair-like branches, arising from a common base.

TERIDATES, gen. nov.

Rostrum short and stout, as long as the prothorax, feebly curved, the scrobes oblique; eyes rounded, not prominent; antennæ short, the funiculus 7-jointed—1 very stout, 2 small, as long as broad, 3–7 very closely articulated, transverse, widening outwards, 7 nearly as wide as the club, the latter oval and acuminate; prothorax short, subconical, feebly bisinuate at the base, without ocular lobes; scutellum small, convex; elytra much wider than the prothorax, cordate, the humeri obtuse and not prominent; prosternum extremely short in front of the anterior coxæ, the latter subcontiguous; anterior and intermediate coxæ very widely separated; metasternum short; ventral segments 1 and 2 convex, comparatively long, and connate, 3 and 4 extremely short, 5 a little longer, the sutures straight; legs short; femora moderately thickened, unarmed, hollowed beneath towards the apex; tibiæ straight, obliquely truncate and excavate at the apex, each with a fine claw arising from near the outer apical angle; tarsi short and stout, joint 3 strongly bilobed, the claws appendiculate; form short-ovate, broad, robust.

This genus, which can be placed among the Anthonomina for the present, includes two very small, peculiar, closely allied, Tropical-American forms, much resembling a *Miarus* or *Gymnetron* at first sight, but differing from them in the 7-jointed funiculus, the unemarginate, very short prosternum, the almost contiguous anterior coxæ, &c. The Brazilian species is taken as the type, the head of the Panama insect having been lost while under examination.

[1. **Teridates seriatus,** sp. n. (*Terambus* * *seriatus*, Tab. XI. figg. 24, 24 *a*, *b*.)

Black, shining, the antennæ and legs ferruginous; clothed with a fine grey scattered pubescence, which is transversely arranged on the prothorax and becomes seriate on the elytra, there being a single series of fine hairs down each stria as well as along the suture, the latter being imbricate with the series on the opposite elytron, each of the interstices with a row of long, semierect, somewhat closely placed setæ; the vestiture beneath white and squamiform, that of the legs piliform. Head closely punctate; rostrum closely,

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* This generic name has been found to be preoccupied since the Plate was printed.

rugulosely punctate and pubescent at the base, for the rest sparsely punctured and bare, the antennæ inserted at about three-fifths from the apex. Prothorax narrowing almost from the base, closely punctate, with indications of an abbreviated smooth median line. Elytra coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices scarcely wider than the striæ, almost flat, and rugulose. Beneath coarsely, shallowly punctate.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1 millim.

Hab. Brazil, Rio Janeiro (*coll. Pascoe in Mus. Brit.*).

One specimen, probably a female. The pygidium is exposed, but this is due to the apex of the abdomen being unduly extended. The elytra are widest a little below the base, their general shape being cordiform.]

2. **Teridates confusus,** sp. n. (*Terambus confusus*, Tab. XI. fig. 25.)

Very like *T. seriatus*, but with the femora and tibiæ black; the prothorax more densely punctured; the elytra broader anteriorly, with the interstices flat and wider than the striæ; the pubescence more abundant, and confusedly arranged on the elytra, there being two irregular rows of fine hairs between the seriate interstitial setæ, the latter more scattered than in *T. seriatus*, the line of pubescence along the suture not imbricate; pygidium covered by the elytra.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1 millim.

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen.

Group **TYCHIINA.**

Tychiides vrais, Lacordaire; *Tychiini*, Leconte.

Two genera of this group are represented in Central America, *Sibinia* including some peculiar isolated forms.

THYSANOCNEMIS.

Thysanocnemis, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 214 (1876); Casey, Ann. New York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 425 (1892).

? *Plocetes*, Leconte, loc. cit. p. 213.

Four species of this genus have been described, all from the Southern United States, and numerous others from our region are here referred to it.

In the type of *Thysanocnemis*, *T. fraxini*, Lec., the anterior tibiæ are thickened and ciliate in the male, but in the other N.-American forms, as described by Casey, and in those now added, the anterior tibiæ are simple in both sexes.

Plocetes, Lec., to judge from the description, seems only to differ in having a short, carinate rostrum, a peculiarity possessed by the males of certain species of *Thysanocnemis*.

The various Central-American forms are recognizable by the peculiar maculation and vestiture of the elytra, which are very much wider than the prothorax, the laterally angulate second and third ventral sutures, the toothed tarsal claws, the large and narrowly separated eyes, &c. The antennal club is ovate and very similar in form in the species here described. All the tibiæ are unguiculate, except in *T. brevis* and *T. pusillus*, which have the hind pair unarmed at the apex.

§ 1. *Seriate punctures of the elytra rounded.*

1. **Thysanocnemis uniguttatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 26, 26 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, comparatively broad, piceous, the head, rostrum, antennæ, and legs ferruginous or obscure ferruginous, the femora partly blackish, the elytra with a large, common, rhomboidal, brownish-black spot crossing the suture beyond the middle; thickly clothed with brownish-grey pubescence, the elytra also with short, pointed, semierect, pallid and black setæ, which are arranged in an intermixed irregular series on each interstice, and the prothorax with some extremely short black setæ on the disc, the vestiture of the elytral spot brownish-black, and a short streak on the suture between it and the apex similarly coloured. Rostrum curved, moderately stout, as long as the head and prothorax, shining and almost smooth, finely seriate-punctate towards the sides, the antennæ inserted slightly before the middle; eyes very narrowly separated. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, densely, minutely punctate, with intermixed coarser punctures, subcarinate down the middle. Elytra punctate-striate, the interstices moderately convex and densely, rugulosely punctulate. Pygidium fully exposed. Femora unarmed; tibiæ strongly unguiculate, the anterior pair sinuate within.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Easily recognizable by its comparatively large size, the velvety-black spot on the suture beyond the middle, and the intermixed, short, pallid and black setæ on the elytra. The latter are not easily seen, unless the insect is viewed from the side.

2. **Thysanocnemis obscurus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 27, 27 *a–c*, ♂.)

Ovate, black or piceous, the head, rostrum, prothorax, and elytra piceous or rufo-piceous, mottled with black or blackish, the darker coloration showing a tendency to form vittæ on the prothorax and one or more broad fasciæ on the elytra, the latter with the humeri and a narrow, angulated, postmedian fascia usually reddish, the antennæ and legs ferruginous, the femora blackish in the middle; thickly clothed with short pubescence, which is ochreous in colour between the eyes, on the reddish portions of the prothorax (forming three vittæ), and on the postmedian fascia of the elytra, and for the rest fuscous, the elytra also with widely scattered, short, coarse, squamiform, semierect, pallid setæ; the vestiture of the under surface greyish. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum (♂) stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, towards the sides rugulosely punctate and finely carinate, smooth and carinate along the centre, (♀) longer, smoother, and more slender, the antennæ inserted at the middle in the ♀, and at one-third from the apex in the ♂. Prothorax much broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, closely punctate, with a dense, minute, interstitial punctuation, and an abbreviated, smooth, raised median line. Elytra gradually narrowing from a little below the base; finely punctate-striate, the interstices equal in width, almost flat, and densely punctulate. Femora unarmed; anterior tibiæ simply sinuate in both sexes.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–3, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Yzabal (*Sallé*), Senahu, Calderas 7000 feet (*Champion*).

Found in plenty on the slope of the Volcan de Fuego at Calderas, singly elsewhere. The common, narrow, angulated postmedian fascia of the elytra is sometimes obsolete, otherwise the specimens vary very little. The species inhabits both the "tierra caliente" and the "tierra templada."

3. **Thysanocnemis bicinctus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 28, 28 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the rostrum in part, the head, prothorax, and elytra obscure ferruginous, the prothorax with two short vittæ on the disc behind and the sides black, the elytra with two broad, clearly defined, transverse black fasciæ, both widening outwards—one median and the other before the apex, the two separated by a narrow, feebly sinuate band of the ground-colour, the antennæ and legs ferruginous, the femora blackish at the middle; thickly pubescent, the pubescence ochreous on the reddish portions of the surface and darker elsewhere, the elytra also with widely scattered, short, pallid, semierect, squamiform setæ. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes very narrowly separated; rostrum stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, smooth and carinate down the centre, rugulosely punctate and faintly carinate at the sides, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed in front, densely punctate. Elytra subparallel in their basal third; finely punctate-striate, the interstices equal in width, almost flat, and densely punctulate. Femora unarmed; anterior tibiæ simply sinuate.

Length $2\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. A near ally of *T. obscurus*, but more oblong in shape, the eyes almost contiguous above, the elytra with two broad, clearly-defined, transverse, black fasciæ separated by a narrow ferruginous band.

4. **Thysanocnemis suturalis,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 29, 29 *a*.)

Subovate, rufo-piceous, darker beneath, the antennæ and legs ferruginous, the femora blackish in the middle; clothed with fine yellowish-grey pubescence, that on the first elytral interstice velvety-black from a little below the base to the apex and that on the scutellum whitish, the elytra also with short, scattered, whitish, squamiform setæ, which tend to form a common, transverse, irregular, postmedian fascia (the black sutural stripe being interrupted in a line with this by a patch of pallid pubescence), and extend down the second interstice thence to the tip. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes narrowly separated; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, widened in its apical third, carinate down the middle, the carina widening forwards, sulcate and rugulose at the sides, the antennæ inserted towards the tip. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, a little more narrowed in front than at the base, densely punctate. Elytra punctate-striate, the interstices convex and densely, rugulosely punctulate. Intermediate and hind femora obsoletely toothed; anterior tibiæ sinuate.

Length $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$–$1\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Aceituno (*Champion*).

Two specimens, no doubt male and female, one of them having the rostrum smoother than the other. Distinguishable by the interrupted velvety-black sutural stripe of the elytra, this being bordered on each side posteriorly by a row of the pallid squamiform setæ which are scattered over the surface.

5. **Thysanocnemis ornatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XI. figg. 30, 30 *a*.)

Subovate, rufo-piceous, the elytra with a common, interrupted, angulated, median fascia, widening outwards, and the apex broadly, the markings connected laterally, black, the antennæ and legs ferruginous, the femora and tibiæ partly infuscate, the under surface in great part black; clothed with fine pubescence, that on the light-coloured portions of the surface yellowish and that on the dark markings black, the scutellum, the base of the elytra on each side, and an oblong space on the suture a little beyond the middle, with whitish pubescence, the elytra also with widely scattered, short, whitish, squamiform setæ. Rostrum short and stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, carinate down the middle, the carina

widening forwards, seriate-punctate at the sides, in the ♀ smoother, the antennæ inserted towards the tip; eyes subapproximate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, densely punctate, with indications of an abbreviated, smooth, raised, median line. Elytra punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex and densely, rugulosely punctulate. Femora unarmed; anterior tibiæ sinuate.

Length 2–2$\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 1$\frac{1}{10}$–1$\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Tamahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One pair. Very like *T. suturalis*, but with two black fasciæ on the apical half of the elytra, these being separated by an angulated line of the ground-colour, on which at the suture is an oblong patch of whitish pubescence; the squamiform whitish setæ are absent from the apical portion of the second interstice; the eyes are almost approximate; and the femora are unarmed. From *T. versicolor* its smaller size, the more finely punctured prothorax, and the different arrangement of the elytral markings sufficiently distinguish it.

6. **Thysanocnemis versicolor,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 1, ♀.)

Subovate, rufo-piceous, variegated with black, the most conspicuous markings on the elytra being a broad, angulate, median fascia, which is sometimes interrupted near the suture, and an interrupted, sutural stripe extending from about the middle to the apex, the under surface in great part black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; clothed with yellowish-grey pubescence, except on the dark markings, where the vestiture is blackish, the scutellum and a more or less distinct oblong patch on the suture towards the apex with whitish pubescence, the elytra also with short, scattered, whitish, squamiform setæ; the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Rostrum (♂) stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, seriate-punctate, carinate down the middle and also at the sides, (♀) a little longer and smoother, the antennæ inserted near the apex in the ♂ and at about one-third from the tip in the ♀; eyes narrowly separated. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, closely, somewhat coarsely punctate, with a minute interstitial punctuation, and indications of a smooth, raised, median line. Elytra punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex, and densely, rugulosely punctulate. Femora unarmed; anterior tibiæ sinuate.

Length 2$\frac{1}{2}$–3$\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 1$\frac{2}{5}$–1$\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Pantaleon (*Champion*).

Four specimens, varying a good deal in size and in the extent of the black maculation of the elytra, the median fascia sometimes reaching the suture, but the dark markings never extending to the tip, as in *T. ornatus*. The oblong patch of white pubescence on the suture towards the apex is conspicuous, the first elytral interstice being velvety-black before and beyond this. The whitish squamiform setæ on the elytra are coarser and more numerous than in *T. obscurus* and *T. bicinctus*.

7. **Thysanocnemis pusillus,** sp. n.

Subovate, narrow, ferruginous, the legs testaceous; somewhat sparsely pubescent, the pubescence of the upper surface yellowish-grey, slightly intermixed with whitish, that of the under surface white, the usual short interstitial setæ scarcely distinguishable. Rostrum moderately stout, about as long as the prothorax, seriate-punctate and feebly tricarinate, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, the eyes large and very narrowly separated. Prothorax transverse, moderately rounded at the sides, a little more narrowed in front than at the base, closely, rather coarsely punctate, with indications of a raised median line. Elytra

subparallel in their basal third, punctate-striate, the striæ shallow and the punctures rounded, the interstices almost flat and rugulose. Femora unarmed.

Length $1\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Tolé (*Champion*).

One specimen. Distinguishable by its small size and narrow form, the elytra without markings and with the usual setæ scarcely distinguishable from the pubescence.

§ 2. *Seriate punctures of the elytra oblong.*

8. **Thysanocnemis zonatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 2, 2 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, rufo-piceous or ferruginous, the elytra with a transverse mark on the disc below the base and two narrow angulated fasciæ (one at the middle and the other towards the apex) piceous, the under surface in great part black, the fifth ventral segment excepted, the antennæ and legs rufo-testaceous; thickly clothed with yellowish-grey pubescence, that on the elytral markings sparse and infuscate, the suture with two blackish spots, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface whitish, the elytral interstices each with an interrupted row of short, semierect, pallid setæ extending from the base to the apex. Rostrum curved, moderately stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, closely seriate-punctate, carinate down the middle and faintly so at the sides, the antennæ inserted near the tip; eyes very narrowly separated. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, closely, rather coarsely punctate, with a minute interstitial punctuation and indications of a smooth, raised, median line. Elytra subparallel towards the base, punctate-striate, the punctures oblong in shape and rather coarse, the interstices feebly convex and rugulose. Femora unarmed.

Length $2\frac{1}{5}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$–$1\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Zapote (*Champion*).

Two specimens. The markings are perhaps wholly due to the colour and arrangement of the pubescence, which is sufficiently dense to hide the greater part of the surface; the two fasciæ on each elytron are connected at the suture by a blackish spot.

9. **Thysanocnemis lævirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 3, 3 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, ferruginous, the elytra with a transverse mark on the disc below the base and two narrow, angulated fasciæ (one a little before the middle, extending forward along the suture, and the other towards the apex) apparently darker, the meso- and metasternum blackish, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs testaceous; thickly clothed with fine yellowish-grey pubescence, except on the elytral markings, which are almost bare, that on the scutellum and under surface whitish, the suture whitish, with two dark spots, the elytral interstices each with a row of semierect pallid setæ extending from the base to the apex. Rostrum moderately stout, curved, as long as the head and prothorax, smooth and shining, shallowly sulcate at the sides, the antennæ inserted slightly before the middle; eyes very narrowly separated. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, closely, rather coarsely punctate, with a minute interstitial punctuation, the larger punctures absent along a narrow space down the middle of the disc. Elytra narrowing almost from the base, punctate-striate, the punctures oblong in shape and rather coarse, the interstices feebly convex and rugulose. Femora unarmed.

Length $2\frac{2}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very similar to the Guatemalan *T. zonatus* (the male only of

which is known), but with the rostrum smooth and shining, the elytra a little broader, narrowing almost from the base, and the setæ longer and more conspicuous; the brownish spots on the suture (connecting the two fasciæ of each elytron) are formed by patches of darker pubescence, the anterior one extending more forwards than in *T. zonatus*. There is a greater sexual difference, too, in the sculpture of the rostrum than is observable in the male and female of *T. obscurus* and *T. versicolor*.

10. **Thysanocnemis brevis**, sp. n.

Subovate, ferruginous, the meso- and metasternum blackish; rather sparsely clothed with yellowish-grey pubescence, that on the sides and middle of the prothorax, the scutellum, the suture in part towards the apex, and the under surface whitish, the elytra with two angulated fasciæ of slightly darker hairs, each interstice with an interrupted row of short, semierect, pallid setæ. Rostrum stout, curved, short, about as long as the prothorax, rugulose at the sides, feebly carinate down the middle, the carina widening out into a smooth space anteriorly, and also with a fine raised submarginal line, the antennæ inserted near the tip; eyes very narrowly separated. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, closely, somewhat coarsely punctate, with a minute interstitial punctuation and indications of an abbreviated, raised, median line. Elytra comparatively short, punctate-striate, the punctures coarse, deep, and oblong in shape, the interstices rather convex and densely rugulose. Femora unarmed.

Length $1\frac{9}{10}$, breadth 1 millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Extremely like *T. zonatus*, but smaller, the rostrum less elongate, the elytra shorter, with the angulated fasciæ very faint and formed entirely by a slight darkening of the pubescence, the latter being sparser. Broader than *T. pusillus*, the seriate punctures on the elytra coarse and oblong.

SIBINIA.

Sibinia, Germar, Ins. Spec. Novæ, p. 289 (1824).
Sibynes, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iii. p. 430 (1836); Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 218.

A genus including numerous Palæarctic forms, four only (two from Venezuela, one from Texas, and one from Lower California) having hitherto been described from America; the North-American species belonging, however, to Casey's sections III. and IV. of *Tychius* would perhaps be better placed in *Sibinia*, these insects having the funiculus 6-jointed, as in the species now added from within our limits. The European *Sibiniæ* are said by M. Bedel to attack Caryophyllaceæ, while the *Tychii* are proper to the Papilionaceæ.

The nine species here described may be grouped thus:—

Form oblong-ovate; vestiture of the upper surface rusty-red, sparsely intermixed with white; elytral striæ broad and deep . . . . . Species 1.

Form broad-ovate, robust, convex; vestiture of the upper surface in great part ochreous, the prothorax mottled with blackish, the elytra with the suture and an ante-apical line also black, the striæ of the latter fine . . . . . Species 2.

Form broad-ovate; vestiture of the upper surface ochreous and white, mottled or tessellate with brown; elytral striæ fine . . . . . Species 3.
Form broad-ovate; vestiture uniformly greyish-white; elytral striæ fine . . . Species 4.
Form ovate or subovate; elytral striæ fine (broader in *S. americana*).
Prothorax with two broad vittæ, and the elytra with interrupted lines and an antemedian fascia, purplish-brown . . . . . Species 5.
Prothorax without vittæ, the elytra not fasciate.
Elytra squamose and with semierect setæ, the vestiture uniformly greyish or ochreous . . . . . Species 6, 7.
Elytral vestiture piliform, with intermixed white scales, at least along the suture, the setæ absent . . . . . Species 8, 9.

1. **Sibinia rubescens,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, black, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ (the club excepted), and tarsi ferruginous or obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed above with elongate scales, which are mostly of a rusty-red colour, intermixed with white, the squamosity of the scutellum entirely whitish, the scales on the elytra arranged in a single row on each stria and a double row on each interstice; the legs and under surface densely squamose, the scales white intermixed with fulvous. Rostrum about as long as the prothorax, feebly curved, stout at the base, tapering at the tip, seriate-punctate, bare at the apex. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, strongly sinuate at the base, narrowed behind as well as in front, constricted before the apex, closely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, separately rounded at the apex; deeply striate, the striæ broad and finely punctured, the interstices flat and rugulose. Pygidium narrowly exposed. Legs short and rather stout.
Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Durango city (*Höge*).

One specimen. Very like *Tychius simplex*, Casey, from Texas and Arizona, but larger, the prothorax more rounded at the sides, and the vestiture of the upper surface in great part rusty-red, the dense squamosity of the under surface not uniformly white. The funiculus (as in *T. simplex*) being 6-jointed and the elytra separately rounded at the apex, the species seems best placed in *Sibinia*.

2. **Sibinia rotundata,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 4, 4 *a*.)

Broad-ovate, robust, convex, black, the head, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with oblong-oval, imbricate scales, those on the prothorax ochreous and blackish, with a few white ones intermixed on the disc and at the middle of the base; the vestiture of the elytra in great part ochreous, with the suture to near the tip and a narrow curved space before the apex black, shading off into brown, the alternate interstices each with a few scattered white scales, and the suture also whitish at the tip; the squamosity of the rostrum, legs, and under surface whitish or ochreous, that of the ventral surface entirely whitish. Rostrum curved, a little longer than the prothorax, stout, tapering at the tip, seriate-punctate, bare at the apex, the antennæ inserted about the middle. Prothorax transverse, rapidly narrowing from the base, which is strongly sinuate, slightly rounded at the sides anteriorly and constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, broadly rounded at the apex, with the sutural angles slightly dehiscent; finely punctate-striate, the interstices densely rugulose. Pygidium covered by the elytra. Fifth ventral segment arcuate-emarginate at the apex. Legs short and stout.
Length $2\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen, in perfectly fresh condition, no doubt a male. The squamosity of the elytra is so dense as to hide the sculpture. The sutural angles are very narrowly separated at the apex, and the pygidium hidden, and the insect therefore would be almost as well placed in the genus *Tychius*, but the funiculus is 6-jointed, as in *Sibinia*.

3. **Sibinia tessellata,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 5.)

Broad-ovate, black, the outer half of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi ferruginous; mottled above with a dense clothing of elongate, ochreous and brown scales, with some whitish ones intermixed, the brown scales so arranged as to form an irregular series of subquadrate spots on each of the elytral interstices; the vestiture of the legs ochreous and that of the under surface whitish. Rostrum longer than the prothorax, curved, stout at the base and tapering outwards, seriate-punctate, bare, shining, and almost smooth in its outer half, the antennæ inserted about the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowing from a little before the base and constricted in front, the base sinuate, the surface densely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a short distance below the base, separately rounded at the apex; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and densely rugulose. Pygidium narrowly exposed. Legs short and stout.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, ? Sierra de Durango * (*ex Flohr*).

One specimen, probably a female. Easily distinguishable by the tessellate arrangement of the brown scales on the elytra. It is less convex than *S. rotundata*, with the prothorax more rounded at the sides, the apices of the elytra separately rounded, &c.

4. **Sibinia candidata,** sp. n.

Broad-ovate, black, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi rufo-piceous or obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with greyish-white, oval scales, the striæ with fine, depressed, inconspicuous setæ, the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Rostrum curved, a little longer than the prothorax, stout, tapering at the tip, rugulose, the scrobes sinuous, the antennæ inserted far before the middle. Prothorax transverse, a little rounded at the sides, narrowing from the base, densely, finely punctate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, somewhat rounded at the sides, separately rounded at the apex; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and densely rugulose. Legs short and stout.

Length 3–$3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–$1\frac{9}{10}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Matamoros Izucar, Jalapa (*Höge*).

Two specimens. Easily distinguishable by its broad, robust form and dense, uniform, greyish-white vestiture.

5. **Sibinia picturata,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 6, 6 *a*.)

Subovate, piceous, the outer half of the rostrum, the antennæ, and legs (except at the base) ferruginous or obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with elongate-oval, pale ochreous and purplish-brown scales, the darker scales so arranged as to form two broad vittæ on the disc of the prothorax, and an irregular antemedian fascia and several interrupted lines on the elytra, the interstices of the latter each with a row of semierect setiform scales, the vestiture of the under surface and legs whitish or ochreous.

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* This insect and various others quoted in the preceding pages were obtained by us from M. Donckier, of Paris; but there is reason to believe that they were found much further south, probably in Vera Cruz or Oaxaca, although all are labelled "Sierra de Durango."

Rostrum curved, longer than the prothorax, tapering, rugulose, the antennæ inserted before the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowing from a little before the base to the apex, densely, finely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, slightly rounded at the sides, separately rounded at the apex; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and rugulose.

Length 2, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Coban (*Conradt*).

One specimen, in very fresh condition. Easily recognizable by the broadly bivittate prothorax and the subfasciate and interruptedly lineate elytra, these markings entirely formed by the arrangement of the purplish-brown scales, the rest of the vestiture of the upper surface being pale ochreous.

6. **Sibinia vagabunda,** sp. n.

Subovate, black, the antennæ (the club excepted), tibiæ (except at the base), and tarsi ferruginous, the rostrum rufo-piceous at the tip; thickly clothed with pale ochreous, imbricate scales, which are elongate in shape on the head, prothorax, and scutellum, and oval on the elytra, each interstice of the latter with a row of semierect similarly-coloured setiform scales, the striæ also with fine decumbent setæ, the vestiture of the legs and under surface whitish. Rostrum almost as long as the prothorax, tapering towards the tip, rugulose, the antennæ inserted far before the middle. Prothorax broader than long, a little rounded at the sides, narrowing almost from the base, densely, finely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, slightly rounded at the sides, separately rounded at the apex; finely striate, the striæ with oblong punctures, the interstices flat and rugulose. Legs moderately long.

Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*).

One specimen.

7. **Sibinia fuscipes,** sp. n.

Subovate, black, the antennæ ferruginous, with the club piceous, the tip of the rostrum and the tibiæ rufo-piceous, the tarsi obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with greyish imbricate scales, which are elongate in shape on the head and prothorax and oval on the elytra, each interstice of the latter with a row of semierect pallid setæ, the striæ also with very fine depressed setæ. Rostrum almost as long as the prothorax, tapering towards the tip, rugulose, the antennæ inserted far before the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowing from a little before the base to the apex, densely, finely punctate. Elytra much broader than the prothorax, slightly rounded at the sides, separately rounded at the apex; finely striate, the striæ with oblong punctures, the interstices flat and rugulose. Legs comparatively short.

Length $2\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *S. vagabunda*, but with the vestiture greyish, the prothorax more rounded at the sides, the elytral setæ rather finer, the tibiæ and tarsi darker.

8. **Sibinia aspersa,** sp. n.

Subovate, nigro- or rufo-piceous, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, and legs ferruginous, the femora sometimes a little darker; thickly clothed with rather coarse, greyish-ochreous and whitish, piliform scales, the elytra with numerous intermixed, coarser, oblong-oval, white scales, especially along the suture, down

the middle of the disc, and towards the outer margin; the under surface densely clothed with broad scales, those on the ventral surface almost entirely white. Rostrum stout, tapering at the tip, rugulose, bare at the apex. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowing from a little before the base to the apex, closely punctate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, separately rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and densely rugulose. Pygidium narrowly exposed.

Length 2, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Purula (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

The description is taken from four fresh specimens from San Gerónimo, the other three being in less perfect condition. Very like the following species, but a little broader, and with the coarser white scales scattered over the entire surface of the elytra (instead of being confined to the suture), the vestiture of the latter less distinctly arranged in lines, the striæ narrower.

9. **Sibinia americana,** sp. n.

Subovate, black or piceous, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi, and sometimes the femora also, ferruginous; thickly clothed with ochreous or greyish-ochreous piliform scales, the elytra with a dense line of oval, white, imbricate scales along the suture; the squamosity of the under surface dense and in great part white. Rostrum stout, tapering at the apex, rugulose, bare at the tip. Prothorax broader than long, moderately rounded at the sides, narrowing from a little before the base, parallel behind, densely punctate. Eytra wider than the prothorax, separately rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded; broadly punctate-striate, the interstices flat and rugulose, each with a treble imbricate series of piliform scales, the striæ with a single row only. Pygidium narrowly exposed. Tibiæ hooked at the inner apical angle in the ♂.

Length $1\frac{2}{3}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $\frac{9}{10}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Aceituno, Guatemala city, Capetillo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, San José (*Biolley*).

Apparently not uncommon in Central America. The two specimens from Guatemala city have the vestiture of the upper surface whiter, and the legs entirely ferruginous. Very like *S. melina*, Faust, from Venezuela, but narrower, the prothorax less transverse, the suture of the elytra with a line of coarser white scales (of which there is no trace in *S. melina*). The allied *S. ochreosa*, Casey, from Texas, has the clothing of the elytra denser and entirely ochreous.

Group **PRIONOMERINA.**

Prionomérides, Lacordaire.

This group includes some of the most interesting forms of the American Curculioninæ.

The section Prionomerides is characterized by the extremely large, triangular, crenulated, acutely produced tooth on the anterior femora, this being absent in the Piazorrhinides. Both have a short, broad rostrum, contiguous anterior coxæ, unguiculate anterior, intermediate, and posterior tibiæ, and appendiculate or toothed tarsal claws. In some of the species of *Piazorrhinus* the femora are unarmed.

Sect. Prionomerides.

Prionomérides vrais, Lacordaire.

PRIONOMERUS.

Prionomerus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iii. p. 359 (1836); vii. 2, p. 240; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 600; Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xii. p. 33; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 210.

A remarkable genus including a considerable number of Tropical-American species, and with one representative in the United States. Most of them appear to be very rarely obtained, and are known only from one or two examples. Some of the forms have much the facies of various Hispidæ of the genus *Uroplata*, on account of the sides of the elytra being sharply explanate posteriorly. These insects are often coated in life with a reddish, ochreous, or whitish waxy secretion or efflorescence, like many of the members of the genera *Lixus*, *Larinus*, *Sternechus*, &c., this being particularly noticeable in all the specimens of *P. mucidus* before me. The intermediate femora are dentate, and the hind pair unarmed.

The Central-American species may be tabulated thus:—

a. Antennæ with the funiculus longer than the club; anterior femora black at the middle; body subovate.

a'. Elytra transversely gibbous before the middle, and depressed below the humeri; legs stout; intermediate and hind femora wholly testaceous . . . . . *mucidus,* Boh.

b'. Elytra not transversely gibbous before the middle; legs more slender, intermediate and hind femora annulate with black . . . . . *simplex,* sp. n.

b. Antennæ with the funiculus not longer than the club, joints 3–7 of the funiculus strongly transverse and closely articulated; elytra broad, transversely gibbous before the middle, and rapidly sloping thence to the apex.

c'. Elytra without prominences, rounded-subquadrate.

a''. Anterior femora broadly rufous at the middle; prothorax shining, finely punctured.

a'''. Prothorax not carinate . . . . . *femoralis,* sp. n.

b'''. Prothorax carinate . . . . . *carinatus,* sp. n.

b''. Anterior femora wholly black; prothorax dull, rugulosely punctured . . . . . *rugicollis,* sp. n.

d'. Elytra with a large tubercle on the fourth interstice before the middle, rounded-subquadrate . . . . . *bigibbosus,* Boh.

e'. Elytra with a conical, more or less flattened elevation on each side of the suture before the middle, quadrate.

c''. Elytra not explanate at the sides posteriorly, here and there nodose; prothorax bituberculate; abdomen testaceous . . . . . *abdominalis,* Boh.

d''. Elytra explanate at the sides posteriorly; prothorax without tubercles.

c'''. Postero-lateral dilatation of the elytra acutely produced outwards; sutural elevations moderately prominent; abdomen black . . . *trigonus*, sp. n.

d'''. Postero-lateral dilatation of the elytra rounded externally; sutural elevations large, flattened, divergent; abdomen ferruginous . . *æsopus*, Fabr.

1. **Prionomerus mucidus.** (Tab. XII. figg. 7, 7 *a*.)

Prionomerus mucidus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 246[1].

Hab. MEXICO (*coll. Chevrolat*[1]), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

We possess six specimens of this species, which, when fresh, is thickly coated with a whitish secretion.

2. **Prionomerus simplex,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 8, 8 *a*.)

Subovate, shining, black; the antennæ rufo-testaceous, with the two basal joints of the club black; the legs rufo-testaceous, the femora at or beyond the middle (the anterior pair very broadly), and the anterior tibiæ towards the apex, infuscate or black; clothed with a very fine grey pubescence. Head minutely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, a little shorter than the prothorax, rugulose at the sides and feebly carinate in its basal half, for the rest very sparsely punctate; antennæ elongate, the club somewhat loosely articulate and nearly as long as the funiculus; eyes very large. Prothorax a little broader than long, subconical, slightly rounded at the sides towards the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, except in front, where the surface is almost smooth, the disc faintly carinate in the middle posteriorly. Elytra fully one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri swollen and obtuse, the apices separately rounded; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices convex and faintly punctulate. Legs comparatively slender; anterior tibiæ very obliquely truncate at the apex (the inner apical angle thus appearing acuminate), the inner edge finely serrate to near the middle.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen, probably a male. Near *P. mucidus*, but narrower, the anterior tibiæ not so stout and more obliquely truncate at the apex, the prothorax smoother in front, the elytra not transversely gibbous before the middle, the femora each annulated with black, the antennal club a little longer.

3. **Prionomerus femoralis,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 9, 9 *a*, *b*.)

Broad, robust, shining, black, the elytra sometimes with a brassy lustre, the tarsi and antennæ rufo-testaceous, the anterior and intermediate femora broadly rufous at the middle; clothed with a very fine brownish-grey pubescence, that of the under surface grey. Head almost smooth; rostrum very stout, shorter than the prothorax, a little shorter in the ♂ than in the ♀, somewhat coarsely and closely punctured in its basal half, much smoother at the tip; antennæ short, joints 2–7 of the funiculus closely articulated, 3–7 strongly transverse, the club compact, about as long as the funiculus. Prothorax conical, nearly as long as broad, constricted towards the apex, and usually more or less distinctly sulcate down the middle posteriorly, finely, rather sparsely punctate. Elytra broadly subquadrate, almost as broad as long, transversely gibbous immediately below the base, the humeri oblique in front and a little swollen, the

apices broadly and separately rounded; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex and closely, minutely punctate. Legs short.

Length 3–3$\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 2$\frac{1}{8}$–2$\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. Differs from the following species in the absence of the median carina on the prothorax. In the British Museum there is an unnamed insect from Minas Geraes, Brazil, which is very like *P. femoralis*, but differs from it in having the prothorax rugosely punctured and less conical in shape, and the intermediate femora wholly red.

4. **Prionomerus carinatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 10, prothorax.)

Extremely like *P. femoralis*, but with the intermediate and posterior femora and tibiæ often entirely rufescent; the prothorax with a sharp median carina extending from the middle to the base; the elytra coarsely and deeply punctate-striate; the eyes a little more prominent; the rostrum in the ♂ very short, and sparsely, coarsely punctate.

Length 3$\frac{1}{10}$–3$\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2$\frac{1}{8}$–2$\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); Guatemala, Coban (*Conradt*).

Seven specimens. A northern form of *P. femoralis*, and certainly requiring a name. Both are often covered, when fresh, with a reddish or reddish-ochreous efflorescence.

5. **Prionomerus rugicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 11, 11 *a–c.*)

Broad, robust, opaque, deep black, the antennæ piceous, with the club reddish at the tip, the tarsi rufo-testaceous; clothed with a very fine brownish pubescence. Head almost smooth; rostrum short and stout, shining, sparsely punctate, the punctuation closer at the base; antennæ short, joints 2–7 of the funiculus closely articulated, 3–7 strongly transverse and becoming wider outwards, the club compact and distinctly longer than the funiculus. Prothorax a little broader than long, conical, constricted before the apex, the entire surface densely, rugosely punctate. Elytra broadly subquadrate, transversely gibbous immediately below the base, the humeri oblique in front and a little swollen, the apices separately rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices moderately convex and closely punctate. Legs short; anterior tibiæ stout, very finely serrate and ciliate on the inner edge to about the middle, abruptly truncate at the apex.

Length 2$\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1$\frac{5}{6}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*).

One specimen. Allied to *P. femoralis* and *P. carinatus*, differing in its dull surface, the rugose prothorax, the black femora, the relatively shorter legs, &c. From *P. bigibbosus*, Boh., it is sufficiently distinguished by the absence of the large tubercle on the disc of each elytron; and from the North-American *P. calceatus*, Say (*carbonarius*, Gyll.), by its shorter form, more prominent humeri, less rugose elytra, and shorter legs. In the British Museum there is a mutilated insect from Cayenne (labelled with the MS. name of *P. flavitarsis*, Jekel) that is very like *P. rugicollis*, but differs from it in having the scape and funiculus of the antennæ testaceous.

6. **Prionomerus bigibbosus.**

Prionomerus bigibbosus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 243 [1].

Hab. Mexico (*coll. Chevrolat* [1]).

A species not represented in our collection, and easily recognizable by the very large tubercle between the third and fourth elytral striæ before the middle. The type (with that of *P. mucidus*) has been communicated by Dr. Sjöstedt, of the Stockholm Museum.

7. **Prionomerus abdominalis.** (Tab. XII. figg. 12, 12 *a*.)

Prionomerus abdominalis, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 249 [1].

Prionomerus scutellaris, Chevr. in litt. [2].

Broad, robust, black, the abdomen, the intermediate and hind legs entirely, and the anterior tarsi, testaceous, the anterior margin of the pronotum and the anterior femora at the apex beneath rufous, the antennæ rufo-testaceous, with the two basal joints of the club infuscate; the upper surface mottled with patches of white pubescence, which is rather long on the prothorax, the scutellum with white pubescence, the sutural elevation of the elytra clothed with fulvous hairs, the anterior legs and under surface with whitish hairs. Head almost smooth; eyes large and prominent; rostrum short and stout, shining, punctate at the base, smooth at the tip; antennæ short, the club longer than the funiculus, with deep sutures. Prothorax a little broader than long, subconical, constricted before the apex and slightly sinuate at the sides behind, the disc with two large tubercles before the middle, the surface closely punctate. Elytra broad, quadrate, transversely gibbous just below the base, the humeri swollen and laterally prominent, rounded externally, and subtruncate in front, the apices separately rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices rather convex and finely punctate, 1 with a large, flattened, subconical prominence before the middle, 4 with an oblong prominence below the base, and 5 with one at the middle, and 6 also conspicuously raised at its point of termination. Legs short.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–3, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).—Colombia (*Mus. Brit.*); Brazil [1].

Two specimens, differing from the others I have seen from South America in their smaller size and more slender intermediate and hind legs. Easily distinguishable by its prominent eyes, bituberculate prothorax, quadrate, nodose elytra, and mottled pubescence. The antennal club is distinctly longer than the funiculus. The elytral striæ 1–3 are strongly sinuous before the middle, being pushed out of position by the large sutural elevations. Compared with *P. flavicornis* (Fabr.), Boh., the elytra are more quadrate in shape and have more numerous elevations on the disc.

8. **Prionomerus trigonus,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 13, 13 *a*.)

Subtriangular, robust, opaque, black, the intermediate and hind legs entirely, and the anterior tarsi, testaceous, the antennæ rufo-testaceous, with the two basal joints of the club piceous; the elytra sparsely and extremely finely pubescent, the punctures of the striæ each with a minute silvery hair-like scale, the rest of the surface and the legs with rather long greyish or white pubescence. Head almost smooth, the eyes very large and prominent; rostrum curved, very stout, shorter than the prothorax, shining, rugosely punctured at the base, sparsely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted before the middle; the latter with the club slightly longer than the funiculus. Prothorax subconical, a little broader than long, strongly constricted before the apex, closely, finely punctate. Elytra broad, subquadrate, acutely,

triangularly dilated on each side posteriorly, transversely gibbous below the base, the apices broadly subtruncate, with the sutural angles rounded, the humeri somewhat pointed externally and obliquely truncate in front; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices flat, alutaceous, and minutely punctulate, the first with a large, somewhat compressed, conical elevation before the middle. Anterior tibiæ very obliquely truncate at the apex, finely serrate and ciliate on the inner edge to about the middle.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$; breadth at the shoulders of the elytra $2\frac{1}{10}$, at the apex $2\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (? ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Easily distinguishable by the acutely dilated postero-lateral margins of the elytra and the conical prominence near the suture. The elytral pubescence is extremely fine and short. *P. trigonus* approaches *P. leprieuri*, Guér., from Cayenne, but the general coloration is different, the elytral tubercles are not so prominent, and the margins are less acutely produced.

9. **Prionomerus æsopus.** (Tab. XII. figg. 14, 14 *a*.)

Rhynchænus æsopus, Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 481 [1].

Prionomerus æsopus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 248 [2].

Subtriangular, broad, robust, opaque, black, the prothorax (a narrow, anteriorly widened median vitta excepted), the elytra with the base on each side, the dorsal elevations on the inner side, and the disc thence to the apex, the abdomen, the meso- and metasternum in part, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, the intermediate and hind legs entirely, the anterior tarsi, and the anterior femora and tibiæ at the base and apex, rufescent or rufo-testaceous; the elytra with the dorsal prominences and the apical declivity clothed with rather long ochreous pubescence, for the rest very sparsely and finely pubescent, the prothorax, legs, and under surface with greyish hairs, the vestiture of the scutellum white. Head smooth, the eyes very large; rostrum stout, short, not nearly so long as the prothorax, shining, rugosely punctured at the base, for the rest sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted about the middle, the club of the latter as long as the funiculus. Prothorax conical, a little broader than long, constricted in front, finely punctate. Elytra very broad, quadrate, transversely gibbous below the base, obtusely, subtriangularly dilated on each side posteriorly, the sutural angles rounded, the humeri rounded externally and obliquely truncate in front; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices flat, alutaceous, and minutely punctulate, the first with a very large, flattened, conical elevation before the middle. Anterior tibiæ finely serrate and ciliate on the inner side to about the middle. Intermediate and hind legs rather stout.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$; breadth at the shoulders of the elytra $2\frac{2}{5}$, at the apex $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (? ♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*). — SOUTH AMERICA [1 2], Colombia (*Mus. Brit.*).

Broader than *P. trigonus*, the elytra with the dorsal elevations much larger and divergent, the postero-lateral dilatation rounded externally, and the pubescence longer and somewhat abundant on the apical declivity. The hairs on the surface are clogged with the ochreous efflorescence. The antennal club is slightly infuscate at the base. The single specimen obtained merely differs from the one in the British Museum in having the elytra a little more explanate at the sides posteriorly.

P. expansus, Pasc., is also an allied form.

CAMPTOCHIRUS.

Camptocheirus, Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 599 (1863).
Camptochirus, Gemminger and Harold, Cat. Col. viii. p. 2511; Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xii. p. 33.

A Tropical-American genus including several remarkable species, the six known or described being from the southern continent. The four now added from our region may be regarded as modified forms of the S.-American *C. chiragra* (Fabr.); they are separable thus:—

a. Elytra each with a long spine at the apex; anterior tibiæ abruptly truncate at the tip, the inner apical angle sharply mucronate; posterior femora unarmed. *spinicauda*, sp. n.
b. Elytra lamellate near the apex; anterior tibiæ very obliquely truncate at the tip, the inner apical angle truncate or pointed.
  a'. Elytra with the subapical dilatation broad, rounded externally, the interstices dull and flat, the humeri angularly raised; posterior femora dentate . . *explanatus*, sp. n.
  b'. Elytra with the subapical dilatation triangular or rectangular, the interstices convex and more or less shining, the humeri less prominent; posterior femora unarmed.
    a''. Disc of the elytra here and there nodose . . . . . *angulatus*, sp. n.
    b''. Disc of the elytra flat . . . . . *deplanatus*, sp. n.

1. **Camptochirus spinicauda**, sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 15, 15 *a*.)

Elongate, rather broad, dull, black, the tip of the rostrum, the front of the prothorax, the apical margin of the elytra, the antennæ (the club excepted), the intermediate and hind legs, and the anterior tibiæ and tarsi, more or less ferruginous; the slightly raised portions of the surface with velvety-black pubescence, which is condensed into a large patch on each elytron, and the other parts with grey or brownish hairs, the vestiture of the scutellum white. Head closely punctate, the eyes moderately large and somewhat widely separated above; rostrum short and stout, shorter than the prothorax, shining, rugosely punctate at the base, sparsely so at the tip, the antennæ inserted before the middle, short, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, 3–7 transverse and closely articulated (the club injured). Prothorax broader than long, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, and also a little narrowed at the base, densely, finely punctate, the disc quadrinodose and grooved down the middle. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, oblong-quadrate, flattened on the disc, the humeri swollen and subangular, the apices broadly and separately rounded; punctate-striate, the interstices broad, flat, densely rugulose, 3 nodose at the base and 5 produced into a long spine at its point of termination. Tibiæ strongly unguiculate; the anterior pair comparatively short, strongly mucronate at the inner apical angle, and also mucronate and ciliate at the outer angle, the claw long. Intermediate femora toothed, the posterior pair unarmed.

Length $5\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*).

One example. Differs from the other Central-American forms in having the fifth elytral interstice produced into a long spine at the apex. The elytra, as in *C. explanatus*, have each a large, oblong, velvety-black patch at the middle of the disc.

2. **Camptochirus explanatus**, sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 16, 16 *a*.)

Elongate, rather broad, dull, black, the apical margin of the elytra, the tarsi, and the knees more or less, ferruginous or rufo-testaceous, the antennæ similarly coloured, but with joints 1 and 2 of the club

piceous; the flattened or depressed portions of the surface mottled with grey, the elevated portions with velvety-black, pubescence; the legs and under surface with grey and brownish, the scutellum with white, hairs. Head closely, finely punctate, subfoveate between the eyes, which are large, prominent, and narrowly separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, as long as or longer than the prothorax, shining, at the base closely and for the rest sparsely punctate, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about two-thirds or three-fourths from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate, subequal in length, 3–7 transverse, the club a little longer than 2–7 united. Prothorax slightly broader than long, somewhat rounded at the sides, and constricted and narrowed towards the apex, and also narrowed behind, densely, finely punctate, with two transverse prominences on the disc before the middle, which are followed and preceded by a deep transverse groove. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, oblong-quadrate, flattened on the disc, the humeri angularly raised and dilated, the apices subtruncate; punctate-striate, the interstices broad, flat, densely rugulose, and here and there nodose, the fifth with a conspicuous prominence before the middle, 4–6 broadly, conjointly lamellato-explanate at their point of termination, the dilated portion rounded externally, crenulate, and fringed with short, coarse hairs. Tibiæ strongly unguiculate, the anterior pair very obliquely truncate on their outer edge towards the tip, the apex itself abruptly truncate and ciliate. Intermediate and posterior femora each with a short tooth. Length $5\frac{1}{10}$–$6\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*).

Four specimens, no doubt including both sexes, one of them having a longer and smoother rostrum than the others. The more elevated portions of the surface are clothed with short bristly hairs. This species is a near ally of the S.-American *C. chiragra* (Fabr.), but has more angular humeri to the elytra, and the marginal dilatation larger.

3. **Camptochirus angulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 17.)

Elongate, rather narrow, somewhat shining, black, the tip of the rostrum, the front of the prothorax, the shoulders and the apical margin of the elytra, and sometimes the disc in part, the antennæ (the basal half of the club excepted), the intermediate and hind legs (the middle of the femora excepted), and the anterior tarsi and knees, more or less ferruginous; the elevated portions of the surface with velvety-black, and the other parts mottled with grey, pubescence, with a few fulvous hairs intermixed, the vestiture of the scutellum white (in one specimen fulvous); the legs with fulvous and grey hairs. Head closely punctate; eyes large, very narrowly separated; rostrum shining, as long as or longer than the prothorax, very sparsely punctate, a little longer and smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the base, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 3–7 short, transverse, the club as long as the funiculus. Prothorax slightly broader than long, a little rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front and narrowed behind, closely, finely punctate, the disc quadrinodose and shallowly grooved down the middle. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, elongato-quadrate, the humeri swollen and subangular, the apices separately rounded; coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures deep and oblong in shape, the interstices more or less convex, rugulose, 3 and 5 here and there raised, 4–6 conjointly and triangularly lamellato-explanate at their point of termination, the suture always with an elongate velvety-black patch at the middle. Anterior tibiæ obliquely truncate externally at the apex, the apex itself narrowly truncate and ciliate. Intermediate femora toothed, the posterior pair unarmed.

Var.? The elytral interstices 3 and 5 not distinctly nodose, the apical dilatation subrectangular.
Length $3\frac{2}{3}$–5, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*); Guatemala, Panajachel, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eight specimens from Panama and one from each of the other localities. The form of the subapical dilatation of the elytra varies in shape, it being acutely produced in

the Chiriqui and Mexican examples, and obtuse or subrectangular in those from San Gerónimo and Panajachel respectively. This species differs from *C. explanatus* in its narrower shape, the less nodose prothorax, the more coarsely punctured elytral striæ, the convex, shining interstices, the more obtuse humeri, and the unarmed posterior femora; and from *C. chiragra* (Fabr.) in its more elongate shape, the less rounded sides of the prothorax, and the angular lateral dilatation of the elytra. The varietal form may prove to be distinct.

4. **Camptochirus deplanatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 18.)

Elongate, narrow, slightly shining, black, the tip of the rostrum, the front of the prothorax, the shoulders and the apical margin of the elytra, the antennæ (the basal half of the club excepted), the intermediate and hind legs (the middle of the femora excepted), the anterior tarsi and knees, and the apex of the anterior tibiæ, ferruginous or rufo-testaceous; the surface mottled with grey and brownish pubescence, the suture of the elytra with an elongate streak of velvety-black hairs at the middle, the vestiture of the scutellum white. Head, rostrum, and antennæ as in *C. angulatus*. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front and narrowed behind, closely punctate, the disc feebly quadrinodose. Elytra wider than the prothorax, elongato-quadrate, flat on the disc, the humeri swollen and subangular, the apices separately rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the punctures oblong in shape, the interstices convex, densely rugulose, 4–6 conjointly, subrectangularly lamellato-explanate at their point of termination. Intermediate femora toothed, the posterior pair unarmed.

Length 3–3½, breadth 1¼–1½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

Two specimens. This is perhaps a feebly developed form of *C. angulatus*, from which it differs in its smaller size, the less nodose prothorax, and the more flattened disc of the elytra. It is very like *C. angustus*, Pasc., from Colombia, but has the subapical plate of the elytra rather large and angular (instead of rounded and inconspicuous), and the anterior tibiæ less acutely produced at the inner apical angle.

THEMEROPIS.

Themeropis, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xii. pp. 30, 33 (1874).

The two described species of this genus are from the Amazons and Parana respectively; a third is added from Central America.

1. **Themeropis binodosa,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 19, 19 *a*.)

Subconical, robust, dull, piceous, the antennæ (the two basal joints of the club excepted), the anterior femora at the tip, the intermediate and posterior femora at the base and apex, the anterior tarsi in part, the anterior tibiæ at the base and apex, and the intermediate and posterior tibiæ and tarsi entirely, ferruginous or testaceous; clothed with fine pubescence, which is of a fulvous colour on the dorsal surface of the elytra and greyish elsewhere. Head closely punctate, the eyes very large and coarsely facetted; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, shining, faintly carinate and rugulosely punctate at the base, for the rest very sparsely punctured, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the club of the latter loosely articulate and slightly longer than the funiculus, joints 3–7 of which are small and closely articulate. Prothorax subconical, a little broader than long, feebly constricted in front, closely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, widening to near the apex, and separately rounded at the tip, transversely gibbous at the middle and rapidly sloping thence to the apex, the humeri swollen, sub-

angular, and obliquely truncate in front; deeply punctate-striate, the punctures somewhat distant one from another, the interstices convex, rugulose, 3 with a large, compressed, erect, subconical prominence at the middle. Intermediate femora dentate, the posterior pair unarmed. Anterior tibiæ strongly bowed, serrate and ciliate on their inner edge to about the middle.

Length (excl. head) $3\frac{1}{5}$, breadth (at the widest part of the elytra) 2 millim.

Hab. British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

One specimen. Differs from *T. divergens* and *T. fimbriata* in the form or the position of the elytral prominences (these latter being strongly divergent in both the South-American species), and also in the unarmed posterior femora.

ECTYRSUS.

Ectyrsus, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 177 (1871); xii. p. 33.

A Tropical-American genus hitherto including three species, *E. villosus*, Pasc., from Rio Janeiro, and *E. pustulatus* and *E. albohirtus*, Faust, from Venezuela, the two others now added being closely allied forms. All of them appear to be very rare. *Ectyrsus* has much the facies of an *Otidocephalus*. The intermediate and hind femora are unarmed; the tarsal claws are simple and somewhat approximate; the anterior tibiæ are abruptly truncate and unguiculate, or acutely produced, at the apex.

1. **Ectyrsus elongatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 20, 20 *a*.)

Elongate-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the anterior tibiæ and tarsi, and the intermediate and hind legs, ferruginous or obscure ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with very long, erect hairs, which are mostly whitish in colour, with a few black ones intermixed, the elytra with a dense, oblong cluster of black hairs on the suture a little before the middle. Head finely punctate; rostrum strongly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, for the rest smooth, appearing carinate in its basal half, the antennæ inserted near the middle, the club of the latter elongate, nearly as long as the funiculus; eyes very large, contiguous, coarsely facetted. Prothorax slightly broader than long, feebly constricted in front, rounded at the sides, the latter sinuate towards the base, coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra oblong, considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri swollen; coarsely and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex, narrow, sparsely punctulate, and transversely wrinkled. Anterior tibiæ acuminate at the apex, the intermediate and posterior pairs unguiculate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, San Isidro (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*).

One specimen from each locality. More elongate than *E. villosus* and *E. gibbipennis*, and easily distinguishable from both by the dense, oblong cluster of black hairs on the suture before the middle. In the Guatemalan example of *E. elongatus* the whitish hairs show a tendency to form a transverse patch across the suture beyond the middle. The present species also differs from *E. villosus* in having the villosity of the upper surface sparser and shorter, the prothorax more sinuate at the sides behind, and its punctuation coarser and less close. *E. pustulatus*, Faust, is smaller and less elongate, and has the anterior femora ferruginous, and the punctuation of the upper surface not so coarse.

2. **Ectyrsus gibbipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 21.)

Subovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the prothorax reddish in front, the elytra faintly mottled or fasciate with the same colour, the antennæ, the anterior tibiæ and tarsi, and the intermediate and hind legs, ferruginous or rufo-testaceous; somewhat thickly clothed with very long, erect, yellowish-white hairs, which show a tendency to form a denser cluster on each side of the suture at the middle, the suture itself bordered with shorter imbricate hairs. Head finely punctate; rostrum strongly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides and base, for the rest almost smooth, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, the club of the latter ovate, much shorter than the funiculus; eyes large, prominent, very narrowly separated. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front and behind, coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, comparatively short, gibbous, subparallel in their basal third, the humeri a little swollen; coarsely and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex, rather broad, sparsely punctulate and transversely wrinkled. Anterior tibiæ abruptly truncate at the apex, unguiculate, like the two other pairs.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$–3, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens. This species may be recognized by its comparatively short, gibbous elytra, the ovate antennal club, and the abruptly truncate apex of the anterior tibiæ. *E. albohirtus*, Faust, is smaller and narrower, and has less convex elytra and fewer hairs.

Sect. Piazorrhinides.

Piazorhinides, Lacordaire.

PIAZORRHINUS.

Piazorhinus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iii. p. 471 (1836); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 601; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 210; Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1877, p. 97.
Piazorrhinus, Gemminger and Harold, Cat. Col. viii. p. 2512.

A genus numerous in species in Tropical South America, whence thirteen have been described *, and with two representatives in the United States. Fourteen are now added from within our limits, some of these being extremely closely allied to, or inseparable from, the North-American forms. *P. splendens*, Faust, from Venezuela, is a most brilliantly coloured insect.

The Central-American representatives (none of which can be identified with those previously described from Colombia) may be tabulated thus:—

a. Species large and robust, Cioniform; elytra with a large bare rounded space on the disc, and for the rest thickly pubescent; intermediate and hind femora each with a very minute tooth . . . . . *cionoides*, sp. n.
b. Species smaller and less convex, with the general facies of a *Rhinoncus*.
a′. Femora unarmed.
a″. Legs comparatively elongate, partly or entirely ferruginous; antennæ long, with an elongate club.
a‴. Elytra with the sides and apex only pubescent . . . . . *rufipes*, sp. n.

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* *P. myops*, Fåhr., has no near ally in Central America

b‴. Elytra with the sides, apex, and a large triangular space at the base pubescent . . . . . *inermis*, sp. n.

b″. Legs short, ferruginous; antennæ short, with the club acuminate-ovate; elytral pubescence uniform, seriately arranged . . . . . *uniformis*, sp. n.

b′. Femora dentate; antennal club ovate.

c″. Femora and tibiæ not or very little darker than the tarsi.

c‴. Upper surface black, with reddish markings (the light colour sometimes predominating in *P. albofasciatus*); legs in front ferruginous.

*a*⁴. Prothorax with a carinate prominence on the disc: elytral pubescence variegate, the white and ochreous hairs forming angulated alternate fasciæ, the interstices shining . . . . *albofasciatus*, sp. n.

*b*⁴. Prothorax without prominence on the disc; elytral pubescence not condensed into conspicuous fasciæ, the interstices dull and densely rugulose . . . . . *rugulosus*, sp. n.

d‴. Upper surface blue; elytral pubescence very sparse and inconspicuous, the interstices asperate; the legs bluish-black . . . *cyaneus*, sp. n.

d″. Femora and tibiæ bluish or black, the tarsi rufo-testaceous.

e‴. Upper surface blue or bluish-green.

*c*⁴. Elytra with deeply impressed striæ, the interstices asperate, the pubescence covering a large, common, U-shaped space on the disc . . . . . *cyanescens*, sp. n.

*d*⁴. Elytra with shallow striæ, the interstices flatter and transversely rugose, the pubescence scattered . . . . . *metallicus*, sp. n.

f‴. Upper surface black, the elytra usually with a brassy (or more rarely a violaceous) lustre.

*e*⁴. Eyes moderately large, well separated above; elytral pubescence very sparse, condensed into one or two narrow fasciæ, the anterior one angulate.

*a*⁵. Elytral interstices broad, flat, asperate; legs stout, the femora each with a sharp tooth . . . . . *asperatus*, sp. n.

*b*⁵. Elytral interstices narrow, convex, roughly punctulate; legs comparatively slender, the femora each with a very minute tooth . . . . . *scutellaris*, Say.

*f*⁴. Eyes very large, narrowly separated above.

*c*⁵. Form subovate; elytral pubescence condensed into a patch below the base and a common, strongly curved, median fascia *cingulatus*, sp. n.

*d*⁵. Form oblong-subovate.

*a*⁶. Elytral pubescence mainly condensed into a common curved subapical fascia . . . . . *albocinctus*, sp. n.

*b*⁶. Elytral pubescence covering the greater part of the surface, a large subtriangular space at the sides excepted . . . *vestitus*, sp. n.

*e*⁵. Form short-ovate; elytral pubescence sparse, and here and there concentrated, forming an angulated fascia before the middle . . . . . *curtus*, sp. n.

1. **Piazorrhinus cionoides,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 22, 22 *a*.)

Broad-ovate, very convex, shining, black, with a brassy or violaceous lustre, the rostrum, antennæ, legs, and abdomen testaceous or rufo-testaceous; thickly clothed with long, adpressed, greyish-white pubescence, the elytra with a large, common, transverse, rounded space on the disc before the middle almost bare. Head closely punctate, the eyes very large and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, flattened, much widened outwards, about as long as the prothorax, punctured at the sides, carinate at the base, the carina flattened, smooth, and widening forwards; antennæ short, the club stout and ovate. Prothorax much broader than long, very wide at the base, rapidly narrowing forwards, closely punctate. Elytra gibbous, broad, the shoulders not prominent, obliquely truncated in front almost in a line with the sides of the prothorax (as seen from above); deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and thickly punctulate. Legs rather stout, the intermediate and posterior femora each with an extremely minute tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Atoyac (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

A very curious species, with the general facies of a *Cionus*, and also not unlike certain American Coccinellids of the genera *Poria* and *Azya*, except that it has only one large bare space on the disc of the elytra. The anterior femora are unarmed, and the tooth on each of the other pairs is very minute. Three specimens.

2. **Piazorrhinus rufipes,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 23.)

Subovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the apical half of the rostrum, the antennæ, legs, and pygidium ferruginous, the femora sometimes blackish at the middle; the head and prothorax clothed with ochreous, and the sides and apex of the elytra broadly, the propleura, legs, and under surface with white, pubescence, the scutellum with yellowish hairs, the rest of the elytra almost bare. Head closely, somewhat coarsely punctate, the eyes very large and well separated; rostrum very stout, widening outwards, in the ♂ quite short, in the ♀ about as long as the prothorax, coarsely, closely punctate, the apical portion smooth; antennæ rather long, the club elongate-ovate, acuminate, about equalling joints 2–7 of the funiculus united. Prothorax transverse, conical, closely, somewhat coarsely punctate, the disc with a smooth, abbreviated, median carina. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, convex, subparallel at the base, the humeri a little swollen; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and punctulate. Legs rather long, the femora unarmed.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Easily recognizable by the unarmed femora, the comparatively long antennæ, and the peculiar colour and arrangement of the pubescence on the upper surface. The elytra have a broad space at the sides and apex clothed with rather long, adpressed, white hairs, and the rest of their surface is almost bare. The pubescence of the prothorax is golden or fulvous on the disc, becoming white at the sides. Two females and one male.

3. **Piazorrhinus inermis,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 24, 24 *a*.)

Subovate, shining, ferruginous, a little darker beneath, the elytra with a common, **V**-shaped, blackish patch at the middle; above somewhat sparsely clothed with ochreous pubescence, the dark elytral marking bare, the under surface and legs with white hairs. Head closely, somewhat coarsely punctate, the eyes

very large, convex, rounded, and well separated; rostrum very short and stout, widening outwards, coarsely, closely punctate, smooth at the tip; antennæ rather long, the club elongate-ovate, acuminate, a little shorter than the funiculus. Prothorax transverse, subconical, slightly constricted in front, coarsely, closely punctate, the disc with a smooth, abbreviated, median carina. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, convex, subparallel at the base, the humeri a little swollen; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and punctulate. Femora unarmed.

Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Very closely allied to *P. rufipes*, but ferruginous in colour, the elytra with a common, **V**-shaped, bare, blackish patch at the middle, the antennæ a little longer, the eyes more convex, the prothorax more coarsely punctured; the vestiture of the upper surface is yellowish, the elytra having a very large triangular patch at the base, as well as the sides and apex, pubescent. One specimen.

4. **Piazorrhinus uniformis,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, black, the apical half of the rostrum, the antennæ, and legs ferruginous; somewhat sparsely and uniformly clothed with whitish pubescence, which is seriately arranged on the elytra (there being a single row of hairs on each of the striæ and interstices), the vestiture of the scutellum dense and white. Head sparsely punctate, rugose between the eyes, which are very large and narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, widening outwards, shorter than the prothorax, rugose at the base, smooth at the tip; antennæ short, the club acuminate and about as long as the funiculus. Prothorax much broader than long, somewhat rounded at the sides, narrowing almost from the base, feebly constricted in front, closely punctate, the disc obsoletely carinate posteriorly. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, convex, subparallel in their anterior third, the humeri rounded and not prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and roughly punctulate. Legs short, the femora unarmed.

Length $1\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 1 millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Tolé (*Champion*).

One specimen. The uniform, seriately arranged pubescence, the short, ferruginous legs, and unarmed femora, separate this small species at once from its allies.

5. **Piazorrhinus albofasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. figg. 25, 25 *a*.)

Subovate, rather broad, shining, black, faintly mottled with ferruginous (or obscure ferruginous, with the prothorax and elytra mottled with black), the antennæ ferruginous, the legs wholly or partly of that colour; the elytra with angulated fasciæ of ochreous and white hairs, the pubescence on the prothorax in great part ochreous, and that on the under surface and legs white. Head closely punctate, the eyes very large and well separated; rostrum very short and stout, slightly longer in the ♀, widening outwards, somewhat coarsely punctate, almost smooth at the tip; antennæ short, the club ovate and compact. Prothorax transverse, subconical, feebly constricted in front, closely punctate, more or less gibbous and carinate at the middle of the disc. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, convex, subparallel in their basal half, subtruncate at the apex, the humeri a little swollen; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and punctulate. Legs short and stout, the femora each with an acute tooth, that on the hind pair small.

Length 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Coban, San Isidro (*Champion*).

Distinguishable by the oblong prominence on the disc of the prothorax (this being very conspicuous in the San Gerónimo insect), the angulate ochreous and white fasciæ

on the elytra, the short antennæ, stout legs, &c. This is a form of the North-American *P. pictus*, Lec., differing from it in having white fasciæ on the elytra, and the pubescence of the latter sparser and coarser throughout. The colour is variable. Three specimens.

6. **Piazorrhinus rugulosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 26.)

Short-ovate, comparatively broad, dull, black, the prothorax (a transverse, anteriorly rounded space on the disc behind, and a small space before the middle, excepted), the elytra with a narrow space extending from the humeri downwards, the base of the antennæ, the apex of each of the femora, and the tips of the intermediate and hind tarsi, more or less ferruginous; sparsely clothed with white and ochreous pubescence, that of the under surface and legs entirely white, the dark patch at the base of the prothorax bare, the white pubescence on the elytra chiefly confined to the sides and apex, and showing a tendency to form narrow curved fasciæ on the disc. Head rather coarsely punctate, the eyes large and well separated; rostrum very short and stout, widening outwards, thickly punctured; antennæ short, the club stout, ovate, and as long as the funiculus. Prothorax much broader than long, narrowing almost from the base, a little rounded at the sides, constricted in front, densely, rugulosely punctate, the disc with a smooth abbreviated carina behind the middle. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obliquely truncated in front and not prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat and densely, rugulosely punctate. Legs short and very stout, the femora each with a rather long acute tooth.

Length 2, breadth $1\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. The chief characters of this species are the densely rugulose elytral interstices, the short, very stout legs, with strongly toothed femora, the stout antennal club, and the peculiar coloration. The pubescence of the prothorax and elytra is most conspicuous at the sides and apex.

7. **Piazorrhinus cyaneus,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 27.)

Ovate, convex, shining, black, the prothorax, elytra, femora, and tibiæ blue; very sparsely clothed with a short, fine, grey pubescence. Head sparsely punctate, the eyes large and somewhat widely separated; rostrum very stout, widening outwards, shorter than the prothorax, coarsely punctate, obsoletely carinate at the base; antennæ short, the club about as long as the funiculus. Prothorax broader than long, conical, coarsely, closely punctate, the disc feebly carinate towards the base. Elytra wider than the prothorax, somewhat gibbous, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and asperato-punctate. Femora each with a minute tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Differs from *P. cyanescens* in its larger size and more robust build, the smaller eyes, the somewhat gibbous elytra, and the black tarsi. Two specimens.

8. **Piazorrhinus cyanescens,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 28.)

Subovate, shining, the upper surface cyaneous or bluish-green, the under surface black, the tarsi and the scape and funiculus of the antennæ ferruginous or rufo-testaceous, the club of the latter piceous; the prothorax, except on the disc, the scutellum, and a broad, common, U-shaped space on the elytra (extending from the base to one-fourth from the apex) clothed with greyish-white pubescence, the vestiture of the under

surface and legs white. Head sparsely punctate, the eyes very large and narrowly separated; rostrum very short and stout in the ♂, a little longer in the ♀, widening outwards, carinate and thickly punctate to about the middle and almost smooth at the tip; antennæ short, the club ovate and about as long as joints 3–7 of the funiculus. Prothorax broader than long, subconical, slightly rounded at the sides, constricted in front, thickly punctate, the disc with a short median carina. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri broadly rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices rather convex, transversely rugose, and asperato-punctate. Legs short, the femora each with a minute tooth.

Var. The prothorax æneous, the elytra cyaneous, the pubescence yellowish and a little more extended, the tibiæ in great part ferruginous.

Length $1\frac{4}{5}$–$2\frac{1}{5}$, breadth 1–$1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera (*Champion*).

Numerous specimens of the form selected as typical, one only of the variety, the latter from Caldera. Amongst the various similarly coloured species, the present insect is easily recognizable by the very large eyes, and the **U**-shaped pubescent space on the elytra, this extending forwards along the sides of the prothorax.

9. **Piazorrhinus metallicus,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 29.)

Subovate, shining, the upper surface blue or bluish-green, the under surface black, the antennæ in great part piceous, the tarsi rufo-testaceous; clothed with a few, widely scattered, short, greyish-white hairs, which in one specimen form a narrow, sinuous, transverse, median fascia on the elytra, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white. Head, rostrum, antennæ, and prothorax as in *P. cyanescens*. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri a little swollen; with shallow, somewhat coarsely punctured striæ, the interstices almost flat, punctulate, and transversely wrinkled. Femora each with a short, distinct tooth.

Length 2–$2\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three specimens, all somewhat abraded. This is perhaps an extreme form of *P. cyanescens*, with the elytra less asperate than usual; the very scanty pubescence visible on the elytra, however, forms (in one example) a narrow, sinuous, transverse, median fascia, instead of covering a large **U**-shaped space. The allied *P. splendens*, Faust, from Venezuela, has the upper surface golden-green, and more polished than in *P. metallicus*, the pubescence arranged in a longitudinal vitta on the disc of each elytron, and the legs entirely testaceous.

10. **Piazorrhinus asperatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, robust, the head and prothorax dull, the elytra slightly shining, black, the tarsi and joints 2–7 of the funiculus rufo-testaceous, the rest of the antennæ piceous; clothed with a few, widely scattered, short, greyish-white hairs, which are arranged in an irregular ring on the disc of the elytra below the scutellum and in a transverse fascia thence to the outer margin. Head closely punctate, rugose between the eyes, which are moderately large and widely separated; rostrum very stout, widening outwards, about twice the length of the eyes, rugosely punctured at the base, much smoother at the tip; antennæ short, the club ovate and as long as joints 2–7 of the funiculus united. Prothorax convex, a little broader than long, subconical, slightly rounded at the sides, constricted in front, rugosely punctured, the disc carinate towards the base. Elytra much broader than the prothorax, convex, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obliquely truncate in front and rounded externally; deeply punctate-striate, the

interstices almost flat and asperato-punctate. Legs short, the femora each with a small sharp tooth, the tarsal claws with a sharp tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cahabon in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen, slightly abraded. Broader and much more robust than *P. scutellaris*, the rostrum very broad, the femora acutely toothed, the tarsal claws with a sharp tooth, the elytral interstices wider and less convex. The elytra, as in that species, have an angulated transverse fascia before the middle, which is dilated into an irregular ring on the disc.

11. **Piazorrhinus scutellaris.**

Attelabus scutellaris, Say, Journ. Acad. Phil. v. 2, p. 252 [1].

Piazorhinus scutellaris, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 472 [2]; Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 210 [3].

Subovate, the head and prothorax dull, the elytra shining; black, the elytra with a brassy lustre, the antennæ and tarsi rufo-testaceous, the antennal club sometimes infuscate; sparsely clothed with grey or yellowish pubescence, which on the elytra is mainly concentrated into two narrow transverse fasciæ—the one before middle strongly angulate and sending off a branch to the scutellum, the other straighter and placed at about one-third from the apex,—the vestiture of the scutellum, under surface, and legs white. Head sparsely punctate, the eyes comparatively small and somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, very short, and rugulosely punctate in the ♂, longer and with the apex nearly smooth in the ♀; antennæ short, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, subconical, closely punctate, sometimes with a short median carina. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri a little swollen; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and roughly punctulate. Legs comparatively slender, the femora each with an excessively minute tooth.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{7}{8}$, breadth 1–$1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA [1 2], Atlantic States [3].—MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Juan and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eight specimens, differing from North-American examples of *P. scutellaris* in having the pubescence a little shorter and the elytral fasciæ somewhat narrower. Extremely like *P. cingulatus*, but with the eyes much smaller, the elytral pubescence differently arranged, and the legs more slender, the femoral tooth being very minute.

12. **Piazorrhinus cingulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XII. fig. 30.)

Subovate, the head and prothorax dull, the elytra shining; black, the elytra with a brassy or violaceous lustre, the rostrum reddish at the tip, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous or rufo-testaceous, the antennal club sometimes darker; sparsely clothed with a grey or yellowish pubescence, which on the elytra is concentrated into an irregular patch behind the scutellum and a common, curved fascia (extending outwards to beneath the humeri) at the middle of the disc, the vestiture of the scutellum, under surface, and legs white. Head sparsely punctate, the eyes very large and narrowly separated; rostrum very short and stout in the ♂, longer in the ♀, widening outwards, thickly punctate, in the ♀ feebly carinate at the base and almost smooth at the tip; antennæ short, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, slightly rounded at the sides, subconical, closely punctate, and sometimes with a short median carina. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri broadly rounded;

deeply punctate-striate, the interstices rather convex and closely asperato-punctate. Legs moderately stout, the femora each with a small tooth.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$–$2\frac{2}{5}$, breadth 1–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Tamahu, and Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. Very like *P. scutellaris*, but differing from it in the very large eyes and in the arrangement of the elytral pubescence, the latter forming a single curved fascia at the middle in *P. cingulatus* and two transverse fasciæ in *P. scutellaris*. The last-mentioned character also separates *P. cingulatus* from *P. cyanescens*, which, again, is otherwise coloured. The pubescence is usually grey, but is sometimes yellowish on the prothorax and on the elytra as well.

13. **Piazorrhinus albocinctus,** sp. n.

Oblong-subovate, shining, black, the apex of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi ferruginous, the shoulders of the elytra reddish; the prothorax (except along the middle of the disc), the humeri, and a curved oblique fascia extending thence to the suture, clothed with ochreous pubescence; the elytra with a common, broad, curved fascia before the apex, and the apex itself narrowly, the scutellum, the head, the under surface, and legs with white pubescence, the rest of the elytral surface almost bare. Head closely punctate, the eyes very large, convex, and narrowly separated; rostrum very short and stout, not longer than the eyes, thickly punctured; antennæ rather short, the club ovate, about as long as joints 2–7 of the funiculus united. Prothorax transverse, subconical, closely punctate, carinate on the disc. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, slightly flattened on the disc anteriorly, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri not prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and roughly punctulate. Legs rather short, the femora each with a minute tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *P. rufipes*, from Chiriqui, but narrower, with a much shorter rostrum, more convex eyes, shorter antennæ, with a smaller and much less elongate club, shorter legs, with the femora and tibiæ black and the femora toothed, and the broad, curved, white apical fascia of the elytra divided into two by a transverse bare space.

14. **Piazorrhinus vestitus,** sp. n.

Oblong-subovate, shining, black, the tip of the rostrum reddish, the antennæ and tarsi rufo-testaceous; thickly pubescent, the pubescence yellowish on the disc of the prothorax and around the scutellum, and white elsewhere, the elytra each with a large space at the side, which becomes narrower inwards and reaches the second stria at about the middle, and a narrow transverse space before the apex, almost bare; the legs sparsely clothed with white hairs. Head closely punctate, the eyes very large and narrowly separated; rostrum very short and stout, not longer than the eyes, thickly punctate; antennæ short, the club stout and ovate. Prothorax broader than long, subconical, closely punctate, the disc carinate. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, a little flattened on the disc, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri not prominent; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and punctulate. Femora each with a small tooth, that on the hind pair almost obsolete.

Length $2\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 1 millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this insect the elytra have a large, oblong, subtriangular, bare

space on each side, the rest of their surface, like that of the prothorax, being somewhat thickly clothed with whitish pubescence. It is of the same narrow shape as *P. albocinctus*.

15. **Piazorrhinus curtus,** sp. n.

Short-ovate, dull, the elytra somewhat shining; black, the elytra with a brassy lustre, the antennæ piceous with the funiculus ferruginous, the tarsi rufo-testaceous; sparsely clothed with grey pubescence, which on the elytra is here and there concentrated, and shows a tendency to form an interrupted angulated fascia before the middle, the vestiture of the scutellum white. Head sparsely punctate, the eyes very large and narrowly separated; rostrum stout, very short, not longer than the eyes, rugulosely punctate, smoother and shining at the tip; antennæ very short, the club ovate, about as long as joints 2–7 of the funiculus. Prothorax transverse, subconical, closely punctate; the disc feebly carinate towards the base. Elytra short, transversely convex, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, the humeri not prominent, obliquely truncate in front; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, and roughly punctulate. Legs short and moderately stout, the femora each with an excessively minute tooth.

Length $1\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Peña Blanca (*Champion*).

One specimen. Shorter in form than *P. cingulatus* and its allies, the legs shorter and stouter, the antennæ very short, the elytral pubescence irregularly and more widely distributed, but showing a tendency to form an angulated fascia before the middle. Narrower and more ovate than *P. rugulosus*, the prothorax conical in shape, the femoral tooth scarcely visible, the coloration and vestiture very different.

Group **OTIDOCEPHALINA.**

Otidocephalides, Lacordaire.

The three known genera of this subfamily are all American*: *Otidocephalus*, widely distributed, but with its headquarters in Mexico; *Oopterinus*†, confined, so far as at present known, to the United States, Mexico, and Guatemala; and *Læmomerus*‡, to Peru.

OTIDOCEPHALUS.

Otiocephalus, Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1832, p. 100.
Otidocephalus, Chevrolat, op. cit. p. 442; 1877, p. 174; 1879, p. 12; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 569; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 448; Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 426.
Cycotida, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 453 (1873).

This is one of the most characteristic genera of Curculioninæ in Central America,

* There is probably some mistake as to the habitat of *Cycotida lineata*, Pasc. (=*Otidocephalus vittatus*, Horn), the insect being Californian and not Australian.

† Dr. Horn [Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2) v. p. 255 (1895)] rejected this genus as synonymous with *Otidocephalus*; but it will be more convenient to retain it, the species being apterous or incapable of flight.

‡ This genus, the type of which I have seen, is described as being without a scutellum, but this is a mistake, a minute scutellum being visible. The insect has prominent humeri, a long, exserted head, evanescent scrobes, a very peculiarly shaped prothorax, and fully developed wings.

being in great part replaced by *Erodiscus* and its allies on the southern continent. A considerable number of species have been already described from Mexico, the types of all but one of which have been seen by me, but none from the rest of our region. About seventy are here recognized as distinct, many of which appear to be confined to particular districts, and it is therefore very difficult to decide as to the true limits of some of the very closely allied species. In addition to the large amount of material contained in our collection, I have also examined numerous Central-American *Otidocephali* belonging to the Museums of Stockholm, Berlin (including the Mexican series got together by the late Julius Flohr), Dresden, and London, and various Mexican species communicated by Herr R. Becker of Berlin.

The North-American *O. lævicollis* and the Mexican *O. dugesi* have been bred from the galls of a *Cynips* on oak, and *O. dichrous* has been found in Florida on old leaves of *Chamærops*. The numerous forms taken by myself were mostly beaten from the branches of oak and other deciduous trees. Fifteen or sixteen species have been described from North America and Mexico respectively, three from Lower California, and a few from the Antilles and South America.

The following table is based mainly upon the form of vestiture and the shape of the femoral tooth, which is present in all of them *. The tarsal claws are always more or less appendiculate :—

a. Femora unidentate.

a'. Head without supra-ocular ridge.

a''. Prothorax not narrowed behind, the sides forming an almost continuous outline with those of the elytra; general coloration brassy . Species 1.

b''. Prothorax narrowed behind, and at the base much narrower than the elytra.

a'''. Lateral sulci of the rostrum very deep, broad, and almost smooth; prothorax long and cylindrical; elytra with scattered, coarse, curved, squamiform hairs only . . . . . Species 2.

b'''. Lateral sulci of the rostrum shallower, rugose or punctate.

*a*⁴. Elytra with the vestiture simple, decumbent or semierect, without intermixed darker setæ.

*a*⁵. Prothorax with a depressed or flattened, rugulose, thickly pubescent space on the disc posteriorly; elytra seriate-punctate, the interstices almost smooth; femoral tooth moderately large, triangular . . . . . Species 3, 4.

*b*⁵. Prothorax without a depressed rugulose space on the disc.

*a*⁶. Elytra closely, confusedly punctate, at most seriate-punctate near the suture, uniformly clothed with fine grey pubescence. Species 5.

*b*⁶. Elytra seriate-punctate, the interstices closely punctured.

*a*⁷. Pubescence coarse and close, white and fulvous intermixed. Species 6.

*b*⁷. Pubescence finer and sparser . . . . . Species 7.

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* This is absent in the N.-American *O. cavirostris*, Casey, and the Cuban *O. poeyi*, Chevr.

c^6. Elytra, at least towards the suture, punctate-striate, the alternate interstices with from 2–4 rows of punctures; the pubescence white and arranged in broad or narrow lines . . . . . Species 8–12.

b^4. Elytra (and the rest of the surface also) with radiato-pectinate scales, simple hairs, and suberect dark setæ; femoral tooth small . . . . . Species 13.

c^4. Elytra with decumbent, piliform or squamiform, pubescence and darker setæ *.

c^5. Elytra each with five rows of rather large, rounded, smooth spaces, and for the rest closely, confusedly punctate and clothed with greyish pubescence: general coloration nigro-æneous . . . . . Species 14.

d^5. Elytra more or less distinctly seriate-punctate, with close interstitial punctuation.

d^6. Elytra with small, irregular, smooth spaces and for the rest thickly greyish-pubescent: general coloration piceous . . . Species 15.

e^6. Elytra with close reddish-brown pubescence, which is here and there fasciculate: general coloration æneous . . . . Species 16.

f^6. Elytra with close intermixed fulvous and whitish pubescence, which becomes entirely white along the suture, and with both black and white setæ: general coloration cupreous . . Species 17.

g^6. Elytra with sparser intermixed fulvous and whitish pubescence, the setæ blackish: general coloration nigro-æneous . Species 18.

e^5. Elytra distinctly punctate-striate or seriate-punctate (except in *O. lævipennis*, *O. crassirostris*, and *O. lævis*), with sparser, seriately arranged, interstitial punctuation, which is partly or entirely obsolete in some of the species.

h^6. Eyes well separated.

a^7. Elytra with rows of closely placed decumbent white hairs throughout their entire length, the alternate interstices, at least, bi- or tri-seriate-punctate.

a^8. Femoral tooth large . . . . . Species 19–25.

b^8. Femoral tooth smaller . . . . . Species 26–28.

b^7. Elytra with rows of closely placed decumbent white hairs on the posterior half; femoral tooth large . . . . . Species 29.

c^7. Elytra with rows of less closely placed, decumbent, bristly white hairs arranged in a single or double line throughout the length of each interstice; femoral tooth triangular.

c^8. Femoral tooth large . . . . . Species 30–32.

d^8. Femoral tooth smaller . . . . . Species 33, 34.

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* In some specimens of *O. panamensis*, *O. pubescens*, and *O. megalops* the erect bristly hairs or setæ are almost entirely white.

d^7. Elytra with or without scattered intermixed white hairs (seriate and bristly in *O. crinitus*), the interstices, at most (except in *O. castaneus*), uniseriate-punctate.
e^8. Femoral tooth large, triangular.
a^9. Pronotum transversely rugose . . . . . Species 35, 36.
b^9. Pronotum sparsely punctured . . . . . Species 37–45.
f^8. Femoral tooth moderately large or small, triangular.
c^9. General form elongate or moderately elongate; prothorax subcylindrical . . . . . Species 46–55.
d^9. General form shorter; prothorax subglobose anteriorly. Species 56.
g^8. Femoral tooth small, narrow, spiniform.
e^9. General coloration nigro-æneous . . . . . Species 57.
f^9. General coloration black or piceous . . . . . Species 58–64.
g^9. Head and prothorax black, the elytra testaceous . . Species 65.
i^6. Eyes subcontiguous; femoral tooth small, narrow: species small.
e^7. Elytra finely seriate-punctate . . . . . Species 66.
f^7. Elytra almost or quite smooth . . . . . Species 67, 68.
d^4. Elytra with scattered, curved, simple white hairs only, smooth; femoral tooth small, narrow: species small . . . . . Species 69, 70.
e^4. Elytra with long, simple, bristly yellowish hairs only, smooth, castaneous or ferruginous, the entire body sometimes of this colour; femoral tooth small, narrow: species small . . . . . Species 71.
b'. Head with a supra-ocular ridge; elytra black, the head and prothorax rufous: species small . . . . . Species 72.
b. Femora bidentate . . . . . Species 73.

1. **Otidocephalus cupreus.** (Tab. XIII. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♂.)

Otidocephalus sp., Lacord. Gen. Col. vi. p. 570, nota 1 [1].
Otidocephalus cupreus, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1877, p. 175 [2].

Hab. Mexico, Omilteme and Chilpancingo in Guerrero 4600 to 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*), Oaxaca [1 2] (*Sallé*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz, Yolos in Oaxaca (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*).

A peculiar species, recognizable at once by the prothorax not being narrowed behind, but with the sides straight and forming an almost continuous outline with those of the elytra. The general coloration is brassy, sometimes with a faint coppery tinge. The elytra are clothed with decumbent squamiform hairs, the vestiture of the rest of the body being piliform. The fifth ventral segment in the male is depressed in the middle behind and emarginate at the apex; in the female it is shallowly sulcate down the centre. The femoral tooth is small and triangular.

2. **Otidocephalus grandis.** (Tab. XIII. figg. 2, 2 *a*.)

Otidocephalus grandis, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1877, p. 174, t. 4. fig. 7 [1].

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*), Tecalco [1] in Puebla, San Andres Tuxtla in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*).

This is one of the largest species of the genus, and distinguishable by the very deep lateral sulci of the rostrum, the subcylindrical, almost smooth prothorax, and the faintly or obsoletely seriate-punctate elytra, set with scattered, coarse, semierect, white, squamiform hairs, which become more numerous towards the apex. The legs are stout and comparatively short, the femora each with a moderately large triangular tooth, the tibiæ strongly sinuate within. Two specimens are contained in the Sallé collection, the largest of which measures 12 millim. in length and 4½ millim. in breadth (Chevrolat gives 14 and 6 respectively).

3. **Otidocephalus pilicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 3, 3 *a*.)

Elongate, black, shining; the head, the base and apex of the elytra, the under surface and legs clothed with white pubescence only; the disc of the prothorax densely clothed with short blackish hairs, these becoming white at the sides and base, and more scattered towards the apex. Head almost smooth, the eyes very large, prominent, and rather narrowly separated; rostrum stout, shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides and smooth along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus nearly as long as 1, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax long, a little narrowed in front and behind, depressed and closely, rugulosely punctate on the disc towards the base, the punctuation becoming more scattered on the anterior half, the flanks quite smooth and glabrous. Scutellum small, smooth. Elytra moderately elongate, convex, somewhat flattened on the disc anteriorly, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; finely seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming deeply impressed on the disc towards the base, the interstices flat and almost smooth, except towards the base, where they are rugulose and convex, 1 (sutural) and 3 appearing sharply raised anteriorly. Fifth ventral segment slightly depressed along the middle in the ♂. Legs stout; femora each with a moderately large, acute, triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 6½, breadth 2½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens. A species easily identified by the short, dense, blackish pubescence on the disc of the prothorax towards the base, the flanks of the latter being smooth and glabrous, and the deeply impressed series of punctures at the base of the elytra, the elytra themselves being pubescent at the base and apex only, and without setæ.

4. **Otidocephalus depressicollis,** sp. n.

Elongate, black, shining; the head, the prothorax, and the base and apex of the elytra very sparsely clothed with fine, white, decumbent pubescence, the legs and under surface more thickly pubescent. Head sparsely punctate, feebly foveate between the eyes, which are moderately large and somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, nearly as long as the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ as in *O. pilicollis*. Prothorax long, narrowed behind, depressed and densely, rugulosely punctate on the disc towards the base, the punctuation becoming scattered towards the apex, the flanks smooth and glabrous. Scutellum small, smooth. Elytra as in *O. pilicollis*, but with the

seriate punctures becoming very little more impressed towards the base, and the interstices almost flat on the anterior portion of the disc. Legs as in *O. pilicollis*.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Closely related to *O. pilicollis*, but with the pubescence on the rugulose portion of the prothorax sparser and entirely white, the elytral interstices almost flat at the base, the eyes smaller and less prominent.

5. **Otidocephalus cinereus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 4, 4 *a*.)

Elongate, black, shining; thickly clothed with fine grey pubescence, which is short, close, and uniform on the elytra, the latter without erect setæ. Head closely punctate, not or feebly foveate between the eyes, which are large and widely separated; rostrum stout, much shorter than the prothorax, rugosely punctato-sulcate, with a smooth raised median line; antennæ with joints 2–7 of the funiculus short, 2 one-half the length of 1, the club loosely articulated and slightly longer than joints 2–7 united. Prothorax much longer than broad, subcylindrical, narrowing a little towards the base, closely punctate, and with indications of a raised median line. Elytra long, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, where they are somewhat gibbous; closely, finely, and confusedly punctate throughout, the fine seriate punctures becoming visible towards the suture. Femora each with a small triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within.

Length 7–$7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

Distinguishable from all the other Central-American forms by the close, uniform, grey pubescence of the elytra, which are without erect darker setæ. Mr. Wickham has sent us a closely allied species from just beyond our northern boundary *. These insects approach *O. estriatus*, Casey, from New Mexico, but the latter has intermixed blackish setæ on the elytra.

6. **Otidocephalus mixtus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 5, 5 *a*.)

Elongate, somewhat conical, shining, æneous, the antennæ (the club excepted) ferruginous; thickly clothed above and beneath with long, coarse, decumbent, intermixed, fulvous and white hairs, the elytra without erect setæ. Head closely punctate, the eyes widely separated and not prominent; rostrum stout, shorter than the prothorax, rugosely punctato-sulcate; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, 3–7 each shorter than 2, the club ovate. Prothorax long, subcylindrical, closely, finely punctate. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, widening to beyond the middle, somewhat gibbous

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* **Otidocephalus uniformis,** sp. n.

Elongate, black, shining, thickly and uniformly clothed with rather coarse grey pubescence, the elytra without setæ. Antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus much longer than 3, and 3–7 subequal in length, the club ovate and compact. Prothorax narrowed in front and behind, closely punctate, with an interrupted smooth median line. Elytra very closely and finely punctate throughout, without trace of seriate impressions towards the suture. Fifth ventral segment feebly emarginate at the apex. Femora each with a small tooth. Anterior tibiæ deeply sinuate at the base within, and dilated on the inner side from the middle to the apex.

Length $6\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Brownsville, Texas (*Wickham*).

posteriorly; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and minutely, confusedly punctate. Fifth ventral segment feebly emarginate at the apex. Legs stout; femora each with a small, triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. This species somewhat resembles *O. pellitus*, but the vestiture is coarser, the setæ are absent, the prothorax is finely punctured throughout, and the elytral interstices are without intermixed coarse punctures. The fulvous and white hairs are almost equally distributed over the entire surface, the legs included.

7. **Otidocephalus pelliceus.**

Otidocephalus pelliceus, Rosensk. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 196[1].

Hab. MEXICO[1] (*Mus. Holm.*: ♂; *Koppe, in Mus. Berol.*: ♀.)

I have seen two specimens only of this species, including the type, both in very worn condition. *O. pelliceus* is not unlike *O. pellitus*, differing from that species in its more robust form, the short and stout rostrum in both sexes, and the smoother elytra, with the pubescence entirely decumbent. The general coloration is nigro-æneous (not black as described); the prothorax is closely and rather coarsely punctured, with the flanks smoother; the elytra are finely, confusedly punctate, with the seriate punctures very little coarser than those of the interstices, the pubescence whitish, long, rather coarse, and decumbent, without intermixed blackish setæ. The prothorax is subcylindrical in the male, and a little rounded at the sides in the female. The femoral tooth is small and triangular. The male has the fifth ventral segment depressed in the middle behind and very feebly emarginate at the apex.

8. **Otidocephalus multilineatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 6, 6 *a*.)

Elongate, black, shining; clothed with rather long, decumbent, white pubescence, which on the elytra is concentrated into a comparatively broad line on the interstices 2, 4, 6, and 8, and a narrow one on each of the others. Head sparsely punctate, shallowly sulcate between the eyes, which are large, prominent, and somewhat widely separated; rostrum not very stout, a little shorter than the prothorax, irregularly punctato-sulcate, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus about half the length of 1, 3–7 shorter, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax moderately long, convex, a little narrowed in front and behind, thickly punctate, with a smooth median line anteriorly. Elytra three times the length of, and much wider than, the prothorax, gradually widening to about the middle, the humeri obtuse; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 each with a single, and 2, 4, 6, 8 with an irregular treble, row of minute punctures. Femora each with a small triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ much curved externally and strongly sinuate within.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. MEXICO, Cuernavaca in Morelos (*Höge*).

One specimen. Recognizable by its elongate shape, the comparatively short prothorax, the multi-lineate arrangement of the elytral pubescence, the small femoral tooth, the curved anterior tibiæ, and the absence of erect setæ on the elytra.

9. **Otidocephalus flohri,** sp. n.

Elongate, black, shining; somewhat thickly clothed with fine, decumbent, white pubescence only, which on the elytra is concentrated in a rather broad stripe along each interstice, that on 1, 3, and 5 a little narrower than the rest. Head somewhat closely punctate, the eyes moderately large and widely separated; rostrum short and stout, very much shorter than the prothorax, rather closely punctate, sulcate laterally, and obsoletely carinate between the eyes anteriorly; antennal club oblong. Prothorax moderately long, subcylindrical, a little narrowed behind, closely punctate. Elytra two and one-half times the length of, and much wider than, the prothorax, gradually widening to about the middle, the humeri obliquely truncated in front and somewhat swollen; punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat, 1, 3, and 5 each with about two, and the others with three or four, irregular rows of minute punctures. Femora each with a small triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ feebly curved externally and strongly sinuate within.

Var.? Rostrum slightly longer; elytra with the pubescence a little coarser, and partly fulvous, the interstices each with three or four irregular rows of minute punctures.

Length $8\frac{1}{4}$–$8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Santiago Ixcuintla, Tepic (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*).

One specimen from each locality, the individual from Tepic belonging to the varietal form, apparently male and female of the same species. Broader than *O. multilineatus*, the prothorax relatively longer, subcylindrical, and more closely punctured, the rostrum stouter, the lines of the pubescence on the elytra wider, and the anterior tibiæ less curved.

10. **Otidocephalus tæniatus,** sp. n.

Elongate, narrow, black, shining; sparsely clothed with decumbent white hairs only, which on the elytra are rather coarse and serially arranged—a double row on each of the alternate interstices 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and a single row on the others, the latter becoming obsolete from about the middle forwards. Head sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, not or shallowly foveate between the eyes, which are moderately large and widely separated; rostrum curved, about as long as the prothorax in the ♀, shorter in the ♂, punctato-sulcate, smooth and subcarinate along the middle; antennæ long, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, 3–7 shorter than 2, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax narrow, subcylindrical, moderately long, a little narrowed in front and behind, very sparsely punctate. Elytra elongate, convex, flattened on the disc at the base, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, the humeri obliquely truncate in front and somewhat prominent; seriate-punctate, striate towards the suture, the interstices flat, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 irregularly, minutely, biseriate-punctate, the others uniseriate-punctate from about the middle to the apex. Legs long and comparatively slender; femora each with a small triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ sinuate within.

Length $5\frac{1}{3}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Juquila in Oaxaca (*Sallé*), Atlapango, Valley of Mexico (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*).

Three specimens. A rather narrow, elongate form, with double lines of somewhat closely placed white hairs on the elytra, those on the interstices 2, 4, and 6 not reaching the base and reduced to a single row, the rostrum about as long as the prothorax in the female, the legs comparatively long and slender, the femoral tooth small. *O. tæniatus* approaches *O. albolineatus*, but is much more elongate, and has more slender legs, &c. The absence of the black setæ on the elytra separates it from *O. lineipennis*.

11. **Otidocephalus albolineatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 7, 7 *a*.)

Moderately elongate, black, shining; clothed with decumbent white hairs only, which on the elytra are arranged in a double or treble row on each interstice, except on 2, 4, and 6, these having a single incomplete row running from about the middle to the apex. Head rather coarsely punctate, sulcate between the eyes, which are large and somewhat widely separated; rostrum very stout, much shorter than the prothorax, rugosely punctate, smooth along the middle. Prothorax moderately long, subcylindrical, much narrowed behind, somewhat coarsely punctate, except down the middle and on two oblong spaces on each side, which are quite smooth. Elytra wider than the prothorax, widening to about the middle, subtruncate at the base, the humeri obtuse; somewhat coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat, 2, 4, and 6 from about the middle to the apex uniseriately, and the others from the base to the apex bi- or triseriately, punctate. Legs rather short; femora each with a small, narrow tooth; anterior tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws feebly appendiculate.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*), Valley of Mexico (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*).

Two specimens. The chief characters of this species are the lineate arrangement of the pubescence on the elytra, the interstices 2, 4, and 6 becoming glabrous and impunctate towards the base, the peculiar sculpture of the prothorax (the smooth spaces being separated by a rather coarse, close punctuation), the small femoral tooth, and the complete absence of erect setæ, the whole of the vestiture being white and decumbent. It has much less elongate elytra than *O. multilineatus*.

12. **Otidocephalus canescens,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, black, shining; clothed with semierect, long, white hairs only, which on the elytra are somewhat closely placed and arranged in a single or double row on each interstice. Head smooth, deeply foveate between the eyes, and slightly constricted behind them, the eyes large, prominent, and rather widely separated; rostrum stout, very much shorter than the prothorax, sulcate and rugosely punctate at the sides, smooth along the middle. Prothorax subcylindrical, moderately elongate, narrowed behind, very sparsely, irregularly punctate. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, subtruncate at the base; punctate-striate, the interstices flat at the sides, feebly convex on the disc, minutely bi- or uniseriate-punctate from the base to the apex. Femora each with a large triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 5–$5\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Acapulco (*Höge; Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*), Tlaltizapan (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*).

Three specimens. This species resembles *O. albolineatus* in general facies, differing from it, however, in the much longer and more erect pubescence, the smooth, deeply foveate head, the very sparsely punctured prothorax, the uniformly seriate-punctate elytral interstices, and the large femoral tooth. The complete absence of the blackish setæ on the elytra separates it at once from *O. foveifrons*.

13. **Otidocephalus vestitus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 8, 8 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Otidocephalus vestitus, Jekel, in litt.

Moderately elongate, robust, black, the elytra with a faint brassy lustre; densely clothed with intermixed brown and white, adpressed, radiato-pectinate scales, the head, prothorax, and elytra also with an

abundant, short, blackish, suberect setosity and scattered, decumbent, whitish hairs, these latter extending over the under surface and legs, the vestiture of the metasternal side-pieces very dense and white. Head densely punctate, the eyes moderately large and widely separated; rostrum short and stout, depressed at the base above, rugosely punctured and laterally sulcate; antennal club ovate. Prothorax convex, moderately long, narrowing from the middle forwards and also narrowed behind, coarsely, deeply, confluently punctate. Scutellum large. Elytra much broader than, and about two and one-half times the length of, the prothorax, broadly flattened along the inner portion of the disc, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly emarginate at the base, the humeri prominent, but obtuse; closely, confusedly punctate, the usual seriate coarser punctures barely traceable, the pectinate scales arranged somewhat in lines, which are here and there separated by small bare spaces. Fifth ventral segment feebly emarginate at the apex. Legs stout; femora each with a very small triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 8, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*).

This insect agrees with *O. vittatus*, Horn (= *Cycotida lineata*, Pasc.), *O. nivosus*, Casey, *O. ulkei*, Horn, and *O. insignis*, Casey, in being thickly clothed with radiato-pectinate scales * (fig. 8 *b*), and is nearest allied to the two latter (the others having vittate elytra), but differs in various details. The species mentioned are all from the Southern United States or Lower California, and *O. vestitus* is therefore probably an inhabitant of the northern part of Mexico.

14. **Otidocephalus dugesi**, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 9, 9 *a*.)

Elongate-ovate, robust, shining, nigro-æneous; thickly clothed with rather coarse, decumbent, grey or brownish-grey pubescence, which is absent from the five longitudinal series of rounded, sharply defined, bare spaces on each elytron, the scattered erect blackish setæ arising from these portions of the surface. Head closely punctate, feebly sulcate between the eyes, which are large, somewhat widely separated, and not prominent; rostrum stout, slightly shorter than the prothorax, rugosely punctato-sulcate; antennæ with joints 2–7 of the funiculus decreasing in length, the club ovate. Prothorax subcylindrical, longer than broad, a little narrowed in front and behind, closely, irregularly punctate, with a more or less distinct, smooth, raised, median line. Elytra oblong, convex, much wider than the prothorax, the humeri rather prominent; closely, finely, confusedly punctate, except upon the five series of smooth bare spaces, each of these with a single setigerous puncture. Legs moderately stout; femora each with a small triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Guanajuato (*A. Dugès*).

Two specimens, sent us by Dr. A. Dugès in 1897, with the accompanying note:—"Taken (with others) out of a large gall on a branch of an oak in the mountains, in company with some Cynipides of the genus *Synergus*, both probably inquilines." The species may be readily identified by the five longitudinal series of rounded smooth spaces on each elytron, which are for the rest thickly pubescent and closely, confusedly punctate.

15. **Otidocephalus interruptus**, sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 10, 10 *a*.)

Elongate-ovate, robust, shining, piceous or rufo-piceous; thickly clothed with long, rather coarse, brownish-grey, decumbent pubescence, which is absent from numerous small bare spaces on the elytra, the

* The American authors describe these as "tufted hairs."

interstices 1–6 each with a series of long, erect, blackish setæ. Head closely punctate, the eyes large, rather prominent, and somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, shorter than the prothorax, rugosely punctato-sulcate; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus about half the length of 1, the club ovate. Prothorax a little longer than broad, slightly narrowed towards the base, closely, irregularly punctate, and usually with indications of a smooth, raised, median line. Elytra oblong, convex, much wider than the prothorax, the humeri subangular and rather prominent; interruptedly seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, with scattered fine setigerous punctures, and the close fine punctuation concentrated into spaces separated by smooth, irregular intervals, these latter giving a tessellated appearance to the surface. Legs stout; femora each with a small narrow tooth; anterior tibiæ moderately sinuate within.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–$7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Valley of Mexico (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*), Sierra de Durango? (*ex coll. Flohr*).

Narrower than *O. dugesi*. The bare spaces on the elytra less sharply defined, and the elytra themselves interruptedly seriate-punctate, with each of the dorsal interstices setose. We have five specimens of this species from the Flohr collection and there are two others in the Berlin Museum.

16. **Otidocephalus fasciculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 11, 11 *a*.)

Elongate, shining, æneous; thickly clothed with reddish-brown decumbent pubescence, which becomes denser and paler along the middle of the prothorax and is more or less distinctly clustered into fascicles on the elytra, the prothorax and elytra also with numerous blackish setæ, those on the elytra erect and serially arranged on each interstice; the vestiture of the under surface greyish-brown. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated and not prominent; rostrum nearly (♂) or quite (♀) as long as the prothorax, moderately stout, densely, rugosely punctate, sulcate at the sides; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus about half as long as 1, 3–7 shorter. Prothorax long, subcylindrical, narrowed at the base, densely punctate, the punctures unequal in size. Elytra elongate, convex, much wider than the prothorax, gradually widening to about the middle; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, closely, very minutely punctate, with intermixed setigerous impressions. Fifth ventral segment unemarginate at the apex in the ♂. Legs stout and rather short; femora each with a short triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ very feebly sinuate within; tarsal claws broadly appendiculate.

Length 8, breadth $2\frac{7}{8}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Yolos in Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

Two specimens. Larger and more elongate than *O. cuprinus*, the pubescence of the upper surface reddish-brown, and on the elytra clustered somewhat into fascicles, the prothorax with a denser line of hairs down the middle, the elytral setæ more numerous, longer, and uniformly blackish, the ground-colour brassy, not cupreous.

17. **Otidocephalus cuprinus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 12, 12 *a*.)

Elongate, shining, cupreous, the antennæ (the club excepted) and tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with intermixed whitish and fulvous decumbent pubescence, which becomes entirely whitish along the suture, on the scutellum, and at the base of the prothorax, the elytral interstices each with a row of short, suberect, intermixed, white and blackish setæ, the prothorax also with semierect blackish setæ. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated, rather small, and not prominent; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, densely punctate at the base, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle anteriorly; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus about half the length of 1, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax long, subcylindrical, narrowed behind, densely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax,

moderately elongate, gradually widening to about the middle, the humeri a little swollen; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, closely, very minutely punctate, with intermixed setigerous impressions. Legs comparatively short and stout; femora each with a rather short triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 6, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Atlixco, Puebla (*Höge*).

One specimen. Recognizable by the cupreous coloration, the close pubescence, the whitish suture, the intermixed short blackish and white setæ on the elytra, and the reddish tarsi.

18. **Otidocephalus pellitus.**

Otidocephalus pellitus, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1877, p. 175 [1].

Elongate, shining, æneous, the antennæ (the club excepted) usually ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with intermixed, decumbent, fulvous and whitish pubescence, which is quite coarse on the elytra, the interstices of the latter each with a row of rather closely placed, long, erect or suberect, blackish setæ, the vestiture of the legs and under surface entirely whitish. Head closely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum nearly as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate-sulcate, with a smooth raised median line; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, and 3–7 each shorter than 2, the club ovate. Prothorax long, subcylindrical, coarsely punctate, the punctures here and there transversely confluent on the disc. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, widening to a little beyond the middle; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, closely, very minutely punctate, and with coarser setigerous impressions. Fifth ventral segment feebly emarginate at the apex in the ♂. Femora each with a short triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within.

Var.? The dark setosity more abundant and extending to the prothorax, the elytra smoother, with the fulvous and white pubescence much finer.

Length $6\frac{1}{5}$–7, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Holm.*), Chinautla (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*), Toxpam, Cordova [1], and Yolotepec (*Sallé*), Oaxaca (*Höge*).

Chevrolat's diagnosis of this species was made from a partially abraded example *, which I have seen, and he does not mention the setæ, which are conspicuous and numerous on the elytra. There are three specimens of *O. pellitus* in the Sallé collection and one in the Berlin Museum. The varietal form, from Oaxaca, may prove to belong to a different species. The fulvous hairs predominate on the elytra in all of them.

19. **Otidocephalus lineipennis.** (Tab. XIII. figg. 13, 13 *a*.)

Otidocephalus lineipennis, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1877, p. 176 [1].

Hab. Mexico, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé* [1]), Zongolica (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*); Guatemala, Panzos in Vera Paz (*Conradt*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).

Distinguishable amongst its allies by the five compact lines of white decumbent pubescence on each elytron (one on each of the interstices 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, and each formed by two or three rows of hairs, the others being almost bare and impunctate to

* The glabrous spaces on the prothorax and elytra mentioned by him are simply due to abrasion.

near the apex), these white hairs being intermixed with long, suberect, darker setæ, which are not mentioned by Chevrolat in his description. The prothorax is very sparsely punctate. The head is sulcate above between the eyes, which are large and not very widely separated. The femoral tooth is moderately large and triangular. The anterior tibiæ are strongly sinuate within. The fifth ventral segment is feebly emarginate at the apex in the male.

20. **Otidocephalus octolineatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 14, 14 *a*.)

Elongate, black, very shining; clothed with white pubescence, which on the prothorax is long and directed forwards, and on the elytra is short and decumbent, and mainly concentrated into four compact lines on each wing-case (one on each of the interstices 2, 4, 6, and 8), the tenth interstice also with an incomplete line of white hairs and the others with a single scattered row of similarly coloured hairs towards the apex, 1, 3, 5, and 7 each with a row of long, erect, blackish setæ. Head sparsely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes, which are large, prominent, and somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, shorter than the prothorax, irregularly punctato-sulcate, much smoother in one specimen (♀ ?); antennæ with joints 2–7 of the funiculus short, the club ovate. Prothorax long and subcylindrical, a little narrowed behind, very sparsely punctate, the punctuation becoming closer towards the apex. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, widening to about the middle and arcuately narrowing thence to the apex; finely punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices flat, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 each with about three rows of closely placed minute punctures, and the others with a single row of scattered, setiferous, coarser impressions. Fifth ventral segment feebly emarginate at the apex in the ♂. Femora each with a large triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 6–6½, breadth 2⅖–2½ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*Höge, H. H. Smith*).

A species very like *O. lineipennis*, but with only four complete lines of white pubescence on each elytron, and these placed on different interstices, the setæ arising from the intervening spaces, which are uniseriate-punctate. Three specimens.

21. **Otidocephalus curvimanus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 15, 15 *a*, *b*.)

Elongate, very shining, black, the antennæ rufo-piceous; very sparsely clothed with white pubescence, which on the elytra is mainly concentrated into four single or double lines (one on each of the interstices 2, 4, 6, and 8), the interstices each with a row of long, erect, blackish setæ. Head sparsely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes, which are large and somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, with a broad smooth space along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus about half the length of 1, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax long and subcylindrical, a little narrowed towards the base, very sparsely punctate. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, widening to about the middle, where they are somewhat gibbous; very finely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, each with one or two rows of scattered punctures similar to those of the striæ. Femora each with a rather large triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ abruptly bent inwards at the apex and very strongly sinuate within.

Length 6–6½, breadth 2⅓ millim. (♂ ?)

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*).

Two specimens. The four narrow lines of white pubescence on each elytron, the single series of long blackish setæ on each interstice, and the abruptly incurved apex of the anterior tibiæ will serve to distinguish this species, which is nearly related to *O. lineipennis* and *O. octolineatus*.

22. **Otidocephalus brevicollis,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, black, shining; clothed with short, decumbent, rather coarse, white, squamiform hairs and long, erect, blackish setæ, the hairs on the elytra intermixed with the setæ and arranged in two or three rows on each interstice, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely punctate, the eyes large and somewhat widely separated; rostrum moderately stout, shorter than the prothorax, rugosely punctured at the sides, smooth and subcarinate along the middle. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, narrowed in front and behind, very sparsely, irregularly punctate, a space on the flanks almost smooth. Elytra moderately long, convex, gradually widening to the middle and here nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, subtruncate at the base, longitudinally depressed on each side of the suture anteriorly; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures placed in shallow striæ, the interstices almost flat and each bi- or triseriately punctate from the base to the apex. Femora each with a very large triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ sinuate within. Tarsal claws with a sharp tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. The comparatively short prothorax, the wide elytra, with somewhat abundant, coarse, white, squamiform pubescence and long, erect, black setæ, the very large femoral tooth, &c., will serve to distinguish this species. In general facies it resembles *O. canescens*, *O. albolineatus*, *O. foveifrons*, &c.

23. **Otidocephalus villosus,** sp. n.

Elongate, shining, black, the antennæ (the club excepted) ferruginous; clothed with an abundant, intermixed, erect, long, fine blackish setosity and decumbent, white hairs, the latter arranged on the elytra in an irregular single or double row throughout the length of each interstice, the vestiture of the under surface white. Head coarsely, closely punctate, the eyes moderately large and somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate, subcarinate along the middle; antennæ with joints 2–7 of the funiculus equal in length, 2 one-half the length of 1, the club ovate. Prothorax moderately long, narrowed in front and behind, closely, coarsely punctate, except along a narrow space down the middle. Elytra long, moderately convex, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, subtruncate at the base; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex, minutely uni- or biseriate-punctate. Legs stout; femora each with a very large, acute, triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within, appearing subangularly dilated a little beyond the middle.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$–5, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$–2 millim. (♂?)

Hab. Mexico, Sierra de Durango? (*ex coll. Flohr*), Cuernavaca (*H. H. Smith*).

Two specimens. Very like *O. hystricosus*, but with the femoral tooth much larger, the anterior tibiæ dilated beyond the middle, the prothorax closely and coarsely punctured (except along the median line), the white hairs on the upper surface finer. The shorter second joint of the funiculus, the more abundant setosity, and the less closely punctured elytral interstices distinguish it from *O. duplicatus*. The description is made from the example from the Flohr collection, the other having less coarsely seriate-punctate elytra, with the interstices flat, and also differing in some minor details.

24. **Otidocephalus duplicatus,** sp. n.

Elongate, shining, nigro-piceous, the elytra piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted) ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with decumbent white pubescence and intermixed, scattered, semierect, rigid, blackish

setæ, the white hairs on the elytra arranged in a double or treble row on each interstice, the vestiture of the under surface white. Head coarsely, rather closely punctate, sulcate between the eyes, which are moderately large and widely separated; rostrum stout, much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, 3–7 shorter than 2, the club ovate. Prothorax long, narrowed in front and behind, closely, coarsely punctate, except along a narrow median space. Elytra elongate, moderately convex, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, the humeri somewhat obliquely truncated in front; seriate-punctate, striate towards the suture, the interstices flat and each finely bi- or triseriate-punctate. Legs stout; femora each with a large, acute, triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Guadalajara (*Höge*).

One rather worn specimen. This insect, as already noted, differs too much from *O. villosus* to be included under that species. The interstitial punctuation is very distinct, and it is arranged in treble rows towards the sides. The elytral setæ are rigid and semierect.

25. **Otidocephalus foveifrons,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 16, 16 *a*, *b*.)

Moderately elongate, black, shining; rather sparsely clothed with long, decumbent, white hairs, which on the elytra are intermixed with semierect long blackish setæ and arranged in a single or double row on each interstice. Head almost smooth, deeply foveate between the eyes and slightly constricted behind them, the eyes large and somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, very much shorter than the prothorax, sulcate and rugosely punctate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus about half the length of 1, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax long, subcylindrical, much narrowed behind, very sparsely, finely punctate. Elytra convex, moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, subtruncate at the base; finely seriate-punctate, striate towards the suture, the interstices flat, very minutely bi- or uniseriate-punctate. Femora each with a large, acute, triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 5–$5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*), Manantial (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*).

Three specimens. Extremely like *O. canescens*, but with the white pubescence less erect on the elytra, and there intermixed with long, blackish setæ, the frontal fovea large and deep.

26. **Otidocephalus brevisetis,** sp. n.

Elongate, pitchy-black, shining; clothed with scattered white decumbent hairs and short, erect, stiff, blackish setæ, the latter numerous on the elytra, serially arranged, and intermixed with flattened, coarse, squamiform hairs, the vestiture of the legs and under surface white. Head closely, rather coarsely punctate, the eyes moderately large and widely separated; rostrum a little shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth and subcarinate along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus about one-half the length of 1, 3–7 shorter, the club ovate. Prothorax long, much narrowed behind and slightly narrowing in front, coarsely, somewhat closely punctate. Elytra long, moderately convex, flattened on the disc anteriorly, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, the humeri obliquely truncated in front and laterally prominent; seriate-punctate, striate towards the suture, the interstices feebly convex on the disc, and irregularly, uni- or biseriate-punctate. Legs stout; femora each with a rather small triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 6, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Yolos in Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

One specimen, somewhat abraded. In this insect the elytra have a short, stiff, rather abundant, blackish setosity, intermixed with coarse, flattened, squamiform, and narrow white hairs. The interstitial punctuation is irregular and nearly as coarse as that of the striæ. The elytra themselves are more flattened towards the base than in *O. villosus* and other allied forms.

27. **Otidocephalus beckeri,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, shining, black, the antennæ (the club excepted) obscure ferruginous; sparsely clothed with decumbent white hairs intermixed with comparatively short, fine, erect, blackish setæ, the white hairs on the elytra short, rather coarse, somewhat squamiform, and arranged in a double or single row throughout the length of each interstice, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head finely punctate, smoother and flattened between the eyes, which are moderately large and widely separated; rostrum stout, curved, a little shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennal club ovate. Prothorax long, subcylindrical, slightly narrowed behind, sparsely punctate, a narrow space along the middle impunctate. Elytra moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, gradually widening to the middle, not very convex, flattened on the disc anteriorly, subtruncate at the base, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the punctures placed in shallow striæ towards the suture, the interstices finely bi- or uniseriate-punctate. Femora each with a small triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. Mexico, Tlaltizapan * (*coll. Becker*).

One specimen. Smaller and narrower than *O. ericius*, the white hairs on the elytra less erect, finer, and arranged in a double (instead of a single) row on most of the interstices. The less prominent humeri, the finer interstitial punctuation, the absence of the rather broad white scales on the elytra, and the smaller femoral tooth separate it from *O. brevisetis*.

28. **Otidocephalus hystricosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 17, 17 *a*.)

Elongate, black, shining; clothed with an abundant, very long, erect, fine, blackish setosity intermixed with white hairs, which on the elytra are arranged in a single or irregular double series throughout the entire length of each interstice, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with very long, projecting, white and blackish hairs. Head closely punctate, rugose between the eyes, which are moderately large and somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, much shorter than the prothorax, rugosely punctured at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joints 2–7 of the funiculus short, the club ovate. Prothorax moderately long, narrowed in front and behind, somewhat closely punctate. Elytra convex, long, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, subtruncate at the base; coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices feebly convex, and minutely bi- or uniseriate-punctate. Femora each with a small, narrow, acute tooth. Anterior tibiæ slightly curved externally and strongly sinuate within.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$–2 millim.

Hab. Mexico (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*), Zacualtipan in Hidalgo (*Höge*), Parada (*Sallé*).

This species has the upper surface clothed very much as in *O. setiger*, except that the white hairs are more numerous on the elytra and extend the whole length of each

* There are two places of this name in Mexico—one near Cuernavaca, the other near Tenango del Valle.

interstice. Compared with that insect, it is more elongate, with the rostrum shorter, the head more rugose, the elytra relatively longer and more coarsely punctate-striate, and the femoral tooth not so broad.

Five specimens. The North-American *O. myrmex* (Herbst) also resembles *O. hystricosus*, but it has a very much larger femoral tooth.

29. **Otidocephalus divisus**, sp. n.

Moderately elongate, black, shining; clothed with widely scattered, rather short, erect, blackish setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a single row on each of the alternate dorsal interstices, the setæ being replaced on the apical declivity and at the sides by a series of curled white hairs, the base of the prothorax also with a few white hairs, the vestiture of the scutellum, legs, and under surface white. Head rather coarsely punctate, foveate between the eyes, which are moderately large and widely separated; rostrum much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; joints 2–7 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax long, convex, narrowed in front and behind, with a few widely scattered punctures, the disc transversely rugose at the base, a space on the flanks impunctate. Elytra moderately long, somewhat gibbous, at the base only a little broader than the prothorax, rapidly widening to the middle, the humeri rounded; very finely seriate-punctate, the alternate interstices 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 minutely uniseriate-punctate. Femora each with a large, acute, triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ sinuate within.

Length $5\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*).

One specimen. In this insect the seriately arranged blackish setæ on the alternate interstices of the elytra are abruptly replaced on the apical declivity, and also laterally, by curled white hairs, and the elytra themselves are somewhat inflated and comparatively narrow at the base, characters separating *O. divisus* from the other allied forms with a large femoral tooth.

30. **Otidocephalus setiger**, sp. n.

Moderately elongate, shining, black, the tarsi piceous or rufo-piceous; the head and prothorax somewhat thickly clothed with long, erect, intermixed blackish and white hairs, the elytra with an abundant, very long, erect, blackish, serially arranged, setosity intermixed with shorter, scattered, rather coarse white hairs, which become more numerous on the apical declivity and are arranged in an irregular double row on some of the interstices, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely punctate, not or feebly foveate between the eyes, which are comparatively small and somewhat widely separated; rostrum moderately stout, nearly as long as the prothorax, depressed at the base above, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle. Prothorax moderately long, convex anteriorly, much narrowed behind, coarsely punctate, with indications of a narrow smooth space down the middle. Elytra convex, moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex, subtruncate at the base, the humeri obtuse and slightly swollen; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices flat or feebly convex, each minutely uni- or biseriate-punctate. Femora each with a large triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length $3\frac{4}{5}$–6, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Chilpancingo in Guerrero 4600 feet (*H. H. Smith*), Navarrete (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*).

This species is distinguishable from *O. pubescens* and other allied forms by the

somewhat coarsely punctate-striate elytra, the erect blackish setosity intermixed with rather coarse scattered white hairs, the latter becoming more numerous on the apical declivity; the frontal fovea is small or absent; and the femoral tooth is large and triangular. The absence of the deep frontal fovea separates it at once from *O. foveifrons* and *O. cavifrons*, which are otherwise very similar. Six specimens from Chilpancingo and two from Navarrete, the latter much larger than the rest.

31. **Otidocephalus cavifrons,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi piceous or rufo-piceous; sparsely clothed with long, suberect, white hairs, the elytra with a few long, erect, serially arranged, blackish setæ intermixed with numerous scattered, bristly, white hairs, which are a little more closely placed towards the apex, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head very sparsely punctate, deeply foveate between the eyes above, and slightly constricted behind them, the eyes moderately large and widely separated; rostrum much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle, depressed at the base above. Prothorax long, convex, narrowed in front and behind, coarsely, sparsely punctate. Elytra moderately long, convex, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, subtruncate at the base, the humeri obtuse; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices flat or feebly convex, minutely uniseriate-punctate. Fifth ventral segment obsoletely emarginate at the apex in the ♂. Femora each with a large triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 4–5, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Misantla, Oaxaca (*Höge*), Cuesta de Misantla (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*), Playa Vicente, Parada (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Panzos (*Conradt*), Cahabon, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Separable from *O. foveifrons* by the less numerous white hairs on the elytra and the erect setosity; and from *O. setiger* by the deeply foveate head and the sparser setosity. Thirteen specimens.

32. **Otidocephalus canus.**

Otidocephalus canus, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1877, p. 176 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam, Juquila (*Sallé*), Oaxaca (*coll. Chevrolat* [1]), Motzorongo (*coll. Becker*), Cuesta de Misantla (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*).

This small species may be recognized by the inflated, comparatively short, broad elytra, which are obsoletely or finely seriate-punctate, and clothed with long, erect, scattered, rather coarse, white hairs, intermixed with long blackish setæ on the disc, the hairs becoming much more numerous on the apical declivity; the almost smooth supra-ocular portion of the head; the basally depressed rostrum; and the large, acute, triangular, femoral tooth.

The specimens from Motzorongo, in Mr. Becker's collection, agree with the type, now before me, and three others in the Sallé collection and one in the Berlin Museum probably belong to it, but they have the elytra very distinctly seriate-punctate. The femoral tooth is larger than in *O. senex*, and the prothorax and elytra are smoother than in *O. setiger*.

33. **Otidocephalus ericius,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 18, 18 *a*.)

Moderately elongate, shining, black, the antennæ (the club excepted) ferruginous; the head and prothorax sparsely clothed with long, fine, decumbent white pubescence, the prothorax with a few intermixed dark setæ in front; the elytral interstices each with a single complete, somewhat closely placed series of semierect, coarse, squamiform, white hairs intermixed with long, erect, fine blackish setæ; the vestiture of the scutellum, under surface, and legs white. Head sparsely, coarsely punctate, the eyes comparatively small and widely separated; rostrum stout, very much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joints 3–7 of the funiculus short, 2 slightly longer than 3, the club ovate. Prothorax moderately long, cylindrical, narrowed and sinuate at the sides behind, sparsely, coarsely punctate. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, subtruncate at the base, the humeri subtruncate in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, each with a single row of fine punctures. Femora each with a small triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ sinuate within.

Length 7, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Acapulco (*Höge*).

One specimen. In this insect the somewhat closely placed, seriately arranged, white hairs on each of the elytral interstices are coarse and squamiform (as in *O. grandis*), the blackish setæ being finer. It resembles *O. foveifrons*, but is larger and more elongate, the head is coarsely punctured and without the deep frontal fovea, and the white hairs on the elytra are coarser and more rigid.

34. **Otidocephalus longicollis,** sp. n.

Elongate, somewhat conical, black, shining; the head and prothorax clothed with very fine, scattered, blackish and white hairs, the elytra with a row of semierect, stiff, white hairs along each interstice, intermixed on the dorsum with fine, erect, blackish setæ, the vestiture of the scutellum, legs, and under surface white, and that of the pygidium brown. Head sparsely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes, which are moderately large and widely separated; rostrum stout, very much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 3. Prothorax long, subcylindrical, a little narrowed in front and behind, sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, more or less transversely rugose on the disc, a large space at the sides impunctate. Elytra elongate, convex, flattened on the disc anteriorly, much wider than the prothorax, widening to slightly beyond the middle, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices each with a row of minute scattered punctures. Femora each with a small triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length $6\frac{2}{3}$–8, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♀?)

Hab. Mexico, Sierra de Durango? (*ex coll. Flohr*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

Two specimens, probably males. More elongate than *O. ericius*, of the western coast, the prothorax transversely rugose on the disc posteriorly, the elytra more finely seriate-punctate, with the white hairs less squamiform and not so numerous. The intermixed stiff white hairs throughout the entire length of the elytra, which are also more convex, the less elongate antennal club, &c., separate it from *O. apioniformis*.

35. **Otidocephalus rugicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 19, 19 *a*.)

Very elongate, somewhat conical, æneo-piceous, shining; clothed with widely scattered decumbent whitish hairs, the elytral interstices 1–5 each with a scattered series of rather long, blackish, suberect setæ. Head coarsely punctate, narrowly sulcate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated;

rostrum moderately stout, much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joints 2–7 of the funiculus short, 1 about twice the length of 2, the club ovate. Prothorax elongate, cylindrical, constricted at the base, the disc transversely rugose, except in front, where it is closely punctate, the flanks smooth, except for a few scattered punctures. Elytra elongate, wider than the prothorax, widening to beyond the middle, transversely wrinkled along the suture and on the apical declivity; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures closely placed, the interspaces flat, 1–5 each with a single, scattered, irregular series of setigerous punctures similar to those of the striæ, the others almost impunctate. Femora each with a large triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ broad and flattened, curved on their outer edge and feebly sinuate within.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. MEXICO, State of Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

One specimen, somewhat immature and partly abraded. A very elongate form, with the disc of the prothorax transversely rugose, the dorsal interstices of the elytra as coarsely punctured as the striæ, the femoral tooth large, the anterior tibiæ curved externally and much flattened. It has somewhat the facies of *O. pellitus*, but is much more elongate, and with a very different vestiture and sculpture of the elytra.

36. **Otidocephalus prolongatus,** sp. n.

Elongate, narrow, subconical, black, shining; clothed with widely scattered, long, erect, blackish setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a single series along each of the alternate interstices 1, 3, 5, 7, and at the apex are intermixed with white hairs, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, feebly sulcate between the eyes, which are moderately large and widely separated; rostrum stout, much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth and subcarinate along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus much longer than 3, 3–7 subequal, the club ovate. Prothorax long, subcylindrical, a little narrowed in front and behind, the disc coarsely punctate and transversely rugose, the flanks smooth. Elytra elongate, a little wider than the prothorax, moderately convex, slightly flattened on the disc anteriorly, gradually widening to the middle, the humeri obtuse; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices 1, 3, 5, 7 more or less distinctly uniseriate-punctate. Fifth ventral segment feebly emarginate at the apex in the ♂. Femora each with an exceedingly large triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 6–$7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Found in plenty at Cerro Zunil. Allied to the Mexican *O. rugicollis*, differing from it in the deep black coloration, the less closely rugose prothorax, which have a much larger impunctate space on the flanks, the smoother elytra, with the alternate interstices only setose and the white hairs not extending so far forwards, &c.

37. **Otidocephalus longipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 20, 20 *a*.)

Elongate, black, shining; clothed with moderately long, scattered, erect, blackish setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a single row along each of the dorsal interstices, the prothorax with white hairs at the base, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely punctate, flattened above the eyes, which are moderately large and widely separated; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 3, the club ovate. Prothorax moderately long, subcylindrical, a little narrowed at the base, sparsely punctate, the punctuation becoming closer at the base

and apex, a space on the flanks impunctate. Elytra convex, somewhat flattened on the disc towards the base, nearly three times the length of, and much wider than, the prothorax, widening to the middle, and there twice its width, the humeri rounded externally and obliquely truncated in front; very finely seriate-punctate, the dorsal interstices each with a scattered row of fine punctures. Fifth ventral segment flattened and closely punctate at the apex, and also with the apical margin emarginate in the middle, in the ♂. Femora each with an exceedingly large, broad, triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 8, breadth 3–3⅛ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra de Durango? [♀] (*ex coll. Flohr*); COSTA RICA [♂] (*Van Patten; Wagner, in Mus. Berol.*).

Two males and one female. In this species the femoral tooth reaches the maximum development. The elongate elytra separates *O. longipennis* from most of its allies with a large femoral tooth, the general shape being like that of *O. apioniformis*.

38. **Otidocephalus tonsilis,** sp. n.

Elongate, narrow, subconical, black, shining; clothed with scattered, long, erect, blackish setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a single series along each interstice, the base of the prothorax with a few long white hairs, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely punctate, the eyes moderately large and widely separated; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, closely punctato-sulcate (♂), or punctato-sulcate at the sides and smooth along the middle (♀); antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 3, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax long, convex, narrowed in front and behind, sparsely punctate, the punctuation becoming closer at the base and apex, a space on the flanks almost or quite smooth. Elytra elongate, a little wider than the prothorax, moderately convex, flattened on the disc at the base, gradually widening to the middle, the humeri obtuse; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices each with a scattered series of minute punctures. Legs moderately long; femora each with an exceedingly large, triangular, acute tooth; anterior tibiæ in the ♂ curved externally and strongly sinuate within, straighter in the ♀.

Length 5½–6, breadth 2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Sallé, in Mus. Dresden*), Capetillo (*Champion*).

Very like *O. prolongatus*, but with the prothorax less cylindrical and smoother, the second joint of the funiculus shorter, the elytral interstices each with a row of setæ, the anterior tibiæ more curved in the male. The male has the head, rostrum, and prothorax more coarsely punctured than in the female, and the fifth ventral segment unemarginate at the tip. Three specimens.

39. **Otidocephalus dentipes,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, robust, black, shining; clothed with widely scattered, long, erect, blackish setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a single series along each of the alternate dorsal interstices, the base of the prothorax, the scutellum, legs, and under surface with white hairs, the legs with a few blackish ones intermixed. Head sparsely punctate, almost smooth and faintly sulcate between the eyes, which are moderately large and widely separated; rostrum stout, curved, much shorter than the prothorax, a little longer and smoother in the ♀, punctato-sulcate at the sides and sparsely punctate or smooth along the middle. Prothorax long, convex, narrowed in front and behind, very sparsely punctate, the flanks almost smooth. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, very convex, flattened on the disc at the base, rapidly widening to the middle, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; very finely seriate-punctate, the alternate dorsal interstices each with a row of scattered minute punctures. Fifth ventral segment feebly

emarginate at the apex in the ♂. Legs elongate; femora each with an exceedingly large, triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Var.? Rostrum stouter; the dorsal interstices of the elytra each with a row of blackish setæ.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$–8, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Sabo and Sinanja in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Broader and more convex than *O. constrictus*, the legs more elongate; and also a close ally of the Mexican *O. pubescens*, from which it may be separated by the broader femoral tooth and the absence of long, intermixed, white hairs on the elytra. From *O. inquisitus*, Kirsch, from Bogota (the type of which I have seen *), which is of the same general shape as *O. dentipes*, it is sufficiently distinguished by the much larger femoral tooth, the punctured head, the much finer and shallower seriate punctuation of the elytra, &c. Three specimens from Guatemala, and one from Panama, the latter treated as a varietal form, but probably distinct.

40. **Otidocephalus latidens,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, shining, black, the antennæ (the club excepted) reddish; clothed with scattered blackish setæ intermixed with a few white hairs, the elytra with the setæ long, erect, and arranged in a single series down each interstice and the white hairs rather coarse, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes, which are moderately large and widely separated; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 3, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax long, subcylindrical in front, narrowed and distinctly constricted behind, the surface with a few widely scattered punctures. Elytra oblong, much wider than the prothorax, gradually widening to the middle, moderately convex, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices each with a series of widely scattered fine punctures. Femora each with an exceedingly large, broad, triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length $5\frac{4}{5}$–$6\frac{1}{5}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Juquila in Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

Two specimens. Differs from *O. mexicanus* in the exceedingly large femoral tooth, from *O. dentipes* in the narrower and less inflated elytra and the posteriorly constricted prothorax, and from *O. tonsilis* in its less elongate, broader shape, as well as in having a few coarse, semierect, white hairs scattered amongst the elytral setæ. The intermixed white hairs are coarser than in *O. pubescens*, and the femoral tooth is broader and larger.

41. **Otidocephalus constrictus,** sp. n.

Elongate, black, shining; clothed with widely scattered, long, erect, blackish setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a single series along each of the dorsal interstices and at the apex are intermixed with numerous long white hairs, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with inter-

* This specimen is in bad condition, the dark setæ on the alternate dorsal interstices of the elytra being mostly rubbed off. The femoral tooth is formed as in *O. pubescens*.

mixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely, finely punctate, the eyes moderately large and widely separated; rostrum not very stout, curved, nearly as long as the prothorax, depressed at the base above, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus nearly as long as 1, 3–7 shorter, the club ovate. Prothorax long, globose in front, constricted and much narrowed behind, very sparsely, finely punctate, the flanks almost smooth. Elytra moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, very convex, flattened on the disc anteriorly, rapidly widening to the middle, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; very finely seriate-punctate, the interstices each with a row of scattered minute punctures. Femora each with a large, acute, triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length $5\frac{4}{5}$–6, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Four specimens. The anteriorly globose, posteriorly constricted prothorax, the more acute femoral tooth, and the conspicuous intermixed long white pubescence at the apex of the elytra distinguish *O. constrictus* from *O. dentipes*, to which it is otherwise very closely allied. The non-foveate front, the larger femoral tooth, &c., separate it from *O. pubescens*; and the anteriorly globose prothorax from *O. latidens*.

42. **Otidocephalus pubescens.**

♂. *Otidocephalus pubescens*, Rosensk. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 198[1]; Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1877, p. 178[2].

♀. *Otidocephalus albopilosus*, Rosensk. loc. cit. p. 199[3]; Chevr. loc. cit. p. 178[4].

Hab. MEXICO[1–4] (*Mus. Holm.*; *Mus. Brit.*), Playa Vicente, Toxpam, Orizaba, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Sierra de Zongolica (*coll. Becker*), Tomotla (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*).

We have numerous specimens of this species, varying greatly in size, all from the State of Vera Cruz. It differs from *O. mexicanus* and others in having a larger femoral tooth, the prothorax narrowed and constricted behind, and the elytra with long white hairs intermixed with the blackish setæ, at least towards the apex. The front is foveate. In some of the smaller examples the seriate punctuation of the elytra is finer, and becomes almost obsolete laterally. The males have a rather short rostrum, and the fifth ventral segment unemarginate at the tip. The females are often very much larger and broader, and have the rostrum almost or quite as long as the prothorax. The types of *O. pubescens* and *O. albopilosus* have been communicated by Dr. Sjöstedt, and they certainly belong to one species, the two sexes being represented in our series from both Jalapa and Toxpam. In the single specimen from Zongolica, a male, the eyes are larger and more prominent than usual, and in one female from Toxpam the dark setæ on the disc of the elytra are in great part replaced by long white hairs.

43. **Otidocephalus castaneus,** sp. n.

Elongate, shining, castaneous, the antennæ ferruginous; the upper surface and legs clothed with a somewhat abundant, very long, erect, fine blackish setosity and intermixed long white hairs, the vestiture of the

scutellum and under surface white. Head closely, rather coarsely punctate, the eyes moderately large and widely separated; rostrum almost straight, not very stout, a little shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joints 2–7 of the funiculus subequal in length, 1 twice as long as 2, the club ovate. Prothorax long, much narrowed behind, subcylindrical in its anterior half, coarsely and somewhat closely punctate, a narrow space along the middle impunctate. Elytra moderately long, convex, much wider than the prothorax, widening very gradually to the middle, subtruncate at the base, the humeri rounded; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex, and each irregularly bi- or uniseriate-punctate. Legs stout; femora each with a large triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws feebly appendiculate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. Mexico, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*).

One specimen. The castaneous coloration, the coarse punctuation, the intermixed blackish setosity and long white hairs (the blackish setæ extending on to the legs), and the almost straight rostrum, are the principal characteristics of this species.

44. **Otidocephalus panamensis,** sp. n.

Elongate, black, shining; clothed with scattered, long, erect or suberect, bristle-like, white hairs, which on the elytra are sometimes intermixed with a few blackish setæ, and arranged in a single series on each interstice, becoming more numerous towards the apex, those on 2, 4, 6, and 8 mostly confined to the apical declivity, the vestiture of the scutellum, legs, and under surface closer. Head with a few scattered fine punctures, shortly sulcate between the eyes above, the latter large, prominent, and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, barely two-thirds the length of the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joints 2–7 of the funiculus short, the club ovate. Prothorax long, more or less globose in front, and narrowed and constricted behind, the surface with a few fine scattered punctures. Elytra moderately long, convex, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; finely seriate-punctate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices flat, minutely uniseriate-punctate, 2, 4, 6, and 8 impunctate to about the middle. Fifth ventral segment feebly emarginate in the centre at the apex in the ♂. Femora each with a large, acute, triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 4–6, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

More elongate than *O. megalops*, the frontal fovea small and narrow, the seriate punctures of the elytra more closely placed and a little coarser, and those on the alternate interstices not reaching the base, the eyes less prominent in the male, the femoral tooth large. Found in abundance at Bugaba, the specimens varying in the intensity of the elytral punctuation and in the colour of the elytral setæ.

45. **Otidocephalus longipilis,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi piceous or obscure ferruginous; clothed with long, fine, erect, rigid hairs or setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a single series throughout the length of each interstice, and are mostly blackish or brown on the disc and white towards the sides and apex, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and brown hairs. Head very sparsely punctate, the eyes moderately large and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle. Prothorax long, globose in front, narrowed and constricted behind, very sparsely punctate. Elytra moderately long, convex, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, the humeri obliquely truncated in front;

finely seriate-punctate, the interstices minutely uniseriate-punctate. Legs long, rather slender; femora each with a large, acute, triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ sinuate within.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Flohr*); Guatemala, Chacoj, Teleman, Panzos, and Panima in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Found in numbers in the valley of the Polochic. This insect is less elongate than *O. panamensis*, the elytral setæ—which are usually blackish on the disc and white at the sides and apex—are a little finer and extend along the whole length of each interstice, and the femoral tooth is larger. The absence of the deep frontal fovea, the more globose anterior portion of the prothorax, the much smaller average size, &c., separate it from *O. pubescens*; the larger femoral tooth, and the punctured head without deep frontal fovea, from *O. similis*; and the less inflated elytra and their finer setosity from *O. canus*. The tarsi are ferruginous in some of the Guatemalan specimens.

46. **Otidocephalus cylindricollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 21, 21 *a*, *b*, ♀; 22, ♂.)

Elongate, subconical, shining, black, the funiculus reddish; the head and prothorax with scattered blackish and white semierect hairs, the elytra with a row of blackish erect setæ along each interstice, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, faintly sulcate between the eyes in the ♀; rostrum (♂) very stout, curved, much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle, (♀) straighter and more slender, as long as or longer than the prothorax; antennæ (♂) rather short, with joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, and the club ovate, (♀) more elongate, with joint 2 of the funiculus nearly or quite as long as 1, and the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax long, cylindrical, slightly narrowed at the base, somewhat coarsely punctate, transversely rugose on the disc, a space on the flanks impunctate. Elytra elongate, convex, flattened on the disc at the base, very much wider than the prothorax, widening to beyond the middle, the humeri obliquely truncate in front, finely seriate-punctate, the interstices each with a row of scattered fine punctures. Femora each with a rather small triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ in the ♂ strongly sinuate within.

♂. Apical margin of the fifth ventral segment feebly sinuate.

♀. Apical margin of the fifth ventral segment produced in the middle into a rather long, narrow, bifurcate process, deeply arcuato-emarginate on either side of this, and also flavo-ciliate; pygidium deeply emarginate.

Length 9–$10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*: ♀), Cordova [♂ ♀], and Actopam [♂] (*Höge*).

Five specimens. A large, elongate form allied to *O. apioniformis*, with a cylindrical, transversely rugose prothorax; the female with a peculiarly modified fifth ventral segment and an unusually long rostrum.

47. **Otidocephalus apioniformis.** (Tab. XIII. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♂.)

Otidocephalus mexicanus, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 364 (nec Chevr.)[1].

Otidocephalus apioniformis, Rosensk. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 195[2]; Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1877, p. 178[3].

Very elongate, somewhat conical, shining, black, the antennæ sometimes partly reddish; very sparsely clothed with erect blackish setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a single row along each interstice, the base

of the prothorax and the apex of the elytra with a few fine white hairs, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely, finely punctate, shallowly or deeply foveate between the eyes, which are moderately large and widely separated; rostrum (♂) moderately stout, about as long as the prothorax, (♀) slightly longer, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ in both sexes inserted at some distance from the apex of the rostrum, long, joint 2 of the funiculus a little longer than 3, 7 rather stouter than 6, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax long, cylindrical, slightly narrowed behind, very sparsely punctate, a large space on the flanks impunctate. Elytra elongate, convex, a little flattened on the disc anteriorly, compressed at the sides, much wider than the prothorax, widening to beyond the middle, subtruncate at the base, the humeri rounded externally; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices each with a scattered series of minute punctures. Fifth ventral segment broadly emarginate at the apex, and also more or less depressed along the middle, in the ♂. Legs elongate; femora each with a small triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 7–9½, breadth 2⅔–3⅔ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO[1] (*Mus. Brit.*; *Deppe, in Mus. Berol.*), Jalapa (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*); GUATEMALA, Purula, Senahu (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*).

In this species the rostrum is elongate, the antennæ are inserted at some distance from the tip in both sexes and have an oblong club, the prothorax is subcylindrical, the elytra are elongate and widest beyond the middle, and the legs are long and rather slender, the femora with a small triangular tooth. In the type, a male, the fifth ventral segment is broadly depressed along the middle and emarginate at the apex, the depression, however, is shallower in Guatemalan examples of the same sex. The single specimen (♂) from Coban has numerous white hairs on the apical declivity of the elytra and a rather shorter antennal club.

48. **Otidocephalus vicinus,** sp. n.

Elongate, black, shining; clothed with long, erect, blackish setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a single row along each interstice, the base of the prothorax with a few fine white hairs, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with white hairs, the anterior pair with blackish ones intermixed. Head sparsely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes, which are moderately large, widely separated, and not very prominent; rostrum considerably shorter than the prothorax in the ♂, longer in the ♀, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennal club oblong-ovate. Prothorax long, subcylindrical, slightly narrowed behind, sparsely punctate, a space on the flanks smooth. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, narrower in the ♂ than in the ♀, moderately convex, flattened on the disc anteriorly, gradually widening to, or to a little beyond, the middle, the humeri obliquely truncate; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices each with a row of fine scattered punctures. Fifth ventral segment transversely depressed or flattened, and more or less rugulose, in the middle behind, and also emarginate at the apex, in the ♂. Legs long; femora each with a small triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ feebly curved, strongly sinuate within.

Length 5½–9, breadth 2–3½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam, San Andres Tuxtla, Orizaba, Santecomapan (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Comitan (*coll. Becker*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA, La Palma (*Biolley*), San José (*Mus. Dresden*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Caldera, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Sent in plenty from Jalapa and elsewhere in the Mexican State of Vera Cruz. A very close ally of *O. apioniformis*, but differing from it in the shorter rostrum in the

male and the obliquely truncated humeri (which are therefore less prominent); the fifth ventral segment of the male, moreover, is transversely flattened or depressed at the apex only, instead of being shallowly sulcate down the middle. Compared with *O. mexicanus*, the present species is more elongate and has a longer antennal club.

49. **Otidocephalus tenuirostris**, sp. n.

Elongate, shining, black, the antennæ ferruginous; the head and rostrum clothed with short blackish, and the prothorax with a few, very fine, long, white, hairs, the elytra with a scattered row of long, erect, blackish setæ on each of the dorsal interstices, these being intermixed with some white hairs at the tip, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head rather coarsely punctate, longitudinally wrinkled between the eyes, which are moderately large, widely separated, and not prominent; rostrum distinctly longer than the prothorax, not very stout, smooth along the middle, punctato-sulcate at the sides; antennæ long and slender, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1, 2–6 longer than broad, 7 much stouter than 6, as broad as long, the club ovate. Prothorax long, subcylindrical, narrowed behind, sparsely, irregularly punctate, a space on the flanks impunctate. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, widening to beyond the middle, moderately convex, compressed at the sides, flattened on the disc anteriorly and depressed near the suture, truncate at the base, the humeri obliquely cut off in front; very finely seriate-punctate, the setiferous interstitial punctures very minute. Legs long; femora each with a small triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length $7\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*).

One female specimen. A close ally of *O. vicinus*, differing from the corresponding sex of that species in the long rostrum, slender funiculus, with thickened seventh joint, &c. The thickened terminal joint of the funiculus distinguishes *O. tenuirostris* from the same sex of the still more nearly related *O. apioniformis*.

50. **Otidocephalus compressus**, sp. n.

Moderately elongate, black, shining; clothed with long, erect, blackish setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a single row along each interstice, the base of the prothorax with a few fine white hairs, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely punctate, obsoletely foveate between the eyes, which are moderately large, not prominent, and widely separated; rostrum stout, much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus very little longer than 3, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax long, subcylindrical, slightly narrowed behind, sparsely punctate, a space on the flanks impunctate. Elytra moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, compressed at the sides, somewhat gibbous posteriorly, gradually widening to the middle, subtruncate at the base, the humeri rounded externally; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices each with a row of fine scattered punctures. Fifth ventral segment emarginate at the apex. Femora each with a small triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within.

Length $5\frac{2}{3}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*).

Two specimens. This insect agrees in many respects with the male of *O. apioniformis*, but has both the rostrum and elytra much shorter, and the fifth ventral segment unimpressed along the middle. The elytra are less widened at the base and more convex than in *O. oculatus*, and the humeri are a little more prominent and less obliquely truncated than in *O. mexicanus* and *O. similis*.

51. **Otidocephalus oculatus.** (Tab. XIII. figg. 24, 24 *a*, ♂.)

Otidocephalus oculatus, Rosensk. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 2, p. 195 [1].

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*), between Oaxaca and Acapulco [1] (*Mus. Holm.*), Capulalpam (*Sallé*), Zempoaltepec (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*).

We have two males and two females of this species, agreeing with the type (♂) belonging to the Stockholm Museum, and there are two others in the Flohr collection in the Berlin Museum. It is very like *O. apioniformis*, but the rostrum is much shorter, the eyes are less depressed, and the elytra are relatively broader and more truncate at the base, with the humeri prominent and the disc broadly flattened anteriorly. The femoral tooth is small and triangular. The male has the fifth ventral segment broadly depressed along the middle behind, and also feebly emarginate at the apex.

52. **Otidocephalus mexicanus.**

Otiocephalus mexicanus, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1832, p. 102, t. 3. figg. 1 *a*, *b* [1].

Otidocephalus mexicanus, Chevr. loc. cit. p. 442 [2]; Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1877, p. 178 [3]; Rosensk. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 197 [4].

Hab. Mexico [2 3] (*Mus. Holm.; Mus. Brit.*), Sierra de Durango? (*ex coll. Flohr*), Acapulco, Jalapa (*Höge*), Orizaba (*Lesueur* [1], *Sallé*), Playa Vicente, Toxpam, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Guatemala, near the city (*Salvin*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).

Of this species we have a long series from Mexico, and also four specimens from further south. The chief characters of *O. mexicanus* are the long, subcylindrical prothorax, the distinctly seriate-punctate elytra, with obliquely truncated humeri, the somewhat abundant blackish setosity, the rather short rostrum, the small, triangular, femoral tooth, and the somewhat curved, stout, anterior tibiæ. The fifth ventral segment is slightly emarginate at the apex in the male, and feebly bisinuate in the female. Three females, from Playa Vicente, Jalapa, and Chontales respectively, have the prothorax more rounded at the sides, and they may not really belong here. The less elongate shape and shorter rostrum separate *O. mexicanus* from *O. apioniformis*, *O. vicinus*, and *O. tenuirostris*, and the obliquely truncated elytral humeri distinguishes it from *O. oculatus*. I have seen one of the specimens described by Rosenskoeld.

53. **Otidocephalus angusticollis,** sp. n.

Elongate, black, shining; clothed with scattered, rather short, erect, blackish setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a single series down each interstice, the prothorax with a few long, fine, white, decumbent hairs at the base, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes, which are moderately large and somewhat widely separated; rostrum much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 3, 3–7 subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax elongate, convex, much narrowed behind, the surface with

a few fine scattered punctures, a large space on the flanks impunctate. Elytra moderately long, convex, flattened on the disc anteriorly, very much wider than the prothorax, rapidly widening to the middle, and there fully twice its width, conjointly emarginate at the base, the humeri very obtuse; finely punctate-striate, the interstitial punctures scarcely visible. Femora each with a short triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 6, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen. This insect resembles *O. apioniformis*, but has the prothorax much narrowed behind and cylindrical in front, the elytra hollowed at the base and with very obtuse humeri. The smaller femoral tooth and the absence of the regular rows of white hairs on the apical declivity of the elytra separate it from *O. divisus*.

54. **Otidocephalus gibbicollis,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, shining, black, the legs and antennæ piceous; sparsely clothed with long, erect, blackish setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a row along each interstice and are intermixed with a few white hairs at the apex; the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head almost smooth, the eyes large and rather widely separated; rostrum stout, shorter than the prothorax, punctured and bisulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle. Prothorax long, narrow, and laterally compressed, gibbous anteriorly, narrowed behind, the surface with a few widely scattered fine punctures. Elytra moderately long, somewhat gibbous, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; very finely seriate-punctate, the punctures not very closely placed, the interstices each with a scattered row of minute setigerous impressions. Femora each with a rather small, acute, triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Sierra de Durango? (*ex coll. Flohr*).

One specimen. The relatively long, narrow, gibbous prothorax, the rather short, inflated, very finely seriate-punctate elytra, the long blackish setosity, and the short triangular femoral tooth, are the chief characters of this obscure species. The less rounded sides of the prothorax and the smaller femoral tooth separate *O. gibbicollis* from *O. longipilis*; and the shorter elytra, with more prominent humeri and longer setæ, distinguish it from *O. angusticollis*.

55. **Otidocephalus adspersus,** sp. n.

Elongate, shining, black, the funiculus reddish; the head and prothorax clothed with fine, scattered, blackish and white hairs, the elytra with a row of erect blackish setæ along each interstice, intermixed with scattered, squamiform, white hairs, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely punctate, the eyes moderately large and somewhat widely separated; rostrum in the ♀ nearly as long as the prothorax, shorter in the ♂, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus much longer than 3, the club oblong-ovate and nearly as long as joints 2–7 united. Prothorax long, subcylindrical in front, much narrowed behind, very sparsely, coarsely punctate on the disc (more closely so in the ♀), the punctures becoming crowded at the base, a space on the flanks impunctate in the ♂. Elytra moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, convex, flattened on the disc at the base, gradually widening to to the middle, the humeri obliquely truncate in front; punctate-striate, the interstices flat or feebly

convex, uniseriate-punctate. Fifth ventral segment arcuate-emarginate at the apex in the ♂. Femora each with a small triangular tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length $5\frac{7}{8}$–$6\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Juquila in Oaxaca (*Sallé; Mus. Dresden*).

Two males and two females, one of which belongs to the Dresden Museum. A moderately elongate form, the elytra punctate-striate, with scattered coarse white hairs intermixed with the black setæ, the antennal club long, the femoral tooth small and triangular, the fifth ventral segment emarginate in the male. It is not unlike *O. brevisetis*, but the elytra have less prominent humeri, uniseriate-punctate interstices, longer setosity, and narrower squamiform hairs, the legs are not so stout, &c. The intermixed coarse white hairs on the elytra separate it from the still more nearly allied *O. mexicanus*.

56. **Otidocephalus senex.**

Otidocephalus senex, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1877, p. 176 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Cordova [1], Toxpam (*Sallé*), Sierra de Zongolica (*coll. Becker*).

The type of this insect cannot now be found at Stockholm, but we have three specimens of it from Sallé, and there is another in Mr. R. Becker's collection in Berlin. Amongst the small species with short, convex elytra, it may be recognized by the sparse black setosity intermixed with a few rather coarse, rigid, white hairs, the very fine or almost obsolete seriate punctuation, and the rather small, triangular, femoral tooth. The head is coarsely punctured above, smooth near the eyes, and foveate between them. The prothorax is subglobose in front, quite smooth at the sides, with a few scattered punctures only on the disc. The humeri of the elytra are obliquely truncated in front and somewhat swollen.

57. **Otidocephalus æneus,** sp. n.

Elongate, very shining, nigro-æneous; the head, the basal margin of the prothorax, the scutellum, the under surface, and legs clothed with white hairs, the prothorax and elytra with a few, fine, scattered, suberect, blackish setæ, those on the elytra arranged in an interrupted row along the interstices 1, 3, and 5. Head foveate and rugosely punctured between the eyes, for the rest sparsely punctate; eyes large and moderately prominent, somewhat widely separated; rostrum short and stout, very much shorter than the prothorax, depressed at the base above, rugosely punctate and shallowly sulcate laterally, smooth along the middle to near the tip; antennæ with joints 2–7 of the funiculus short, 1 about twice as long as 2, the club ovate. Prothorax moderately long, cylindrical, narrowed at the base, the disc with a few widely scattered punctures, the basal margin closely punctate, the flanks smooth. Elytra moderately long, convex, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, subtruncate at the base; very finely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, 1, 3, and 5 each with a row of scattered punctures. Femora each with a small, narrow tooth. Anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within. Tarsal claws feebly appendiculate.

Length 6, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. Guatemala, Totonicapam, between 8500 and 10,500 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect is of about the same size and build as *O. mexicanus*, but

the upper surface is smoother and has an æneus lustre; the prothorax is less elongate and has a close fringe of white hairs at the base; the suberect blackish setæ are but few in number; the setigerous punctures near the suture of the elytra are a little coarser than those of the striæ, and more numerous than on the third and fifth interstices; the femoral tooth is small. The rostrum is very short and stout.

58. **Otidocephalus lævipennis,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, shining, black, the antennæ sometimes in part ferruginous; clothed with long, fine, erect, blackish setæ, which are seriately arranged on the elytra, the latter sometimes with a few white hairs on the apical declivity and along the outer margin, the vestiture of the base of the prothorax, scutellum, and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely, minutely punctate, feebly foveate between the eyes, which are moderately large and rather narrowly separated in the ♂, more distant in the ♀; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, moderately stout, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 3. Prothorax long, globose in front, narrowed and constricted behind, very sparsely, minutely punctate, except along the basal margin, which is distinctly punctured. Elytra moderately long, convex, flattened on the disc at the base, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, the humeri obtuse, obliquely truncated in front; the surface almost smooth, the usual seriate punctures obsolete or minute, the setigerous impressions very minute. Femora each with a small, narrow tooth. Anterior tibiæ sinuate within.

Var.? The antennæ entirely testaceous; the elytral setæ finer and paler.

Length $2\frac{1}{10}$–$4\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $\frac{9}{10}$–$1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé*), Tapachula (*Höge*), Motzorongo (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); Guatemala, Sinanja, Panima, Teleman, and Chacoj in Vera Paz, Zapote (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Costa Rica, San Carlos, Tucurrique (*Mus. Dresden*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David (*Champion*).

A common species within our limits, varying greatly in size, and perhaps previously described from South America. It is distinguishable from *O. albomarginatus* and most of the other allied forms with a narrow femoral tooth by the almost smooth elytra, and the erect setosity of the upper surface. The setæ in fresh specimens are abundant on both the prothorax and the elytra, but they are easily abraded. The variety (?) is represented by various specimens from Teapa, Teleman, and Chacoj. In one of several individuals from Zapote the elytra have a few short white hairs scattered amongst the long dark setæ. Two examples, from Chacoj and Panzos respectively, have a more elongate antennal club, but I am unable to separate them satisfactorily from the others.

59. **Otidocephalus megalops,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. fig. 25, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, black, shining; sparsely clothed with long, fine, suberect, bristly, white hairs, with a few intermixed blackish setæ on the prothorax and anterior legs, and sometimes on the elytra also, the hairs on the latter arranged in a single series throughout the length of each interstice, becoming more numerous towards the apex, the vestiture of the scutellum, under surface, and legs white. Head almost smooth, very deeply foveate between the eyes above and slightly constricted behind them, the eyes large, convex, and narrowly separated in the ♂, less prominent and more distant in the ♀; rostrum stout, much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joints 2–7 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax long, globose in front, much narrowed and constricted behind, the surface with minute, widely scattered punctures. Elytra

moderately long, convex, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; very finely seriate-punctate, the punctures (except those of the first row) widely separated from each other, the interstices flat and each excessively minutely uniseriate-punctate. Legs elongate; femora each with a narrow, acute tooth; anterior tibiæ sinuate within.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$–5, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Caldera (*Champion*).

Amongst its nearest allies the present species may be identified by the large and very prominent eyes in the male, the smooth, deeply foveate head, the suberect, long, white hairs of the upper surface, the somewhat widely separated seriate punctures on the elytra, and the slender femoral tooth. Nine specimens, varying greatly in size.

60. **Otidocephalus similis,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, black, shining; clothed with scattered, long, erect, blackish setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a single row along each interstice, the elytra with a few white hairs at the extreme tip, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with long intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head almost smooth, slightly constricted behind the eyes, and deeply foveate between them, the eyes prominent, moderately large, and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate, subcarinate along the middle. Prothorax long, globose in front, much narrowed and constricted behind, the surface with a few minute widely scattered punctures. Elytra as in *O. megalops*; obsoletely seriate-punctate, the interstitial punctures very minute. Femora each with a long, narrow, acute tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panima and Chacoj in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

This is the Guatemalan form of *O. megalops*, differing from it in the less abundant and blackish setosity of the upper surface, the smaller and less prominent eyes, and the longer and stouter femoral tooth. The almost smooth elytra separates *O. similis* from the other allied species with deep frontal fovea; and the presence of the latter distinguishes it from *O. lævipennis* and *O. longipilis*, the femoral tooth also being smaller than in the last-named insect.

61. **Otidocephalus albomarginatus.**

Otidocephalus albomarginatus, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1877, p. 177 [1].

Moderately elongate, shining, black, the antennæ (the club excepted) and tarsi often more or less testaceous; sparsely clothed with long hairs, which on the elytra are white and bristly, intermixed with blackish setæ on the disc, and arranged in a single series on each interstice, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head sparsely punctate, more or less foveate or sulcate between the eyes, which are moderately large and not very widely separated; rostrum stout, shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle. Prothorax long, gibbose in front, narrowed and constricted behind, very sparsely punctate. Elytra comparatively short, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, convex, flattened on the disc at the base, the latter subtruncate, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; seriate-punctate, striate towards the suture, the interstices flat, and each with a scattered series of very minute punctures. Femora each with a small, narrow, spiniform tooth. Anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within.

Length 3–4, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Oaxaca [1], Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*), Motzorongo (*Flohr*), Atoyac (*H. H. Smith*), Amatan, Tlacotalpam (*coll. Becker*);

British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala (*Mus. Dresden*), Zapote, Capetillo, Dueñas, San Gerónimo, San Juan, Senahu (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*).

Found in plenty at Dueñas. In this species the scattered white bristly hairs on the elytra are usually intermixed with blackish setæ, the latter predominating on the disc in the typical Mexican specimens; the elytra themselves are conspicuously seriate-punctate, the frontal impression is small, the femoral tooth is small and narrow, and the tarsi are often testaceous. The small femoral tooth separates *O. albomarginatus* from *O. setiger*, *O. cavifrons*, and other similar forms, and the distinctly seriate-punctate elytra distinguishes it from *O. lævipennis*.

62. **Otidocephalus coræ,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, shining, black, the antennæ (the club excepted) and the tarsi in part ferruginous; sparsely clothed with rather long, fine, white, decumbent hairs, which on the prothorax, elytra, and legs are intermixed with erect blackish setæ. Head convex and coarsely punctured, smoother and flattened between the eyes, which are moderately large and widely separated; rostrum stout, curved, depressed at the base above, a little shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennal club ovate. Prothorax long, convex, much narrowed behind, and also narrowed and slightly constricted in front, coarsely, rather closely punctate. Elytra moderately long, convex, much wider than the prothorax, gradually widening to near the middle, subtruncate at the base, the humeri obtuse; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures placed in shallow striæ, the interstices feebly convex, very minutely and irregularly uniseriate-punctate. Femora each with a small, narrow tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 4, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, El Cora in Tepic (*coll. Becker*).

Two specimens. This insect is perhaps nearest allied to *O. albomarginatus*, differing from that species in the coarse punctuation of the upper surface, the anteriorly narrowed prothorax, &c. The small femoral tooth separates it from *O. setiger*, *O. cavifrons*, and others.

63. **Otidocephalus comatus,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, black, shining; clothed with an abundant, very long, erect, fine, blackish setosity intermixed with a few white hairs, the setæ on the elytra arranged in a single row along each interstice, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with long, white, projecting hairs intermixed with a few blackish ones. Head sparsely punctate, the eyes moderately large and not very widely separated; rostrum stout, shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 3, the club ovate. Prothorax long, convex, narrowed and subcylindrical behind, very sparsely punctate, the punctures becoming crowded at the base only, a space on the flanks impunctate. Elytra moderately long, not very convex, flattened on the disc at the base, wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, the humeri somewhat obliquely truncated in front; very finely seriate-punctate, the punctures not very closely placed, the interstices minutely uniseriate-punctate. Femora each with an acute narrow tooth. Anterior tibiæ curved externally and strongly sinuate within.

Length 4, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. Mexico, Sierra de Durango? (*ex coll. Flohr*).

One specimen. This insect has an abundant, fine, blackish setosity, as in *O. hystricosus*, but there are very few intermixed white hairs; the elytra are also much smoother, with the interstices uniseriate-punctate, and the prothorax is longer and relatively broader. It is a little more elongate than *O. albomarginatus* and has less convex elytra.

64. **Otidocephalus crinitus,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, narrow, piceous (immature), shining; sparsely clothed with long, bristly, white hairs, which on the elytra are suberect, intermixed on the disc with a few blackish setæ, and arranged in a single series along each interstice, becoming more numerous towards the apex, the vestiture of the scutellum, legs, and under surface white. Head rather coarsely punctate, the eyes large, prominent, and widely separated; rostrum stout, much shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate. Prothorax moderately long, convex, much narrowed and constricted behind, somewhat coarsely punctate, a narrow space along the middle and a large space on the flanks impunctate. Elytra oblong-oval, much wider than the prothorax, gradually widening to the middle, not very convex, the humeri a little swollen, and obliquely truncate in front; distinctly seriate-punctate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices very minutely uniseriate-punctate. Fifth ventral segment bisinuate at the apex, the apical margin slightly produced in the middle. Legs comparatively short and stout; femora each with a small narrow tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length 4, breadth 1½ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*).

One immature specimen, incorrectly named *O. albomarginatus*, Chevr., in the Sallé collection. Distinguishable by its oblong-oval form, the bristly white hairs of the elytra, and the small femoral tooth. The elytral vestiture is very like that of *O. ericius* and *O. longicollis*, from which the present species differs in its small size and less elongate shape, the relatively larger eyes, and the narrow femoral tooth.

65. **Otidocephalus flavipennis.**

Otiocephalus flavipennis, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1832, p. 106, t. 3. figg. 4, 4 *a* [1].

Otidocephalus flavipennis, Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 367 [2]; op. cit. vii. 2, p. 207 [3]; Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1877, p. 179 [4].

Hab. Mexico [2 3 4], Orizaba (*coll. Chevrolat* [1]), Toxpam (*Sallé*).

There is a single, broken, immature specimen of this species in the Sallé collection. It is easily distinguishable by its peculiar coloration, the head and prothorax being black, and the elytra and the rest of the body testaceous; the basal margin of the prothorax is thickly clothed with white pubescence, and the rest of the upper surface with long scattered setæ; the elytra are seriate-punctate; the femoral tooth is small and spiniform.

66. **Otidocephalus boops.** (Tab. XIII. fig. 26, ♂.)

Otidocephalus boops, Rosensk. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 204 [1].

Moderately elongate, black, shining; clothed with scattered, erect, blackish setæ, which on the elytra are

arranged in a single series on each of the interstices 1, 3, 5, and 7, the base of the prothorax, the scutellum, legs, and under surface with white hairs, the legs with a few blackish ones intermixed. Head almost smooth, constricted behind the eyes, which are very large, prominent, and almost contiguous above; rostrum very stout, shorter than the prothorax, rugosely punctate, smooth along the middle, the scrobes straight. Prothorax long, globose in front, narrowed and constricted behind, the surface with a few minute scattered punctures, a space on the flanks impunctate. Elytra comparatively short, convex, subparallel in their basal half, much wider than the prothorax, the humeri obliquely truncate in front and rather prominent; very finely seriate-punctate, the alternate interstices each minutely uniseriate-punctate. Femora each with a small, narrow, acute tooth. Anterior tibiæ sinuate within.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, between Oaxaca and Acapulco [1] (*Mus. Holm.*), Oaxaca (*Höge*).

Two specimens, agreeing with the type, which I have seen. In this small species the eyes are very large, prominent, and almost contiguous above, the elytra are very little wider at the middle than at the base, and the femoral tooth is small and narrow, these characters separating *O. boops* from most of its allies with blackish setæ only on the elytra. *O. lævicollis*, Horn, which ranges from New York to Texas, is very like the present species; but in the former the head is not constricted behind the eyes, the elytra are less finely seriate-punctate, and the blackish setæ are intermixed with bristly white hairs. *O. megalops* has the eyes less approximate and the front foveate.

67. **Otidocephalus crassirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. fig. 27, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, shining, black, the antennæ (the club excepted) ferruginous, the tarsi piceous or rufo-piceous; clothed with long, scattered, erect, blackish setæ, which on the elytra are arranged in a single series along each of the dorsal interstices, the head, the base of the prothorax, the scutellum, and under surface with white hairs, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head almost smooth, the eyes very large and subcontiguous; rostrum short, exceedingly stout, curved above (when viewed in profile), punctato-sulcate at the sides and apex, smooth along the middle, and with a short median sulcus towards the tip, the scrobes sinuous and very deep; antennæ with joints 2–7 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax long, globose in front, narrowed and constricted behind, the base coarsely punctate, the rest of the surface with minute widely-scattered punctures. Elytra moderately long, convex, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, the humeri obliquely truncate in front; the surface almost smooth, the usual seriate punctures obsolete or indistinct. Femora each with a narrow, acute tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Length $3\frac{1}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. The extremely stout, short rostrum, with deep sinuous scrobes, the large, subapproximate eyes, the almost smooth elytra, with blackish setæ, and the narrow femoral tooth, distinguish this small species from the allied forms. It is, however, very nearly related to *O. lævipennis*, but the latter has a less thickened rostrum and the eyes more separated. The less prominent eyes, the shorter rostrum, with sinuous scrobes, and the smoother elytra, separate it from the Mexican *O. boops*.

68. **Otidocephalus lævis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. fig. 28.)

Moderately elongate, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi paler; the prothorax and elytra each with a few long, fine, erect, scattered, blackish setæ, and several rather coarse, decumbent, white hairs, the vestiture of the scutellum, legs, and under surface white. Head smooth, the eyes large and subcontiguous in the ♂, and narrowly separated in the ♀; rostrum short and stout, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ short, the joints 2–7 of the funiculus closely articulated. Prothorax long, globose in front, much narrowed and constricted behind, rather coarsely punctured at the base, for the rest smooth. Scutellum rather small. Elytra moderately long, somewhat gibbous, wider than the prothorax, rapidly widening to the middle, subtruncate at the base, the humeri obtuse; the surface smooth. Femora each with a minute, narrow, acute tooth. Anterior tibiæ almost straight.

Length $2\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 1 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Motzorongo in Vera Cruz (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*: ♀), Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*: ♂).

Two specimens, assumed to be sexes of the same species, the one from Teapa being rather immature and wanting the white hairs on the elytra. This insect resembles *O. lævipennis*, but is smoother, the setæ are finer and very few in number, and the eyes in the male are almost contiguous.

69. **Otidocephalus puncticeps,** sp. n.

Comparatively short, black, shining, the antennæ (the club excepted) and tarsi more or less ferruginous; the prothorax and elytra with a few widely scattered, semierect, rather coarse, bristly, white hairs, the vestiture of the scutellum, legs, and under surface also white. Head convex, coarsely, closely punctate above, smooth near the eyes and sulcate between them, the eyes moderately large and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum stout, much curved (appearing depressed at the base above when viewed in profile), shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides and smooth along the middle. Prothorax moderately long, globose in front, narrowed and constricted behind, punctured at the base and apex, and for the rest almost smooth. Scutellum very small. Elytra comparatively short, gibbous, much broader than the prothorax and rapidly widening towards the middle, subtruncate at the base, the humeri obtuse, the surface almost smooth. Femora each with a very small narrow tooth. Anterior tibiæ sinuate within.

Length $2\frac{9}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Motzorongo in Vera Cruz (*coll. Becker*).

Two specimens, probably male and female. Broader than *O. lævis*, the head coarsely punctured, the eyes less contiguous, the elytra more convex and clothed with a few bristly white hairs only. Less elongate, more convex, and smoother than *O. seniculus*, and with the head much more coarsely punctured. The scutellum is quite small, very little larger than in *Oopterinus castaneipennis*.

70. **Otidocephalus seniculus.**

Otidocephalus seniculus, Chevr. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1878, p. ciii [1].

Hab. Mexico, Cordova [1], Toxpam (*Sallé*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).

Var.? The head somewhat coarsely punctate, the elytra finely seriate-punctate.

Hab. Mexico, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Of this insect we have two specimens from the Sallé collection agreeing with the type, and another, sent us by Mr. H. H. Smith, from Teapa. It has the elytra almost

smooth, and clothed with a few widely scattered, semierect, white, squamiform hairs, the usual dark setæ being absent. The femoral tooth is small and narrow. The var.? is represented by two examples from Chilpancingo, and should perhaps be separated as specifically distinct.

71. **Otidocephalus flavipilis,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, shining, varying in colour from black, with the elytra castaneous and the antennæ and legs in part ferruginous, to entirely ferruginous; clothed above with long, fine, suberect, scattered, yellowish, bristle-like hairs, which are serially arranged on the elytra, the vestiture of the scutellum, legs, and under surface also yellowish, the denser pubescence at the sides of the meso- and metasternum whitish. Head convex, coarsely punctured above, almost smooth near the eyes, which are moderately large and somewhat widely separated; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, depressed at the base above, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle. Prothorax long, globose in front, much narrowed and constricted behind, very sparsely punctate, the punctuation becoming coarse and close along the basal margin. Elytra comparatively short, somewhat gibbous, much wider than the prothorax, widening to the middle, truncate at the base, the humeri rounded, the surface almost smooth. Femora each with a small, acute, narrow tooth. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within.

Var.? Head almost smooth, the elytra with fewer hairs.

Length $2\frac{1}{8}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 1–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, San Juan, Senahu, and Teleman in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

The almost smooth, castaneous or ferruginous elytra, the long, yellowish, suberect hairs of the upper surface, and the small, narrow, femoral tooth, distinguish this species amongst its allies. Of the fourteen specimens obtained of the typical form, four only are from Chiriqui, these being almost entirely ferruginous. The variety (?) is represented by five examples from Chiriqui, but as one of the three individuals obtained at Teleman is intermediate I have not ventured to name it.

72. **Otidocephalus versicolor,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 29, 29 *a*, *b*.)

Moderately elongate, very shining, black, the head, rostrum, antennal scape, coxæ, and mesosternum rufous, the rest of the antennæ and the legs piceous; the prothorax and the disc of the elytra with a few very long, erect, scattered, blackish setæ, the vestiture of the scutellum, legs, and under surface white. Head with the upper portion convex and coarsely punctate, and separated from the lateral portion by a sharp ridge, quite smooth between and immediately above the eyes, which are comparatively small; rostrum short and very stout, barely half the length of the prothorax, depressed at the base above (appearing curved in profile), punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle, the scrobes deep and oblique; antennæ short, joints 2–7 of the funiculus very short, together about as long as the club, which is ovate. Prothorax elongate, globose in front, narrow and subcylindrical behind, rather closely and coarsely punctate, except along a narrow space down the middle, the lower part of the flanks smooth. Elytra about twice as long as, and much wider than, the prothorax, gibbous, compressed at the sides below the shoulders, rapidly widening to the middle and narrowing thence to the apex, the humeri rounded; the surface apparently smooth (viewed under a high power the usual series of punctures are just visible), the setæ arranged in three rows on the disc of each elytron. Legs comparatively long; femora each with a very short, fine tooth; anterior tibiæ almost straight.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, San Juan, to the north of the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

One specimen. This curious little species seems to be a near ally of the similarly-coloured Brazilian *O. ruficollis*, Chevr. (?=*O. bicolor*, Rosensk.), which is described as having the prothorax tuberculate at the base and the rostrum straight and cylindrical, characters not applying to *O. versicolor*. In the latter the convex, coarsely punctured portion of the head is separated from the smoother, flattened, lateral portion by a sharp ridge, a peculiarity not mentioned in Chevrolat's diagnosis of *O. ruficollis*.

73. **Otidocephalus bidentatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIII. figg. 30, 30 *a*.)

Moderately elongate, black, shining; clothed with long, scattered, erect, blackish setæ and intermixed, rather coarse, decumbent white hairs, the latter confined to the sides of the prothorax, and to the outer half and the apical declivity of the elytra, and arranged in an irregular double or treble row on the interstices 2, 4, 6, 8, and in a single row on the others, the vestiture of the scutellum and under surface white, the legs with intermixed white and blackish hairs. Head very sparsely punctate, flattened above the eyes and obsoletely foveate between them, the latter moderately large and not very widely separated; rostrum considerably shorter than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth along the middle; antennæ with joints 3–7 of the funiculus short, 2 a little longer than 3, the club ovate. Prothorax moderately long, cylindrical in front, and a little narrowed and constricted behind, somewhat closely punctate at the base and apex, the rest of the disc with a few widely scattered punctures only, the flanks smooth. Elytra very much wider than, and two and one-half times the length of, the prothorax, moderately convex, flattened on the disc anteriorly, very gradually widening to the middle, broadly subtruncate at the base, the humeri prominent; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 each with a single, and the others with an irregular double or treble, row of minute punctures. Femora each with two narrow parallel-sided teeth—the inner one long and obliquely truncated at the apex, the outer one shorter and narrower and also truncated. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within, rounded externally in their basal half.

Length $4\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂?)

Hab. Mexico (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*).

A very remarkable species, differing from all others of the genus known to me in the bidentate femora. The decumbent white hairs on the outer interstices of the elytra show a tendency to form small fascicles, but this may be due to abrasion. The single example seen is contained in the Berlin Museum.

OOPTERINUS.

Oopterinus, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 438 (1892).

The type of this genus is *Otidocephalus perforatus*, Horn, of the United States. It includes the apterous Otidocephalids, with more or less connate, ovate elytra (the humeri being completely effaced and the base of the elytra very little wider than that of the prothorax), which are widest before the middle, the scutellum minute or invisible (as in *Læmomerus*, Kirsch), and the eyes coarsely facetted and well separated. The rostrum is depressed at the base above. The first two ventral segments are connate. The tarsal claws are feebly appendiculate. The males of some of the species have the first ventral segment depressed or sulcate down the middle. In *O. bactrianus* the

convex part of the head is sharply separated from the lateral portion. The seven species from Mexico or Guatemala now added may be distinguished thus:—

a. Scutellum visible.
  a'. Upper surface pubescent; elytra about twice as long as the prothorax, with seriate punctures; all the femora minutely dentate; head without a supra-ocular sulcus.
    a''. Prothorax coarsely, closely punctate; elytra comparatively long, moderately convex, somewhat flattened on the disc, punctate-striate . . . . . *piliferus*, sp. n.
    b''. Prothorax very sparsely punctate; elytra shorter, convex, finely seriate-punctate . . . . . *castaneipennis*, sp. n.
  b'. Upper surface glabrous; elytra very little longer than the prothorax, smooth; anterior and intermediate femora minutely dentate; head with a deep supra-ocular sulcus . . . . . *bactrianus*, sp. n.
b. Scutellum not visible.
  c'. Upper surface pubescent; elytra gibbous, punctate-striate, the striæ coarsely punctured towards the sides; all the femora minutely dentate.
    c''. Elytra rather more than twice the length of the prothorax, inflated for the greater part of their length . . . . . *gibbipennis*, sp. n.
    d''. Elytra barely twice the length of the prothorax, inflated anteriorly and rapidly narrowing and declivous thence to the apex . . . *æneopiceus*, sp. n.
  d'. Upper surface glabrous; elytra smooth; anterior femora only, at most, minutely dentate.
    e''. Elytra moderately convex; head not deeply excavate above the eyes; legs stout, annulate . . . . . *lævigatus*, sp. n.
    f''. Elytra gibbous; head deeply excavate above the eyes; legs slender, not annulate . . . . . *glabratus*, sp. n.

1. **Oopterinus piliferus**, sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 1, 1 *a*.)

Moderately elongate, shining, piceous, the antennæ, the coxæ, the base of the femora, the tibiæ, and tarsi more or less ferruginous; sparsely clothed with adpressed, rather long, yellowish-white hairs, the pubescence of the under surface and legs a little shorter. Head convex, coarsely, closely punctate, the eyes moderately large and widely separated; rostrum stout, a little shorter than the prothorax, rugosely punctured and longitudinally wrinkled. Prothorax convex, slightly longer than broad, rounded at the sides anteriorly, sinuously narrowed behind, coarsely, closely punctate, the punctuation becoming more scattered on the flanks. Scutellum minute, vertical. Elytra moderately convex, slightly flattened on the disc, two and one-fourth times the length of, and in their widest part about once and two-thirds broader than, the prothorax; punctate-striate, the punctuation becoming coarser towards the sides, the interstices feebly convex, and each with an irregular row of very minute scattered punctures. Legs stout, rugulosely punctulate; femora each with a minute tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. Larger and more elongate than *O. gibbipennis* and *O. castaneipennis*,

the elytra less convex, the minute tuberculiform scutellum visible when the insect is viewed from the side.

2. **Oopterinus castaneipennis,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, shining, piceous or obscure castaneous, the elytra castaneous; sparsely clothed with adpressed, rather long, yellowish-white hairs, the pubescence of the under surface and legs shorter and finer. Head convex, coarsely, closely punctate; rostrum stout, much shorter than the prothorax, coarsely punctured and laterally sulcate, smoother and a little longer in the ♀. Prothorax longer than broad, convex, much narrowed behind, very sparsely punctate, except at the base and apex, a space on the flanks smooth. Scutellum minute, vertical. Elytra convex, about twice the length of the prothorax; very finely seriate-punctate, the punctuation becoming a little coarser towards the sides, the interstices flat, each with a scattered, irregular row of very minute punctures. Legs stout; femora each with a minute tooth. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Juquila in Oaxaca (*Flohr, mus. nostr. et Berol.*).

Two specimens. Distinguishable from the Guatemalan *O. gibbipennis* by the visible scutellum, the less gibbous elytra, which are much more finely punctured at the sides, the smoother prothorax, and the non-metallic upper surface. The less elongate elytra, the smoother prothorax, &c., separate it from *O. piliferus*.

3. **Oopterinus bactrianus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 4, 4 *a*.)

Comparatively short, moderately shining, piceous or nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the legs in part ferruginous, the tarsi paler; almost glabrous above, the scutellum, under surface, and legs sparsely clothed with fine white pubescence, which, however, becomes dense along the meso- and metasternal side-pieces. Head convex and sparsely, somewhat coarsely punctate, the lateral supra-ocular portions abruptly depressed (the head appearing to be deeply sulcate immediately above the eyes), the eyes rather small and somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, much shorter than the prothorax, finely punctate. Prothorax elongate, globose anteriorly, and much narrowed and cylindrical behind, sparsely, minutely punctate, smooth towards the base. Scutellum minute. Elytra gibbous, ovate, a little longer and wider than the prothorax, smooth. First ventral segment depressed down the middle in the ♂. Legs rather slender; anterior and intermediate femora each with a minute tooth, the posterior pair unarmed.
Length $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$–$\frac{9}{10}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

Three specimens. A peculiar little species, with the elytra smooth, gibbous, and very little longer or wider than the prothorax, the scutellum visible, and the anterior and intermediate femora minutely dentate. The convex portion of the head is sharply separated laterally from the supra-ocular portion, much as in *Otidocephalus versicolor*.

4. **Oopterinus gibbipennis,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, shining, æneo-piceous, the antennæ and legs in part ferruginous; sparsely clothed with adpressed, rather long, yellowish-white hairs, the pubescence of the under surface and legs shorter. Head convex, closely, coarsely punctate, the eyes rather small; rostrum very stout, a little shorter than the prothorax, rugosely punctured and longitudinally wrinkled. Prothorax longer than broad, gibbous anteriorly and much narrowed behind, coarsely and rather closely punctate at the base and apex, the middle of the disc and the flanks much smoother. Scutellum invisible. Elytra gibbous to near the apex, rather more than twice the length of, and in their widest part nearly twice as wide as, the prothorax, narrowing from a little before the middle; very finely punctate-striate on the disc, the punctuation becoming coarse

and deep towards the sides, the outer interstices feebly convex and each with an irregular row of very minute scattered punctures. First ventral segment depressed down the middle in the ♂. Legs stout, rugulosely punctulate; femora each with a minute tooth.

Length 3–3½, breadth 1⅓–1½ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Capetillo, Dueñas (*Champion*).

In this insect the scutellum is not visible, the elytra are inflated for the greater part of their length, the prothorax is very convex, and the legs are stout, the femora each armed with a minute tooth; the seriate punctures on the elytra (as in *O. piliferus*) become much coarser towards the sides. Eight specimens.

5. **Oopterinus æneopiceus,** sp. n.

Moderately elongate, shining, æneo-piceous, the antennæ and legs in part ferruginous; sparsely clothed with rather long, adpressed, yellowish-white hairs. Head convex, rather sparsely, somewhat coarsely punctate, sulcate between the comparatively large eyes; rostrum very stout, curved, shorter than the prothorax, rugosely punctured and longitudinally wrinkled. Prothorax much longer than broad, gibbous anteriorly and much narrowed behind, coarsely and confluently punctured at the base, and also coarsely punctured at the apex, the rest of the surface very sparsely, finely punctate. Scutellum not visible. Elytra ovate, barely twice the length of the prothorax, gibbous anteriorly and thence rapidly declivous to the apex, narrowing from about the basal third; coarsely punctate-striate at the sides, the punctuation becoming very fine and simply seriate on the disc, the setigerous interstitial punctures extremely minute. Femora each with a minute tooth.

Length 2¾, breadth 1 millim.

Hab. Mexico (*Flohr, in Mus. Berol.*).

One specimen. Smaller than *O. gibbipennis*, the general coloration brassy, the elytra relatively shorter, more gibbous anteriorly (this being especially noticeable when the two insects are viewed in profile), and rapidly narrowing and declivous from about the basal third.

6. **Oopterinus lævigatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 2, 2 *a*.)

Moderately elongate, shining, æneo-piceous, the femora and tibiæ broadly annulated with testaceous, the antennæ testaceous, with the club slightly darker; glabrous above, the legs and under surface clothed with a short, fine, scattered pubescence. Head convex, coarsely, closely punctate, depressed and smoother at the sides above the eyes, which are prominent and rather small; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctured and longitudinally wrinkled. Prothorax longer than broad, convex, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and constricted behind, the hind angles rectangular; closely and somewhat coarsely punctured at the base, the rest of the surface with very minute, scattered punctures. Scutellum invisible. Elytra moderately convex, two and one-fourth times the length of, and in their widest part about one-half broader than, the prothorax; almost smooth, the usual seriate punctures just visible towards the suture. Legs stout, finely punctulate; anterior femora with an extremely minute tooth.

Length 4, breadth 1½ millim. (♀?)

Hab. Mexico, Chilpancingo in Guerrero 4600 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. The elongate shape, the moderately convex, almost smooth, and glabrous prothorax and elytra, and the annulate legs, distinguish this species at once from its allies.

7. **Oopterinus glabratus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 3, 3 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, shining, æneo-piceous, the antennæ and legs (the middle of the femora excepted) ferruginous or testaceous; glabrous above, the under surface and legs with a short, fine, scattered pubescence. Head convex, coarsely punctate, smooth between the eyes and excavate above them, the latter rather small, prominent and widely separated; rostrum stout, shorter than the prothorax, seriate-punctate, smoother along the middle. Prothorax long, globose anteriorly and much narrowed behind, sparsely, minutely punctate in front. Scutellum invisible. Elytra gibbous, ovate, nearly twice as long as, and considerably wider than, the prothorax, smooth. First ventral segment sulcate down the middle in the ♂. Legs rather slender; anterior femora usually with indications of an extremely minute tooth.

Length 2–2$\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$–1$\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Quiché Mountains, Calderas, Capetillo, Dueñas, Guatemala city (*Champion*).

Found in plenty, at elevations between 4000 and 9000 feet. This insect has more elongate elytra than *O. bactrianus*, the head is without the supra-ocular sulcus, the scutellum is not visible, and the anterior femora only have, at most, the faintest indication of a tooth. It is much smaller than *O. lævigatus*, the head is deeply excavate above the eyes, the prothorax is more narrowed behind, the elytra are gibbous, and the legs are slender.

Group **ERODISCINA.**

Erodiscides, Lacordaire.

The species of this group are nearly all Tropical American, and range as far north as Florida. The four recognized genera are feebly differentiated, and it is very doubtful if they can be maintained as distinct when the whole of the South-American species are studied.

ATENISTES.

Atenistes, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 464 (1876) (sine descr.); Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879, p. 6.

In this curious genus, which includes a few Tropical-American species * and also one from Java, the knees and the apex of each elytron are armed with a long spine, the rostrum is slender and at least as long as the body, the second joint of the funiculus is not or very little longer than the third, and the tarsal claws are simple. I follow Chevrolat in adopting Pascoe's name, though it was simply used by him to replace that of *Toxeutes*, Schönh., in the wide sense, on account of the latter being preoccupied.

1. **Atenistes attenuatus.** (Tab. XIV. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♂.)

Lixus attenuatus, Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 506[1].

Toxophorus attenuatus, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 373[2].

Toxeutes attenuatus, Schönh. op. cit. vii. 2, p. 211[3].

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* *A. longirostris*, Pasc., was incorrectly referred to it by Chevrolat.

Atenistes attenuatus, Pasc. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 464[4]; Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879, p. 7[5]; Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1893, p. 325[6].

Hab. Costa Rica, Piedras Negras (*Mus. Dresden*); Panama, David, Bugaba (*Champion*).—South America[1 2 3], Colombia[5], Venezuela[6], Cayenne[5], Pará[5], Paraguay[6].

The four specimens seen from within our limits include both sexes, the male (as noted by Faust[6]) having the first ventral segment bituberculate at the apex.

HAMMATOSTYLUS, nom. nov.

Hammacerus, Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879, p. 7 (nomen præocc.).

The Tropical-American forms referred to this genus * have the rostrum slender, feebly curved, and as long as or longer than the body, with the scrobes oblique and evanescent behind, the antennal scape much thickened at the apex, the second joint of the funiculus and the first tarsal joint both very elongate (the former being nearly three times as long as the third joint, and the latter fully half the length of the tibia), the eyes well separated above, the scutellum small, and the prothorax plicate on each side at the base. In the single species now added the tarsal claws have a short tooth at the base.

1. **Hammatostylus criniger**, sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 6, ♂; 7, 7 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate, shining, nigro-piceous or piceous, the outer half of the rostrum and the legs rufo-piceous; the elytral interstices 2 and 4 each with a scattered series of very long, erect, coarse, blunt, yellow setæ, and 6 also with two similar setæ before the middle. Head sparsely, very minutely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes, which are large, coarsely facetted, and somewhat distant above; rostrum slender, as long as or longer than the body in the ♀, a little shorter in the ♂, finely punctate in its basal half, and almost smooth thence to the apex, the basal portion asperate beneath in the ♂, the scape not reaching the eyes, the scrobes descending and rather short; antennæ inserted before the middle of the rostrum in the ♀, and at the middle in the ♂, slender, joint 2 of the funiculus elongate, twice as long as 3, the scape thickened at the tip. Prothorax much longer than broad, convex, rounded at the sides, constricted in front, smooth, except for some scattered punctures at the apex; the short basal portion transversely depressed, plicate at the sides, which are parallel as seen from above. Elytra elongate, a little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from about the basal third, constricted in front, the humeri obliquely truncated anteriorly; very finely seriate-punctate, the punctures distant one from another, the setigerous impressions coarser. Under surface almost smooth. First ventral segment flattened along the middle, and the fifth depressed in the centre at the apex, in the ♂. Legs elongate; anterior femora distinctly, and the other pairs obsoletely, toothed; tibiæ simply sinuate; first tarsal joint very elongate, especially that of the anterior pair in the ♀; tarsal claws with a short tooth at the base.

Length 9–13, of the rostrum $7\frac{1}{2}$–14, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); Costa Rica, San Carlos and Tucurrique (*Mus. Dresden*).

Three specimens from each locality. This species is allied to *Toxophorus brenthoides*, Guér., *Toxeutes gronovii*, Schönh., and other Tropical-American forms included by

* *H. delauneyi*, Chevr. (Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1880, p. xxvi), from Guadeloupe, is probably a true *Erodiscus*.

Chevrolat in his genus *Hammacerus* (a name long preoccupied in Hemiptera), but cannot be satisfactorily identified with any of them. It comes nearest *H. brenthoides*, but is narrower and has fewer bristles on the elytra.

LUDOVIX.

Toxophorus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iii. p. 371 (1836) (nomen præocc.).
Ludovix, Castelnau, Hist. Nat. Ins. Col. ii. p. 342 (1840); Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879, p. 8.
Toxeutes, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 210 (1843); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 568.

Chevrolat takes *Toxophorus fasciatus*, Gyll. (=*tantalus*, Rosensk.), from Tropical South America, as the type of *Ludovix*, and the species now added is a nearly allied form. These insects have the rostrum slender, curved, and in the male much shorter than in the female (in which sex it is as long as the body), the scrobes in both sexes extending as far as the eyes, which are well separated above, the second joint of the funiculus nearly three times as long as the third, the scutellum comparatively large, and the tarsal claws armed with a long slender tooth. The scattered vestiture is coarse and squamiform, instead of long and bristly as in *Erodiscus*, &c.

1. **Ludovix bifasciatus**, sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 8, 8 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Elongate, narrow, subcylindrical, shining, rufous, the basal half of the rostrum, the head, the scutellum, two fasciæ on the elytra—one at the base, the other, wider, beyond the middle,—the meso- and metasternum, the coxæ, and the knees broadly, black; the elytra with scattered, coarse, white, semierect, squamiform hairs, the meso- and metasternum and the sides of the abdomen somewhat thickly clothed with elongate, adpressed, white scales. Head small, convex, smooth, faintly foveate between the eyes, which are large and somewhat widely separated; rostrum slender, curved, a little shorter than the elytra, smooth, the antennæ inserted about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus elongate, as long as 3–5 united. Prothorax convex, a little longer than broad, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and constricted both at the base and apex, sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, the punctuation becoming coarser on the flanks, a space down the middle of the disc impunctate. Elytra elongate, scarcely wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, flattened on the disc, the humeri obtuse; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, with widely scattered, coarse punctures. Meso- and metasternum coarsely punctate, the base of the abdomen also with a few coarse punctures. Ventral segments 1, 2, and 5 more or less depressed along the middle, the depression on 5 broad, rugulosely-punctate and pubescent at the tip. Legs long; femora each armed with a short tooth beneath; tibiæ sinuate within; tarsi moderately long, joint 1 nearly as long as 2–4 united, the claws with a long fine tooth.

Length $5\frac{2}{3}$–$6\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, David in Chiriqui (*Champion*: ♂).—Guiana, Cayenne (*Mus. Brit.*: ♀).

Perhaps a variety of *L. fasciatus*, from which it differs in the shorter rostrum of the ♂, the shorter prothorax, the bifasciate elytra, and the black head, basal half of the rostrum, and knees. The description is taken from two males from Chiriqui, and there is a female from Cayenne, in the British Museum, with a very much longer rostrum, that doubtless belongs to the same species.

ERODISCUS.

Erodiscus, Schönherr, Disp. Meth. Curc. p. 237 (1826); Gen. Curc. iii. p. 268; vii. 2, p. 208; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 567; Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879, p. 9.

Species of this genus have been described from South America, Cuba, Florida, and Java. They are chiefly recognizable by the large subcontiguous eyes, the moderately long second joint of the funiculus, and the small narrow scutellum. The rostrum in some of them is as long as the body, at least in the female, and is often thickened towards the base. The tarsal claws are either toothed or simple. The males usually have the first ventral segment protuberant, lamellate, or bituberculate in the middle at the apex. Of the six Central-American representatives, five are treated as new; they may be grouped thus:—

a. Tarsal claws toothed.
  a'. Anterior tibiæ dentate; prothorax coarsely, confluently punctate, the anterior portion carinate . . . . . *antilope*, Fabr.
  b'. Anterior tibiæ unarmed.
    a''. Prothorax coarsely, confluently punctate at the sides, smoother on the disc; rostrum slightly thickened towards the base, obsoletely grooved laterally.
      a'''. First ventral segment of the ♂ strongly protuberant at the apex . . . . . *appendiculatus*, sp. n.
      b'''. First ventral segment of the ♂ truncato-lamellate at the apex . *lamellatus*, sp. n.
    b''. Prothorax almost smooth; rostrum much thickened towards the base, and laterally sulcate . . . . . *bituberculatus*, sp. n.
b. Tarsal claws simple.
  c'. Rostrum thickened towards the base, in the ♀ about as long as the body . . . . . *lævigatus*, sp. n.
  d'. Rostrum slender, in the ♀ about as long as the elytra . . . . . *angustatus*, sp. n.

1. **Erodiscus antilope.** (Tab. XIV. figg. 9, ♂; 10, 10 *a*, ♀.)

Lixus antilope, Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 506[1].

Erodiscus antilope, Rosensk. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. vii. 2, p. 208[2]; Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879, p. 11[3].

Elongate, shining, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ, the basal half and apex of the femora, the tibiæ, and tarsi, more or less ferruginous; the prothorax, the alternate interstices of the elytra, the under surface, and legs sparsely clothed with very long, erect, yellowish, bristly hairs. Head almost smooth, the eyes very narrowly separated above; rostrum feebly curved, as long as the body in the ♀, a little shorter and more thickened towards the base in the ♂, longitudinally rugulose and shallowly sulcate in its basal half and almost smooth thence to the apex, the antennæ in the ♀ inserted a little before, and in the ♂ slightly beyond, the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus considerably longer than 3. Prothorax longer than broad, transversely globose anteriorly, narrow, depressed, and subcylindrical behind, and abruptly constricted in front; the globose portion coarsely, confluently punctate, and also carinate down the middle, the short basal portion also very coarsely punctate. Elytra moderately long, not or very little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, constricted in front, the humeri rather prominent; the seriate punctures coarse and placed in shallow striæ, the setigerous impressions minute. Meso- and metasternum

very coarsely punctured at the sides, the ventral segments also with coarse scattered punctures. First ventral segment transversely raised and sublamellate in the middle at the apex in the ♂. Femora each with a very short tooth beneath. Tibiæ sinuate; the anterior pair with a short submedian tooth within, and hollowed and ciliate thence to the apex. Tarsal claws with a long, fine tooth.

Length 4–5¼, of the rostrum 3⅓–5, breadth 1⅓–1⅞ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA [1] [2], Cayenne [3], Brazil.

Four specimens. The coarsely, confluently punctured, carinate prothorax, and the toothed anterior tibiæ in both sexes, separate this insect at once from the other Central-American forms.

2. **Erodiscus appendiculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. fig. 11, profile of abdomen &c., ♂.)

Elongate, shining, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ, the rostrum, the femora at the base and apex, the tibiæ, and tarsi, more or less rufo-piceous; the prothorax, the alternate interstices of the elytra, the under surface, and legs sparsely clothed with very long, erect, yellowish, bristly hairs. Head minutely punctate, the eyes very narrowly separated above; rostrum feebly curved, a little shorter than the body, slightly thickened towards the base, longitudinally rugulose in its basal half and much smoother thence to the apex; the antennæ inserted near the middle in both sexes, joint 2 of the funiculus much longer than 3. Prothorax longer than broad, globose anteriorly, narrow and subcylindrical at the base, and constricted at the apex, the punctuation coarse, scattered on the disc and confluent on the flanks, a narrow space along the middle of the disc impunctate. Elytra moderately long, not or very little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, constricted in front, the humeri obtuse; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, striate laterally, the scattered interstitial punctuation fine. Meso- and metasternum (except along the middle), the ventral segments 2–5, and 1 at the sides and in front, coarsely, sparsely punctate, the first segment in the ♂ produced in the middle posteriorly into a long, stout, flattened, truncated process (fig. 11). Anterior femora distinctly, and the other two pairs obsoletely, toothed. Tibiæ simply sinuate. Tarsal claws with a long, fine tooth.

Length 4–5, of the rostrum 2⅔–3⅓, breadth 1½–1⅞ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan and Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Five males and four females, all from the forest-clad mountains north of the Polochic Valley. This insect is readily recognizable by the long, truncated process of the first ventral segment in the male. Apart from this character, the sparsely punctate disc of the prothorax and the absence of the tooth on the anterior tibiæ separate it from *E. antilope*.

3. **Erodiscus lamellatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 12, ♂; 13, 13 *a*, ♀.)

Varying in colour from black to rufo-piceous; the general structure, sculpture, and vestiture as in *E. appendiculatus*, except that the punctuation of the prothorax is usually closer on the disc (leaving always a smooth space down the middle) and that of the abdomen sparser; the first ventral segment in the ♂ raised and broadly truncato-lamellate in the middle at the apex (fig. 12).

Length 3–5, of the rostrum 1⅔–3½, breadth 1–1⅔ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*: ♀); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*: ♂ ♀.)

A southern representative of *E. appendiculatus*, differing constantly in the form of

the process of the first ventral segment of the male, which is very similar to that of *E. antilope*. *E. granatensis*, Chevr., from Honda, Colombia, is described as having a similarly sculptured prothorax.

4. **Erodiscus bituberculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. fig. 14, head and rostrum, ♂.)

Elongate, shining, nigro-piceous or piceous; the alternate elytral interstices each with a row of very long, erect, whitish, bristly hairs. Head smooth, the eyes almost contiguous above; rostrum feebly curved, swollen at the middle beneath in the ♂, a little shorter than the elytra in both sexes, with the basal half much thickened, laterally sulcate, and longitudinally rugulose, the apical half almost smooth; antennæ in both ♂ and ♀ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, rather stout, joints 2–7 of the funiculus obovate, 2 a little longer than 3, the club ovate. Prothorax much longer than broad, very convex, rounded at the sides, feebly constricted in front and strongly so behind, the short basal portion subcylindrical, the surface smooth. Elytra moderately long, not or very little wider than the prothorax, subparallel to near the middle, constricted at the base, the humeri obtuse; obsoletely seriate-punctate, the punctures sometimes traceable towards the suture and outer margin only, the setigerous impressions more distinct. Meso- and metasternum and the sides of the abdomen with a few widely scattered punctures. First ventral segment with two very small tubercles in the middle at the apex, and the fifth unimpressed, in the ♂. Femora each with a short tooth. Tibiæ simply sinuate. Tarsal claws with a long fine tooth.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$–6, of the rostrum $2\frac{1}{3}$–3, breadth $1\frac{2}{5}$–$1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Six specimens, the two without abdominal tubercles assumed to be females, though not differing from the others in the length and thickness of the rostrum. This species much resembles *E. lævigatus*, but has the rostrum in both sexes much shorter, basally thickened, and laterally sulcate, the claws toothed, and the first ventral segment of the male bituberculate. *E. scolopax*, Faust, from Venezuela, is also very similar, but it has a broader and more globose prothorax, the anterior femoral tooth larger, &c.

5. **Erodiscus lævigatus,** sp. n.

Elongate, narrow, shining, nigro-piceous, the legs and antennæ rufo-piceous; the elytral interstices 2 and 4 each with a scattered series of very long, erect, rigid, whitish setæ. Head almost smooth; eyes very narrowly separated above; rostrum about as long as the body in the ♀, a little shorter and more distinctly thickened towards the base in the ♂, longitudinally rugulose in its basal half, smoother thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted at a little beyond the middle in the ♂, and slightly before the middle in the ♀, joint 2 of the funiculus much longer than 3, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax much longer than broad, very convex, rounded at the sides, slightly constricted in front, the short, narrow, basal portion subcylindrical, the base and apex somewhat coarsely punctured, the rest of the surface smooth. Elytra moderately long, very little wider than the prothorax, subparallel to near the middle, flattened on the disc anteriorly, abruptly constricted at the base, the humeri swollen and obtuse; very finely seriate-punctate, the punctures somewhat widely separated, the setigerous impressions on the interstices 2 and 4 minute. Meso- and metasternum and abdomen with a few coarse punctures at the sides. First ventral segment transversely, and the fifth broadly and longitudinally, depressed in the middle at the apex in the ♂, the fifth with or without a shallow depression in the ♀. Anterior femora distinctly, and the two other pairs obsoletely, toothed. Tibiæ simply sinuate. First tarsal joint about as long as the others united; tarsal claws simple.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, of the rostrum $3\frac{1}{4}$–$5\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Teleman and Chacoj in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*: ♂ ♀); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*: ♂).

Four specimens. Very like *E. bituberculatus*, but separable from it by the simple tarsal claws. The male from Bugaba lacks the transverse depression at the apex of the first ventral segment. The rostrum is nearly as long as in *E. longirostris*, Faust.

6. **Erodiscus angustatus,** sp. n.

Elongate, narrow, shining, rufo-castaneous; the elytral interstices 2 and 4 each with a scattered series of long, erect, whitish, bristly hairs. Head smooth; eyes narrowly separated; rostrum feebly curved, slender throughout, of the same length as the elytra, finely punctured in its basal half and almost smooth thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus considerably longer than 3. Prothorax much longer than broad, very convex, rounded at the sides, feebly constricted in front and strongly so behind, the short basal portion subcylindrical; sparsely punctate at the base and apex and on the lower part of the flanks, for the rest smooth. Elytra moderately long, slightly wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, and abruptly constricted in front, the humeri somewhat swollen; finely seriate-punctate, the punctuation becoming a little coarser near the suture, the interstitial impressions minute. Meso- and metasternum and the abdomen with a few coarse scattered punctures at the sides. Legs rather slender; anterior femora distinctly, and the two other pairs obsoletely, dentate; tibiæ simply sinuate; tarsal claws simple.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$, of the rostrum $2\frac{1}{8}$, breadth 1 millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cahabon in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Smaller and narrower than *E. lævigatus*, with a relatively shorter and more slender rostrum, the prothorax somewhat globose anteriorly, the legs not so stout, and the general coloration castaneous. *E. castaneus*, Faust, from Venezuela, and other South-American forms are similarly coloured.

Group **HOPLORRHININA.**

The single Tropical-American genus included in this group was referrcd doubtfully by Chevrolat to the "Antliarrhinides" of Lacordaire, the two genera of which are African. It belongs, however, to the section "Synmérides," the anterior coxæ being contiguous, a character separating *Hoplorrhinus* from *Nanus*, Schönh., of the "Trypetides" of Lacordaire, the species of which have a somewhat similar facies and are also Tropical-American *. The rostrum is long and slender, differently sculptured in the two sexes, and asperate above in some of the southern forms. The antennæ are elongate, with a long basal joint to the funiculus, and the first joint of the club as long as the others united. The prothorax is as long as or longer than broad, rounded at the sides, without ocular lobes, and much developed beneath in front of the anterior coxæ. The femora are pedunculate, strongly clavate, and toothed. The tibiæ are slender and almost straight, without claw at the apex. The tarsi are long and slender, with the third joint strongly bilobed, and the claws long, divergent, and at most feebly angulate towards the base (Tab. XIV. fig. 15 *b*). The species are narrow, elongate, and somewhat depressed. *H. crispus* is perhaps not really congeneric with *H. mexicanus*; it approaches the genus *Grasidius*, which is here placed under the Erirrhina.

* The monotypic South-American genus *Sphæracus* is compared by Faust with *Hoplorrhinus*; but it has the anterior coxæ distant, and belongs to the group "Cholina."

HOPLORRHINUS.

Hoplorhinus, Chevrolat, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1878, p. cviii.

The two described members of this genus both inhabit Brazil, and one or two other southern forms exist in collections. The two from our region are not very closely allied to any of them.

1. **Hoplorrhinus mexicanus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 15, 15 *a*, *b*, ♂; 16, ♀.)

Elongate, narrow, moderately convex, shining; testaceous, the elytra with a broad, common, outwardly widened, post-median fascia, and the suture and lateral margin thence to the base, black; clothed with a very fine yellowish pubescence, the elytral interstices each with a series of short, semierect, similarly-coloured, fine, bristly hairs, these also extending over the pronotum. Head minutely punctate, the eyes large, finely facetted, and somewhat widely separated; rostrum (♂) slender, feebly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, flattened above, dull and alutaceous, finely carinate down the middle and also at the sides, (♀) of the same length, but more curved and convex above, punctured at the base, and for the rest smooth and shining; antennæ slender, in the ♀ inserted at about one-third from the base, and in the ♂ at a little behind the middle, of the rostrum, joints 1–3 of the funiculus elongate, 1 much longer than 2, 2 and 3 subequal in length, the club ovate, with joint 1 shining and as long as the others united, the scape reaching to the middle of the eyes. Prothorax a little longer than broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and somewhat attenuate anteriorly and also narrowed behind, distinctly constricted in front, the surface alutaceous and also minutely punctate. Elytra elongate, slightly wider than the prothorax, parallel to the middle, truncate at the base, with the humeri a little produced in front; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and closely, minutely punctate. Beneath alutaceous and minutely punctate. Legs elongate, the femora each with a small tooth, the tibiæ and tarsi slender, the claws feebly angulate towards the base.

Var. The dark markings of the elytra nearly or quite obsolete.

Length 4–4¾, of the rostrum 1⅔, breadth 1⅓–1½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Manantial, ? Sierra de Durango (*ex coll. Flohr*).

Numerous specimens of both sexes, varying in the coloration of the elytra.

2. **Hoplorrhinus crispus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate, narrow, moderately shining, testaceous; sparsely clothed with a very fine, scattered, yellowish pubescence, the upper surface with intermixed, short, curved, bristly, similarly-coloured hairs, which are semierect on the elytra and arranged in a somewhat close series down each of the interstices. Head finely alutaceous; eyes large, coarsely facetted, and somewhat widely separated; rostrum (♂) curved, a little thickened towards the base, considerably longer than the prothorax, punctato-sulcate to near the middle, and polished and very sparsely punctate thence to the apex; antennæ inserted near the centre of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1 and about twice as long as 3. Prothorax nearly as broad as long, rounded at the sides, almost equally narrowed in front and behind, feebly constricted at the apex, the surface alutaceous and also sparsely punctate. Elytra elongate, a little wider than the prothorax, very finely seriate-punctate, the interstices closely punctate. Legs moderately long, the femora each with a rather long, acute tooth.

Length 3⅔–3⅞, breadth 1¼–1⅓ millim. (♂.)

Hab. British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Chacoj in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Smaller and less elongate than *H. mexicanus*, the rostrum more curved, shorter, and in the male polished beyond the middle, the prothorax shorter,

the seriate punctuation of the elytra scarcely distinguishable from that of the interstices, the bristly hairs much coarser, the legs not so long, the femoral tooth sharper.

Group **BALANININA.**

Balaninidæ, Leconte. *Balaninini*, Bedel.

This group is separated by Leconte from the Curculionidæ (=Curculioninæ of this work), on account of the vertical movement of the mandibles, and it is placed by him as a separate family near the Brenthidæ, though he notes the affinity of *Balaninus* and *Centrinus* (of the Baridina). The Balaninina are poorly represented in Tropical America, and the Palæarctic and Nearctic forms of *Balaninus*, s. str., are very closely allied, the various species attacking acorns, hazel-nuts, hickory-nuts, &c.

BALANINUS.

Balaninus, Germar, Mag. Ent. iv. p. 291; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 457 (1873); Leconte, op. cit. xv. p. 322 (1876); Blanchard, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. vii. p. 106 (1884); Bedel, Faune Col. Bassin Seine, vi. p. 187 (1888).

The Central-American species, and the few specimens I have seen from the South-American continent, all belong to *Balaninus*, s. str., the section *Balanobius*, Jekel, being confined to the Old World. They appear to be very rare in the southern part of our region, a single example only having been captured by myself during a long residence in the country.

1. **Balaninus obtusus.**

Balaninus obtusus, Blanch. Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. vii. pp. 107, 108 (1884) [1].

Hab. North America, Canada, Eastern United States, from New Hampshire to Texas [1].—Mexico, Ventanas in Durango, Chilpancingo, Jalapa, Oaxaca (*Höge*), Tasco (*ex coll. Flohr*); Guatemala (*Sallé*).

The numerous specimens (♂ ♀) received by us from Mexico agree very well with others I have seen from North America. Blanchard states that the species has been found on hazel-nuts.

2. **Balaninus nasicus.**

Balaninus nasicus, Say, Descr. N. Am. Curc. p. 16 (1831) [1]; Complete Writings, i. p. 279 [2]; Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 377 [3]; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 1873, p. 460 [4]; Blanch. Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. vii. p. 108 [5].

Balaninus nasutus, Say, loc. cit. p. 16 [6].

Balaninus rostratus, Gyll. loc. cit. p. 374 [7].

Balaninus sparsus, Gyll. loc. cit. p. 379 [8].

Hab. North America [1–8], Eastern and Middle States [5].—Mexico, Puebla (*Sallé*).

There is a single example (♀) of this species in the Sallé collection, labelled as from Puebla. It differs from the European *B. venosus*, Grav., in having a much longer, slender rostrum, a stouter femoral tooth, &c. Dr. Horn [4] records *B. nasicus* as infesting acorns and hazel-nuts.

3. **Balaninus caryæ.**

Balaninus caryæ, Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 1873, p. 460 [1]; Blanch. Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. vii. pp. 107, 108 [2].

Hab. North America, Indiana [1 2], Pennsylvania.—Mexico, Puebla (*Sallé*), Tasco (*ex coll. Flohr*).

The two males received by us from Mexico do not appreciably differ from a North-American specimen of the same sex communicated by Mr. Wickham. *B. caryæ* is very like the European *B. nucum*, Linn., but has a longer and more slender rostrum, and the suture of the elytra less prominent posteriorly, with the imbricate hairs finer and more numerous. It is known to attack hickory-nuts.

4. **Balaninus tropicalis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♀.)

Robust, piceous, the antennæ and rostrum reddish, somewhat thickly clothed with coarse flavo-cinereous pubescence, which on the elytra is mottled with brownish, the vestiture along the posterior half of the suture ochreous, longer, denser, and imbricate, the pygidium with a dense tuft of long brownish hairs. Head densely punctate; rostrum slender, as long as the body, strongly curved beyond the middle, finely punctate at the base, the antennæ inserted at about three-fourths from the tip, joint 1 of the funiculus much longer than 2, the scape as long as 1–3 united. Prothorax transverse, narrowed from the middle forwards and constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra broad, subcordate, flattened on the disc anteriorly; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex and roughly punctulate. Femoral tooth small, its outer edge oblique; anterior tibiæ strongly mucronate at the apex; tarsal claws broadly appendiculate.

Length 7, of the rostrum 7, breadth $3\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 feet (*Champion*).

One female specimen, probably beaten from oak. Very similar to *B. caryæ*, but with the vestiture longer and coarser, the femoral tooth smaller, its outer edge not forming a right angle with the apex of the femur. The rostrum is greatly curved at the apex.

Group **LÆMOSACCINA.**

Lémosacides, Lacordaire. *Læmosaccini*, Leconte.

This group includes most of the exotic forms referred to *Læmosaccus*. The various species are closely related to *Magdalis* *, from which they are widely separated by Lacordaire.

* In the British Museum there is a Chilian species (? *Læmosaccus unicolor*, Blanch.) that appears to belong to this genus.

LÆMOSACCUS.

Læmosaccus, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 50 (1826); Gen. Curc. iii. p. 625; op. cit. viii. 1, p. 68 (part.); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 13; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 223.

The generic name *Læmosaccus* has hitherto been used to include a heterogeneous assemblage of species which will have to be separated sooner or later (as noted long ago by Lacordaire):—(1) *Læmosaccus,* s. str., confined to America, and of which *L. plagiatus* (Fabr.) may be taken as the type; (2) *L. pruinosus,* Blanch., *L. variegatus,* Blanch., and other Chilian and Brazilian forms*; (3) all the Australian and Malayan forms. In *L. plagiatus* and its American allies the elytra are lobed at the base on each side of the scutellum; the rostrum is rugulose and dull in the ♂, and shining and cylindrical in the ♀, the scrobes descending to beneath the eyes; the antennæ are short, inserted near the middle of the rostrum, the club nearly or quite as long as the funiculus; the anterior coxæ are more or less widely separated; the metasternal episterna are broad; the ventral sutures are straight; the pygidium is largely developed and fully exposed, in the ♂ divided into two segments (the upper one being the propygidium of Lacordaire), in the ♀ consisting of one segment only; and the tarsal claws are very slender. In *L. pruinosus* and its allies the elytra are not lobed in front; the antennæ are inserted near the base of the rostrum, at least in the ♀; the scutellum is elongate; the anterior coxæ are contiguous; the metasternal episterna are narrow; the ventral sutures 2–4 are slightly curved at the sides; the pygidium is rather narrowly exposed; and the tarsal claws are comparatively stout. In *L. electilis,* Pasc., *L. brevipennis,* Pasc., and the numerous other Australian species I have seen, the elytra are hollowed at the base; the antennæ are inserted near the middle of the rostrum; the anterior coxæ are more or less separated; the metasternal episterna are narrow; the second ventral segment in both sexes is angularly produced on each side posteriorly, almost as in *Tychius* and *Sibinia*; the pygidium is large and exposed; and the tarsal claws are very slender. In all these insects the legs are rugose, short, and strongly retractile; the anterior femora, at least (except in some of the Australian forms), are toothed; and the tibiæ are strongly hooked at the outer apical angle, as in *Magdalis.*

The genus is well represented in Central America. Most of the specimens obtained by myself were beaten from the decaying branches of trees.

a. Anterior femoral tooth truncated or blunt.

a'. Anterior tibiæ arcuately dilated on the inner side beyond the middle; prothorax very broad, strongly rounded at the sides; elytra with a large red humeral patch, this colour sometimes extending to the whole of the upper surface; pygidium carinate . . . . . *ruficornis,* sp. n.

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* *Magdalis pipitzi* and *M. bicristata,* Faust, from the Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, are probably congeneric with these.

b'. Anterior tibiæ at most feebly sinuate within.
a''. Prothorax with raised, radiating lines on the disc.
a'''. Eyes emarginate; prothorax with an interrupted median carina; elytra very uneven, black, like the rest of the surface; rostrum (♀) simply punctate . . . . . *radiatus*, sp. n.
b'''. Eyes unemarginate; prothorax with an uninterrupted median carina; elytra without well-defined depressions.
*a*⁴. Rostrum (♀) both carinate and sulcate anteriorly; elytra black, like the rest of the surface . . . . . *exsculptus*, sp. n.
*b*⁴. Rostrum simply punctate in the ♀, dull and rugulose in the ♂; elytra spotted with red . . . . . *hamatus*, sp. n.
b''. Prothorax closely punctured, without conspicuous, raised, radiating lines on the disc; elytra black, like the rest of the surface.
c'''. Prothorax trifoveolate on the disc, without median carina; elytra uneven . . . . . *salebrosus*, sp. n.
d'''. Prothorax closely, evenly punctate and also carinate; elytra less uneven . . . . . *atratus*, sp. n.
b. Anterior femoral tooth acute; prothorax closely punctured.
c'. Prothorax and elytra red; prothoracic punctuation very shallow and confluent, separated by very narrow, raised, sinuous lines . . . . *erythronotus*, sp. n.
d'. Prothorax black; the elytra with a humeral or discoidal patch red, this colour sometimes extending to the whole of their surface, the apex excepted . . . . . *plagiatus*, Fabr.
e'. Prothorax black, except in front, very coarsely punctured; elytra spotted with red . . . . . *maculatus*, sp. n.
f'. Prothorax black; elytra with a common *x*-shaped ochreous patch . . *scriptus*, sp. n.
g'. Prothorax and elytra entirely or in great part black, like the rest of the surface.
c''. Prothorax shallowly bifoveolate on the disc . . . . . *ebenus*, Pasc.
d''. Prothorax not foveolate.
e'''. Prothorax very coarsely punctured, not carinate to the apex; elytra without a dense patch of pallid scales behind the scutellum . . *sculpturatus*, sp. n.
f'''. Prothorax less coarsely punctured, carinate to the apex; elytra with a dense patch of yellow scales behind the scutellum . . . *exaratus*, sp. n.

1. **Læmosaccus ruficornis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 19, 19 *a–d*, ♂; 20, 20 *a*, ♀.)

Læmosaccus ruficornis, Sturm, in litt.

Læmosaccus mactatus, Jekel, in litt.

Broad, robust, black, the elytra usually with a very large, transverse, subquadrate, humeral patch rufous or ferruginous, the greater part or the whole of the upper surface and the legs sometimes of this colour, the antennæ ferruginous; the flanks of the prothorax and under surface thickly clothed with whitish pectinate scales, the pygidium with narrow white scales. Head alutaceous and finely punctate, shallowly sulcate between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum short and stout in both sexes, in the ♂ dull, rugosely punctate, and shallowly sulcate down the middle, in the ♀ cylindrical, shining, and less coarsely punctate; antennal club as long as the funiculus. Prothorax transversely convex, as

broad as or broader than the elytra, strongly rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, the surface coarsely, very closely, shallowly punctate. Scutellum large, depressed in the middle, coarsely punctured in front. Elytra comparatively short, subparallel to beyond the middle, slightly compressed at the sides below the shoulder, the latter rounded, the base strongly lobed on each side of the scutellum; with finely punctured, sharply-cut striæ, the interstices alutaceous, asperate and angularly raised externally, the third prominent at the base. Pygidium dull, alutaceous, and closely punctate; in the ♀ sharply (fig. 20), in the ♂ (fig. 19 *c*) more feebly, carinate. Anterior femora with an obliquely truncated tooth, the others feebly dentate. Anterior tibiæ short and broad in the ♀, in the ♂ a little longer and narrower, in both sexes arcuately dilated on the inner side beyond the middle, but more broadly so in the ♂ than in the ♀.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{2}{3}$ *, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.; Sallé, ex coll. Sturm*), Cordova (*Sallé*); Honduras (*Sallé*); Guatemala, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Found in abundance at San Gerónimo, the specimens varying greatly in size and colour. The dilated prothorax, with strongly rounded sides and uniform sculpture, the sharply carinate pygidium in the female (the carina appearing angular when viewed from the side), the dilated anterior tibiæ, &c., separate *L. ruficornis* at once from its allies. Two of the Mexican specimens are almost black above.

2. **Læmosaccus radiatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 21, 21 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

Robust, moderately shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the depressed portions of the upper surface clothed with scattered, ochreous, small, piliform scales, the under surface with pectinate yellowish scales. Head alutaceous and minutely punctate, feebly foveate between the eyes and transversely grooved behind them; the eyes large, deeply emarginate in front, and narrowly separated above; rostrum short, cylindrical, shining, finely punctate. Prothorax broad, transversely convex, moderately rounded at the sides, abruptly constricted and narrowed in front, sharply, interruptedly carinate down the middle; the surface very uneven, depressed on each side of the median carina posteriorly, the disc with irregular, sinuous, radiating, raised lines, the base, apex, and flanks coarsely, confluently punctate. Scutellum large, cordate. Elytra moderately long, obliquely or transversely depressed below the base, near the suture at one-third from the apex, and at the sides about the middle; with finely punctured, narrow, deeply impressed striæ, the interstices alutaceous, angularly raised and asperate externally, the third costate from a little below the base to the subapical depression. Pygidium rugulosely punctate and feebly carinate. Anterior femora with a truncated tooth, the intermediate pair obsoletely dentate.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Cordova (*Sallé*).

Two specimens. The emarginate eyes, the irregular radiating raised lines on the disc of the prothorax, and the very uneven elytra readily separate this species from its allies.

3. **Læmosaccus exsculptus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 22, 22 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

Oblong, robust, slightly shining, black, the tarsi and antennæ more or less piceous; the elytra with numerous minute yellowish scales behind the scutellum, the under surface with whitish pectinate scales. Head dull, minutely punctate, shallowly longitudinally depressed between the eyes above, the latter somewhat widely separated; rostrum slightly curved, cylindrical, about as long as the posterior portion of the

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* From the front of the prothorax to the tip of the pygidium.

prothorax, shining, closely punctate, finely carinate down the middle to near the apex and longitudinally sulcate on each side of the carina anteriorly; antennal club about as long as the funiculus. Prothorax nearly as broad as the elytra, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; the surface uneven, sharply carinate down the middle, the disc with raised, radiating lines, the base, apex, and flanks coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra moderately long, compressed at the sides before the middle, and transversely depressed at the apex; with narrow, finely punctured striæ, the interstices alutaceous, transversely wrinkled, and asperate and angularly raised externally. Pygidium rugosely punctate, in some specimens obsoletely carinate towards the apex. Anterior femora with a rather long, straight, truncated tooth, the intermediate and posterior femora also with a short tooth, that on the posterior pair almost obsolete.

Length 3–4, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Zapote, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Seven specimens, all females, the Guatemalan examples differing from the others in having the prothorax more uneven on the disc. The carinate, sulcate rostrum, the unemarginate eyes, the uninterrupted prothoracic carina, the less uneven elytra, &c., separate this species from *L. radiatus*, at least in the female sex, the males of both being unknown.

4. **Læmosaccus hamatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 23, 23 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

Oblong, somewhat shining; black, the antennæ, the anterior margin of the prothorax, the scutellar region, humeri, apex, and a spot or an oblique angulated fascia on the disc of each elytron, a patch above the anterior coxæ, and the legs in great part or entirely, ferruginous; the elytra with a few yellowish scales behind the scutellum, the under surface with pectinate white scales. Head dull, minutely punctate, the eyes rather narrowly separated; rostrum (♂) very short, stout, dull, rugulosely punctate, (♀) longer, slightly curved, subcylindrical, shining, rather closely punctate; antennal club about as long as the funiculus. Prothorax nearly or quite as broad as the elytra, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; the surface uneven, carinate down the middle, the disc with radiating, raised lines, the base, apex, and flanks coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra moderately long, with narrow, finely punctured striæ, the interstices alutaceous, transversely wrinkled, and angularly raised externally. Pygidium rugosely punctate, in the ♀ obsoletely carinate. Anterior femora with a rather long, narrow, truncated, somewhat hooked tooth, the intermediate and hind femora feebly dentate.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–3, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Paso del Macho (*Höge*: ♂); GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*: ♀.)

One pair, the male having the red markings on the elytra more extended, the median spot being developed into an angulated fascia and confluent with the apical patch. The disc of the prothorax is sculptured as in *L. exsculptus*; the anterior femoral tooth is narrower than in that species and hooked at the tip.

5. **Læmosaccus salebrosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 24, 24 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

Læmosaccus salebrosus, Jekel, in litt.

Robust, rather dull, black, the base and apical margin of the elytra, and the prothorax in part, sometimes rufous or reddish, the antennæ, tarsi, and often the femora and tibiæ in part, ferruginous; the under surface clothed with whitish pectinate scales. Head dull, alutaceous, and minutely punctate, slightly depressed between the eyes, which are somewhat widely separated; rostrum short, in the ♂ dull and

rugosely punctate, in the ♀ cylindrical, shining, and rather sparsely punctate. Prothorax broad, transversely convex, as wide as the elytra, moderately rounded at the sides, abruptly constricted and narrowed in front; the surface coarsely, closely, shallowly punctate, the disc deeply, longitudinally depressed in the middle anteriorly and with two large rounded foveæ behind this, the short apical portion tubulate. Scutellum large, shallowly sulcate. Elytra moderately long, compressed at the sides below the shoulders, which are obtuse, the disc here and there depressed; with finely punctured, sharply-cut striæ, the interstices alutaceous, asperate and angularly raised externally, 3, 5, and 7 here and there costate. Pygidium rugosely punctured, in the ♀ distinctly, and in the ♂ obsoletely, carinate. First ventral segment depressed in the middle in the ♂. Anterior femora with a narrow blunt tooth, the intermediate femora with a short tooth, the hind pair obsoletely dentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*), Juquila (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Tocoy (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Six specimens. The trifoveolate, closely punctured prothorax and the uneven elytra sufficiently distinguish this species from its allies. The single example from Guatemala has the base of the elytra and the prothorax in part rusty-red.

6. **Læmosaccus atratus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. fig. 25, front leg, ♀.)

Oblong, dull, black, the antennæ and tarsi more or less ferruginous; the under surface clothed with white pectinate scales. Head opaque, minutely punctate, the eyes moderately large and well separated; rostrum short and stout, shining, thickly punctate; antennal club about as long as the funiculus. Prothorax almost as broad as the elytra, transversely convex, moderately rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front; the surface coarsely, confluently punctate, finely carinate down the middle from the base to the apex. Elytra punctate-striate, the interstices alutaceous, and angularly raised and asperate externally. Pygidium rugosely punctate. Anterior femora with a rather long, narrow, truncated tooth, the intermediate femora with a short, distinct tooth, the hind femora obsoletely dentate.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very similar to *L. sculpturatus*, but with the anterior femoral tooth longer and truncated at the apex (as in *L. ruficornis*), and the prothorax less coarsely punctate, the median carina more distinct and extending forwards to the anterior margin. Mr. Wickham has recently sent me a closely allied form from the Texan frontier *.

7. **Læmosaccus erythronotus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 26, 26 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

Robust, rather broad, dull, black, the prothorax and elytra ferruginous, the antennæ fusco-ferruginous, the tarsi piceous; the under surface, the base of the pygidium, and the legs clothed with white, pectinate scales. Head opaque, minutely punctate, feebly foveate between the eyes, which are very large and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum short, cylindrical, shining, rather sparsely punctate; antennal

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* **Læmosaccus texanus,** sp. n.

Larger and a little more shining than *L. atratus*, the rostrum (♂) interruptedly tricarinate, the antennæ black, the eyes larger, the prothorax more coarsely punctate and sharply carinate from the base to the apex, the scutellum larger and subquadrate, the elytra with the third and fifth interstices rather more acutely raised than the others, the anterior femoral tooth broader and obliquely truncated at the apex.—Length $3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. TEXAS, Brownsville.

club about as long as the funiculus. Prothorax nearly as broad as the elytra, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, closely, shallowly, confluently punctate, the very narrow raised interspaces sinuous and shining, the disc finely carinate, the short anterior portion somewhat coarsely punctate. Scutellum large, sulcate. Elytra moderately long, coarsely and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex, alutaceous, and finely asperate externally, 3 more prominent at the base. Pygidium granulato-punctate. Anterior femora with an acute tooth, the intermediate and hind femora obsoletely dentate.

Length $5\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

One specimen. The entirely ferruginous prothorax and elytra, the shallow, dense, pronotal punctuation separated by very narrow, raised, shining, sinuous lines, and the acute anterior femoral tooth, separate this species from all others described here. It approaches *L. plagiatus*.

8. **Læmosaccus plagiatus.** (Tab. XIV. figg. 27, 27 *a*, ♂; 28, ♀, var.)

Curculio plagiatus, Fabr. Ent. Syst., Suppl. p. 170 [1].

Rhynchænus plagiatus, Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 485 [2].

Rhina plagiata, Oliv. Ent. v. no. 83, p. 234, t. 33. fig. 512 [3].

Læmosaccus plagiatus, Say, Descr. N. Am. Curc. p. 6 [4]; Complete Writings, i. p. 265 [5]; Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 626 [6]; op. cit. viii. 1, p. 73 [7]; Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 223 [8]; Lec. & Horn, Class. Col. N. Am. p. 486 (1883) [9].

Curculio nephele, Herbst, Käfer, vii. p. 54, t. 99. fig. 4 [10].

Magdalis nephele, Germ. Ins. Sp. Nov. p. 192 [11].

Var. The prothorax more coarsely and less densely punctate, the punctures rounded and mostly separate one from another; the rostrum in the ♀ more sparsely punctate, and in the ♂ a little smoother along the middle.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA [4 5 9 10], Middle, Western, and Southern States, as far as Texas [8], Georgia [3], Carolina [1 2 3 6].—MEXICO, Villa Lerdo and Ventanas in Durango, Maltarta in Vera Cruz (*Höge*), Yolotepec, Parada (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA (*Salvin*), Guatemala city, Capetillo, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Not uncommon in Mexico and Guatemala, and varying much in size (length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{8}$ millim.) and in the extent of the rufous or ferruginous humeral patch on the elytra, this being sometimes so extended as to leave the apex only black, or reduced (in two of the smallest females from Guatemala) to a small spot on the middle of the disc of each. The sculpture of the prothorax is also variable, the shallow punctures being in some examples longitudinally confluent, and in others coarser, rounded, and separate one from another. The anterior femoral tooth is short and acute. The various forms occur in the same localities, and they cannot be separated.

We figure two from Guatemala.

9. **Læmosaccus maculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 29, 29 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Oblong, somewhat shining, black, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, the anterior portion of the prothorax, the elytra with the base, apex, and an oblique post-median fascia, and the legs, ferruginous; the under

surface with pectinate white scales. Head opaque, minutely punctate, narrowly foveate between the eyes, which are large and rather widely separated; rostrum very stout, short, dull, rugulosely punctate, shallowly sulcate down the middle; antennal club nearly as long as the funiculus. Prothorax large, as broad as the elytra, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; the surface very coarsely, confluently punctate, and carinate down the middle. Elytra moderately long, with finely punctured, narrow striæ, the interstices alutaceous, and angularly raised and asperate externally. Pygidium rugosely punctured and obsoletely carinate. Anterior femora with a short, acute tooth, the intermediate femora obsoletely dentate.

Length $2\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*).

One specimen. This insect is of the same size and colour as *L. hamatus*, but differs from that species in having a short acute tooth to the anterior femora, the prothorax is more convex and very coarsely punctured, the rostrum of the male is shallowly sulcate, and the eyes are less approximate. The prothoracic sculpture is even coarser than in *L. sculpturatus*, and the median carina sharper.

10. **Læmosaccus scriptus**, sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 30, 30 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Oblong, rather narrow, black, the elytra with a common, somewhat *x*-shaped, ochreous patch on the disc, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous; the elytra with a small dense patch of white scales behind the scutellum, the under surface thickly clothed with white, pectinate scales. Head alutaceous and minutely punctate, the eyes large and narrowly separated; rostrum (♂) very short and stout, dull, rugulose, (♀) longer, cylindrical, shining, and finely punctate, the scrobes descending to beneath the eyes; antennæ with the club a little shorter than the funiculus, the outer joints of the latter transverse. Prothorax almost as wide as the elytra, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front; the surface coarsely, confluently punctate, feebly carinate down the middle posteriorly, the narrow raised interspaces forming radiating lines on the anterior part of the disc. Scutellum moderately large, prominent. Elytra parallel, feebly lobate in front, the humeri rounded; with finely punctured, deeply impressed striæ, the interstices costate, alutaceous, and finely asperate. Pygidium rugosely punctate. Anterior femora with a very short acute tooth, the other femora obsoletely dentate.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–3, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Quiche Mountains, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Three specimens. The common, somewhat *x*-shaped, ochreous patch on the elytra, which is interrupted at the suture in one example, separates this species at once from its allies.

11. **Læmosaccus ebenus.**

Læmosaccus ebenus, Pasc. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) xvii. p. 419 [1].

Oblong, dull, black, the anterior margin of the prothorax, the antennæ, the intermediate and hind legs, and the anterior knees and tarsi, more or less ferruginous; the under surface sparsely clothed with white pectinate scales. Head opaque, alutaceous, and minutely punctate, the eyes large and well separated; rostrum (♂) short and stout, rugulosely punctate, dull to near the tip, (♀) longer, cylindrical, shining, and rather sparsely punctate; antennæ with a stout, oblong-ovate club, this being a little longer than the funiculus. Prothorax about as broad as the elytra, transversely convex, strongly constricted and narrowed in front, moderately rounded at the sides; the surface closely, coarsely, shallowly punctate, the disc obsoletely carinate and feebly bifoveolate. Scutellum, elytra, and pygidium as in *L. sculpturatus*. Anterior femora with a short, sharp tooth, intermediate and hind femora feebly dentate.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Panama city, Taboga Island (*Champion*).—Brazil, Santa Catherina [1].

A close ally of *L. sculpturatus*, with the prothorax less coarsely and more shallowly reticulate-punctate, and bifoveolate on the disc, the antennal club and rostrum longer. Five specimens, scarcely differing from Pascoe's type (♂) of *L. ebenus* from Brazil.

12. **Læmosaccus sculpturatus,** sp. n.

Oblong, dull, black, the anterior portion of the prothorax, the antennæ, the intermediate and hind legs, the anterior knees and tarsi, and sometimes the base of the elytra, more or less ferruginous; the elytra with a few whitish scales behind the scutellum, the under surface sparsely clothed with white pectinate scales. Head opaque, alutaceous, and minutely punctate, the eyes large and well separated; rostrum (♂) very short, stout, dull, and rugulosely punctate, (♀) a little longer, cylindrical, shining, and rather sparsely punctate; antennæ with the club ovate and not longer than the funiculus, the joints 2–7 of the latter closely articulated. Prothorax as broad as the elytra, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, strongly constricted and narrowed in front; the surface very coarsely, closely punctate, the punctures here and there longitudinally confluent, the disc obsoletely carinate down the middle, the carina sometimes replaced anteriorly by a short depression. Scutellum moderately large, flattened. Elytra broadly lobed at the base, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices alutaceous, and angularly raised and asperate externally. Pygidium shallowly, rugosely punctate, sometimes with indications of a raised median line. Anterior femora with a short, sharp tooth, intermediate femora obsoletely dentate, hind femora unarmed.

Length 2–3, breadth 1–1$\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀ .)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera, David, Tolé (*Champion*).

Found in plenty in Chiriqui. A small species, with an extremely coarsely, confluently punctured prothorax, which is without foveæ on the disc, a very short, stout rostrum in the male, the legs in part ferruginous, &c. In some specimens the convex portion of the prothorax is foveate in the middle anteriorly.

13. **Læmosaccus exaratus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIV. figg. 31, 31 *a*, *b*, ♀ .)

Oblong, dull, black, the antennæ, the anterior tarsi, and the intermediate and hind legs in part, ferruginous; the elytra with a dense patch of yellowish-white scales behind the scutellum, the under surface thickly clothed with white, pectinate scales. Head opaque, minutely punctate, the eyes narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, short, straight, cylindrical, shining, thickly punctate; antennal club about as long as the funiculus. Prothorax as broad as the elytra, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, strongly narrowed and constricted in front; the surface closely, coarsely, confluently punctate, finely carinate down the middle from the base to the apex. Elytra punctate-striate, the interstices alutaceous, and angularly raised and asperate externally. Pygidium rugosely punctate. Anterior femora with a short, acute tooth, the intermediate femora also with a very short tooth, the hind pair unarmed.

Length 2$\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 1$\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀ .)

Hab. Guatemala, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One female specimen. This insect is of the same size and shape as *L. sculpturatus*, but it has the prothorax much less coarsely sculptured and the median carina extends forwards to the anterior margin. The elytra have a dense patch of yellowish scales behind the scutellum, which is probably soon abraded.

A single (♀) example, left unnamed, from Bugaba, comes very near *L. exaratus*.

Group **MENEMACHINA.**

Ménémachides, Lacordaire.

Faust refers a single Tropical-American genus, *Prionobrachium*, to this group. It is a close ally of *Chelotonyx* (which, following Lacordaire, has already been dealt with under the Ceratopina, *anteà*, p. 126 *), both genera having the anterior coxæ somewhat widely separated, the anterior femora armed with a very large, triangular, serrated tooth (as in *Prionomerus*), and the tarsal claws furnished with a long, slender tooth (as in *Anthonomus*). *Chelotonyx* would, therefore, be better placed next *Prionobrachium*, in the Menemachina.

PRIONOBRACHIUM.

Prionobrachium, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1893, p. 341.

The principal characters separating this genus from *Chelotonyx* are the shorter and very much stouter rostrum, the more prominent ocular lobes to the prothorax, and the shorter and broader outer joints of the funiculus, which here forms an almost continuous outline with the club.

1. **Prionobrachium schönherri.** (Tab. XV. figg. 1, 1 *a*.)

Prionobrachium schönherri, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1893, p. 341 [1].

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas (*Höge*), Guanajuato (*Sallé*), Amatan (*Flohr*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, David, Tolé (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA, San Esteban [1].

Found in numbers at Teapa, Bugaba, and David. The length varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Group **CAMAROTINA.**

Camarotides, Lacordaire.

The single known genus of this group is confined to Tropical America. All the species are extremely rare in collections, some of them, including the two now added, bearing an extraordinary resemblance to various Cassididæ, of the genera *Omoplata*, *Selenis*, &c. Two have been figured, one by Imhoff, the other by Karsch.

CAMAROTUS.

Camarotus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. i. p. 185 (1833); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 26.

1. **Camarotus singularis,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 2, 2 *a*, *b*.)

Broad, robust, shining, rufo-ferruginous, the antennæ and tarsi testaceous. Head and rostrum coarsely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures here and there longitudinally confluent, the rostrum broadly

* A third specimen of *C. fasciculatus* has since been detected in our collection; it is from the Rio Hondo, British Honduras (*Blancaneaux*).

subquadrate, the eyes not prominent; antennæ short. Prothorax at the base twice as broad as long rapidly narrowing from about the middle forwards and feebly constricted in front; the surface coarsely, somewhat closely punctate, the flanks granulate. Scutellum transverse, almost smooth. Elytra broadly explanate at the sides, the expanded margin obliquely truncate in front and rapidly narrowing posteriorly, the humeri rounded; the disc coarsely and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices smooth and convex. Anterior femoral teeth short. Anterior tibiæ very stout, sparsely ciliate within, truncate and sharply bimucronate at the apex, the external hook long.

Length 4, breadth $3\frac{2}{5}$ millim.

Hab. British Honduras, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*).

One specimen. This insect approaches the South-American *C. cassidoides*, Gyll., and *C. marginalis*, Imhoff, but it is rufo-ferruginous in colour and the elytral margin is less expanded anteriorly, the humeri being more rounded.

2. **Camarotus dilatatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 3, 3 *a*, *b*.)

Broad, depressed, shining, testaceous, the eyes, scutellum, and under surface (the head excepted) black, very finely pubescent. Head finely punctate, the punctures becoming coarser and longitudinally confluent on each side of the carina between the eyes, the rostrum almost smooth at the tip, the eyes large and not prominent; antennæ a little longer than the anterior tibiæ. Prothorax short, nearly two and one-half times as broad as long, abruptly narrowed and feebly constricted in front; the surface closely and rather coarsely punctate, the flanks granulate. Elytra broadly explanate at the sides, the expanded margin abruptly and obliquely sinuato-truncate in front and rapidly narrowing posteriorly, the humeri obtusely angulate; the disc coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices convex and almost smooth. Anterior femoral teeth long. Anterior tibiæ strongly curved, broad, sparsely ciliate within, very obliquely truncate and sharply mucronate at the apex, the external hook moderately long.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope, 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One example. More depressed than *C. singularis*, testaceous above and black beneath, the explanate margin of the elytra more hollowed in front (the intermediate legs thus being visible from above), the anterior femoral teeth longer, the anterior tibiæ very obliquely truncate at the apex and armed with a single long tooth only at the inner angle.

Group **CHOLINA.**

The species of this group are all Tropical-American and of similar habits to *Hilipus* (being found about the branches of fallen timber in forest-clearings), from which they are separable by the non-contiguous anterior coxæ *, the more feebly developed femoral tooth, the less divergent tarsal claws, &c. Numerous genera have been adopted by Lacordaire, Pascoe, and Chevrolat, but the discovery of new forms shows that several of them cannot stand. *Rhinastus* and *Homalonotus* are not represented in the Central-American fauna.

* In a new species of *Hilipus*, from Nicaragua, placed with *Cholus* when our collections were sorted, the anterior coxæ are narrowly separated.

CHOLUS.

Cholus, Germar, Ins. Spec. Novæ, p. 212 (1824); Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iii. p. 558; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 37; Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 465, nota.
Archarias, Lacordaire, loc. cit. p. 38.
Polyderces, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 15.
Sternoxus, Chevrolat, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879, p. xvi.

A genus including a large number of species, forty-one being known to me from within our limits. In a few of them the claw at or near the outer apical angle of the tibiæ is absent, but no value can be placed on this character for generic separation (as suspected by Lacordaire *), or upon the protuberant mesosternum, or the form of the scutellum. The femora are usually dentate, but in several species the anterior pair are unarmed, at least in the male. The specimens with a more rugose rostrum, which is always strongly curved and rarely differs in length in the two sexes, and a broadly, longitudinally depressed first ventral segment, are assumed to be males.

a. Prosternum tuberculate between the anterior coxæ . . . . . Species 1.
b. Prosternum not tuberculate between the anterior coxæ.
  a'. Mesosternum protuberant between the intermediate coxæ. (=Sternoxus, Chevr.)
    a''. All the femora dentate (anterior tibiæ strongly ciliate at the apex in the ♂ of *C. æqualis*) . . . . . Species 2–10.
    b''. Anterior femora unarmed (or at most with an almost obsolete tooth in the ♀), the others dentate; anterior tibiæ (except in *C. leucostictus*) strongly ciliate towards the apex in the ♂ . . . . . Species 11–15.
  b'. Mesosternum not protuberant between the intermediate coxæ.
    c''. Tibiæ unguiculate at or near the outer apical angle (obsoletely so in *C. morio*) . . . . . Species 16–37.
    d''. Tibiæ unarmed or with a very minute tooth at the outer apical angle . Species 38–41.

1. **Cholus tuberculifer,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 4, 4 *a–c*, ♂.)

Elongate-oval, black, moderately shining; the prothorax with an irregular oblique vitta on each side of the disc and a small transverse space at the middle of the base, the elytra with numerous small scattered spots, and the sides of the body beneath, densely clothed with rounded ochreous or whitish scales, the head with a line of similarly coloured narrow scales between the eyes, the rest of the under surface sparsely squamose or pubescent, the vestiture of the legs whitish and piliform. Head rugosely punctate and feebly foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, of about the same length as the prothorax, in the ♂ sharply carinate and rugosely punctate to about the middle and sparsely punctate and shining thence to the apex, in the ♀ smoother. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front, closely granulate, and with a more or less distinct smooth median carina. Scutellum subcordate. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, elongato-cordate, flattened on the disc, the basal margin raised; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures separated one from another by transverse rugæ, which become granuliform towards the apex, the interstices narrow and granulate.

* Gen. Col. vii. p. 41, nota.

Prosternum tuberculate between the anterior coxæ. Mesosternum slightly protuberant between the intermediate coxæ. Metasternum and the first two ventral segments broadly depressed down the middle and thickly pubescent in the ♂. Legs rather elongate; femora each with an acute tooth

Length 15–16, breadth $5\frac{1}{4}$–$6\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson, Richardson*).

Three males and three females. The elongate shape (approaching that of *Solenopus*), the comparatively short rostrum, the subcarinate, granulate, bivittate prothorax, the rugose elytra, with small scattered patches of scales, the tuberculate prosternum, and the thickly pubescent metasternum and first two ventral segments of the ♂, sufficiently distinguish *C. tuberculifer*. The structure of the prosternum is similar to that of the species of the genus *Rhinastus*.

2. **Cholus nigrofasciatus.** (Tab. XV. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♀.)

Sternoxus nigrofasciatus, Chevr. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879, p. xxviii [1].
Cholus delectans, Jekel, in litt.

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*), Toxpam (*Sallé* [1]); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Of this species there are five specimens in our collection, three of which are from Mexico. It is somewhat rhomboidal in shape, and thickly clothed with small, narrow, greyish or ochreous scales, except upon the vertex; the prothorax and elytra are granulate, the smooth elevations being seriately arranged on the latter, the elytra with a more or less distinct median fascia and usually a spot on the subapical callosities sparsely squamose or almost bare. In the male the rostrum is rugose and carinate towards the base and the first two ventral segments are broadly depressed down the middle. The intermediate and hind femora are armed with a long tooth, that on the anterior pair being small or almost obsolete. The mesosternum is raised between the intermediate coxæ.

3. **Cholus leucozona,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♀.)

Subelliptic, dull, nigro-piceous, the rostrum and legs rufo-piceous; thickly clothed with minute brownish-ochreous scales, the elytra with a deeply impressed, narrow, transverse fascia before the middle densely clothed with white scales, and an indeterminate space before and behind this almost bare, the vestiture of the legs and the last three ventral segments sparse and whitish. Head closely punctate, rugulose and foveate between the eyes; rostrum curved, stout, much longer than the prothorax, in the ♂ rugulosely punctate and carinate at the base, and more sparsely punctate thence to the tip, smoother in the ♀. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, rapidly narrowing from a little before the base, feebly constricted in front, uniformly granulate. Scutellum closely punctured, subcordate. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, subcordate, slightly constricted before the middle; seriato-granulate and also indistinctly seriate-punctate, the interstices each with a row of slightly smaller elevations, the granules on the anterior half here and there transverse and confluent, the narrow depressed space occupied by the white fascia densely, minutely punctate. Mesosternum transversely raised between the coxæ. Ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly flattened down the middle in the ♂, 3–5 sparsely punctate and partially bare. Femora each with an acute tooth.

Length 12–14, breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panzos and Chacoj in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Allied to *C. nigrofasciatus*, from which it differs in having the elytral fascia narrow, impressed, and densely clothed with white scales, the dark fascia in the former being unimpressed and not interrupting the surface-sculpture.

4. **Cholus alutaceus,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♂.)

Subelliptic, a little flattened above, black, opaque, sparsely clothed with very minute ochreous scales and scattered, coarser, oval or piliform scales, these latter arising on the elytra from each of the punctures and from behind each of the granular elevations. Head closely punctate and feebly foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, longer than the prothorax, in the ♂ rugulosely punctate, shallowly sulcate, and dull in its basal half, becoming smoother and shining towards the tip, in the ♀ smoother and more shining throughout. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front, alutaceous, and finely, irregularly granulate, the granulation becoming very sparse at the sides. Scutellum subcordate, almost smooth. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, elongato-cordate, flattened on the disc beyond the middle, the subapical callosities prominent; seriate-punctate, the space between each puncture obsoletely granulate, the interstices flat, alutaceous, each obsoletely seriato-granulate from the base to the apex. Beneath alutaceous, and sparsely, very finely punctate. First and second ventral segments broadly and feebly depressed in the middle in the ♂. Mesosternum strongly, transversely raised between the coxæ. Femora each with an acute tooth, that on the anterior pair sometimes almost obsolete.

Length 12–15, breadth $5\frac{1}{3}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula and Sabo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Six specimens, all from the dense forest-region of the Atlantic slope. The dull, alutaceous surface and the peculiar vestiture distinguish *C. alutaceus* at once from *C. nigrofasciatus* and other allied forms.

5. **Cholus lævinodis,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 8, 8 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, nigro-piceous or rufo-piceous, the rostrum and legs sometimes reddish; thickly clothed with minute, oval, brownish scales, the sides of the head and the base of the rostrum bordered with ochreous scales, the ventral segments 3 and 4 with a broad space down the middle, and the smooth, shining granules above and beneath, bare, the vestiture of the legs whitish or ochreous. Head closely punctate and foveate between the eyes; rostrum curved, stout, long, in the ♂ densely, rugulosely punctate and sulcate on either side above, and also carinate, in its basal third, and smoother beyond, in the ♀ smoother from a little before the base. Prothorax transverse, subconical, rounded at the sides posteriorly, closely granulate, the elevations crescentiform on the disc. Scutellum subcordate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subcordate, somewhat flattened on the disc, slightly constricted below the base; closely seriato-granulate (the usual seriate punctures indistinct), the alternate interstitial series here and there interrupted by a larger, irregular or transverse prominence. Ventral segments 3 and 4 almost smooth along the middle, 1, 2, and 5 broadly depressed in the ♂. Mesosternum strongly, transversely raised and sublamellate between the coxæ. Femora each with an acute tooth.

Length 10–$13\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Twenty-four specimens. Separable from *C. pilicauda* and others by the protuberant, lamellate mesosternum, the closely seriato-granulate elytra, the elevations on the alternate interstices here and there large and irregular in shape, and the finer squamosity.

6. **Cholus æqualis,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 9, 9 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Very like *C. lævinodis*, but larger; the prothorax obsoletely canaliculate down the middle, the granular elevations small and more rounded; the elytra subcaudate at the apex, seriate-punctate, the granules smaller, sparser, and much more uniform in size, those in the striæ placed between the punctures, the subapical callosities prominent; the mesosternum less prominent between the coxæ; the anterior tibiæ with a fringe of very long fulvous hairs at the apex within, and the ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly depressed in the middle, in the ♂.

Length 14–17½, breadth 6½–7¾ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One male and two females. The absence of the conspicuous larger prominences on the elytra, which are seriate-punctate and finely granulate, the tuft of very long fulvous hairs at the apex of the anterior tibiæ in the male, and the less prominent mesosternum, readily distinguish this insect from *C. lævinodis*. The allied *C. uniformis*, Pasc., from Pará, is larger, and has the elytra broader at the base and more distinctly granulate, and the rostrum and legs stouter.

7. **Cholus curialis.** (Tab. XV. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♂.)

Cholus curialis, Pasc. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 468 [1].

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales [1] (*Belt*, *Janson*, *Richardson*).

Recognizable by its somewhat rhomboidal shape, the close granulation of the prothorax and the elytra, the smooth elevations on the latter being seriately arranged, and the fine, ochreous vestiture, the prothorax with an oblique, dense line of ochreous scales on either side of the disc anteriorly, extending on to the head and rostrum, and the elytra with a few small, irregularly distributed, ochreous or pallid spots and an oblique streak at the apex. On the flanks of the prothorax there is a broad band of ochreous scales, extending to the gula and the mesosternal side-pieces, but not on to the metasternum. The mesosternum is strongly, transversely protuberant between the intermediate coxæ.

8. **Cholus prætorius.**

Cholus prætorius, Pasc. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 470, t. 11. fig. 2 [1].

Hab. Panama [1] (*coll. Pascoe, in Mus. Brit.*).

Not represented in our collection. In this insect the dark spaces between the densely flavo-squamose portions of the surface are dull and clothed with small black scales, the corresponding spaces in *C. calvescens* being shining and almost bare.

9. **Cholus discolor,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 11, 11 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Broad, subrhomboidal, flattened above, shining black; the depressed portions of the upper surface thickly clothed with ferruginous or brown, and those of the under surface and legs with white, small, oval, shining scales, the elytra sometimes with a few white ones intermixed. Head confluently punctured and feebly foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, longer than the prothorax, rugulosely

punctured at the base, smoother towards the tip. Prothorax broader than long, subconical, granulate, the elevations flattened and here and there confluent. Scutellum subcordate, rather convex, closely, finely punctate. Elytra subcordate, the sides at the base forming an almost continuous outline with those of the prothorax, the sculpture similar, but with the elevations irregularly, transversely confluent, the seriate punctures indistinct. Beneath with scattered, small, shining, bare spots, and for the rest densely squamose. First ventral segment feebly depressed down the middle in the ♂. Mesosternum transversely convex between the coxæ. Legs rather long; femora each with an acute tooth.

Length 15–22, breadth $7\frac{1}{10}$–11 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Limon (*Biolley, in Mus. Brit.*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Eight specimens. This insect resembles *C. viduatus* in size and shape, but differs from it in the less rugose elytra, and in the denser vestiture of both the upper and under surfaces, the transition in the colour of the scales being very abrupt laterally.

10. **Cholus viduatus.** (Tab. XV. figg. 12, 12 *a*, ♂.)

Cholus viduatus, Pasc. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 469[1].

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales[1] (*Belt, Janson, Richardson*).

A large species of rhomboidal form and shining black colour, the prothorax and elytra closely, irregularly granulate (the elevations on the latter transversely confluent), and both with numerous, small, scattered, dense patches of white scales, the rest of the surface with a fine whitish pubescence between the smooth prominences. The mesosternum is strongly raised and tuberculiform between the coxæ. The apical margin of the elytra is finely crenulate. The femora are each armed with an acute tooth.

11. **Cholus leucostictus,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♀.)

Subrhomboidal, rather broad, black, shining, the prothorax usually with two spots on the disc, and the elytra with three or four scattered spots on the disc and one below the base beneath, densely clothed with small, oval, white scales, the vestiture of the under surface and legs whitish, sparse, very fine, and piliform. Head finely punctate, feebly foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate at the sides, smoother along the centre and towards the apex. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front; the surface minutely punctate, granulate at the sides, the granulation becoming flattened and almost obsolete on the disc. Scutellum subcordate, finely punctate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, subcordate; seriate-punctate, the interstices obsoletely granulate on the disc, the granulation becoming more distinct towards the sides and apex, the apical margin finely crenulate. Mesosternum convex between the coxæ. First ventral segment depressed down the middle, the depression extending along the second also in the ♂. Intermediate and posterior femora each with a short tooth, the anterior pair unarmed.

Length 17–19, breadth $7\frac{3}{4}$–9 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica (*Van Patten*).

Three rather worn specimens, apparently including both sexes. This is a form of the Nicaraguan *C. viduatus*, from which it differs in having the prothorax and elytra much smoother, with very few white spots, and the anterior femora without trace of a tooth.

12. **Cholus limbatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♀.)

Subelliptic, flattened above, black; the prothorax with the sides broadly, and the elytra with a broad vitta on the outer part of the disc, extending from the base to the apex, but not reaching the suture posteriorly, and the margins to about the middle, thickly clothed with oval or rounded, fulvous, shining scales, the upper surface also with scattered yellow scales, which are here and there condensed into small spots on the disc of the elytra; the vestiture of the legs sparse and yellow, that of the under surface coarser, scattered, fulvous and yellow intermixed. Head punctured and foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, rugulosely punctate at the sides, smoother towards the apex and along the centre. Prothorax transverse, rapidly narrowing from a little before the base to the apex, the sides rounded posteriorly, closely granulate laterally and at the base, the disc much smoother and faintly punctate. Scutellum cordate, flattened. Elytra at the base much wider than the prothorax, elongato-cordate, transversely depressed below the basal margin; seriate-punctate, the interstices and striæ each seriate-granulate. Mesosternum strongly transversely swollen between the coxæ. Legs long; intermediate and posterior femora each with an acute tooth, the anterior pair unarmed.

Length $16\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $7\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Tolé (*Champion*).

Narrower than *C. cinctus* (Drury), the vittæ broader and fulvous in colour, the prothorax relatively narrower and with the disc smoother, the mesosternum protuberant, the anterior femora unarmed. One specimen.

13. **Cholus calvescens,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 15, 15 *a*, *b*, ♂; 16, ♀, var.)

Rhomboidal, black, shining; the prothorax with a broad oblique vitta on the flanks running downwards from the base above, which sometimes has a branch extending forwards along the outer part of the disc, and the elytra—except the base, a large, common patch or transverse fascia at the middle (sometimes small and divided at the suture), a spot in a line with this at or near the margin, and a large oblong patch at the sides posteriorly—densely clothed with small, shining, oval, white or yellowish-white scales, these also extending across a broad space on the metasternum and on to the posterior angles of the ventral segments, the rest of the vestiture very sparse and piliform. Head rugulosely punctate and shallowly foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate, smoother in the ♀. Prothorax a little broader than long, subconical, slightly rounded at the sides behind, very minutely punctate and at most obsoletely granulate. Scutellum subcordate. Elytra very much broader than the prothorax, subcordate, the apices sometimes feebly caudate in the ♂; seriate-punctate, the punctures somewhat distant one from another, becoming coarser towards the base, and separated by flattened, rounded, almost obsolete granules, the interstices flat and each with a series of similar granules, which become more distinct at the apex. Ventral segments very sparsely punctate, 1 and 2 broadly depressed down the middle in the ♂. Mesosternum strongly protuberant between the coxæ. Intermediate and posterior femora each with an acute tooth, the anterior pair unarmed in the ♂ and sometimes with a small tooth in the ♀; anterior and intermediate femora and tibiæ more or less ciliate within in the ♂.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$–18, breadth $6\frac{1}{5}$–$8\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion, Trötsch*).

Var. *costaricensis*, n.

The white squamosity of the elytra reduced to a sharply defined ante-median and a subapical fascia, the latter extending down the suture to near the apex. (Fig. 16.)

Hab. Costa Rica (*Van Patten*), Caché (*Rogers*).

Seven examples, three from Costa Rica and four from Chiriqui. This insect is not

unlike *C. prætorius*, Pasc., from Panama, but has a relatively narrower subconical prothorax, the squamosity is whitish and differently distributed, and part of the upper surface is bare and shining. The whitish scales, as in *C. lacordairei*, sometimes cover the greater part of the elytral surface. In one of the Chiriqui specimens the vestiture is yellowish.

14. **Cholus xanthospilus,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 17, 17 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, black, shining; the prothorax with a curved or oblong mark on each side at the base, and the elytra each with from 8–10 small spots on the basal third and various others at or beyond the middle, these latter sometimes aggregated into an irregular transverse fascia, densely clothed with oval, ochreous scales, the ventral segments also with similar ochreous spots at the sides, the vestiture of the rest of the under surface and the legs whitish and piliform. Head finely punctate, feebly foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, much longer than the prothorax, in the ♂ rugulosely punctate at the sides, and smoother along the centre and towards the tip, in the ♀ almost smooth throughout. Prothorax transverse, subconical, a little rounded at the sides behind and feebly constricted in front, sparsely, finely, irregularly punctate, the flanks obsoletely granulate. Scutellum subcordate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subcordate; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and faintly granulate, the granulation becoming more distinct at the apex. Mesosternum protuberant between the coxæ. First and second ventral segments broadly depressed down the middle in the ♂. Intermediate and posterior femora each with an acute tooth, the anterior pair unarmed. Anterior tibiæ strongly ciliate at the apex within in the ♂.

Length 14½–16½, breadth 6½–7½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); COSTA RICA, San Carlos (*ex Mus. Dresd.*).

Three specimens. This is the only Central-American *Cholus* with sharply-defined ochreous spots on the elytra, these being mainly concentrated towards the base and on the apical third, where they sometimes form an irregular transverse fascia.

15. **Cholus conicicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, a little flattened above; black, shining, somewhat thickly clothed with very small, narrow scales, which are ochreous on the prothorax and flavo-cinereous on the elytra, the vestiture of the under surface and legs whitish and ochreous intermixed, the ventral segments almost bare. Head foveate and closely punctate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate at the sides, smoother along the centre and at the apex. Prothorax transverse, subconical, constricted in front, subgranulate and minutely punctate. Scutellum rather large and somewhat convex. Elytra very much wider than the prothorax, subcordate; seriato-granulate, the granules smooth, bare, and closely placed, the interstices each with an irregular row of less closely placed, similar elevations. Ventral segments very sparsely punctate, the first and second depressed down the middle in the ♂. Mesosternum protuberant between the coxæ. Intermediate and hind femora each with a sharp tooth, the anterior pair unarmed. Anterior tibiæ strongly ciliate on the inner side towards the apex.

Length 16, breadth 7½ millim. (♂.)

Hab. COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

One specimen. Distinguishable by the conical prothorax, the subcordate, closely seriato-granulate elytra, the protuberant mesosternum, and the unarmed anterior femora. The granular elevations on the elytra are small and flattened.

16. **Cholus lacordairei.** (Tab. XV. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♀ ; 20, 21, ♂ , vars.)

Cholus lacordairei, Chevr. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1881, p. lxxiv[1].

Hab. Mexico [1] (*Mus. Brit.*), Santecomapan in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Costa Rica, San Carlos (*ex Mus. Dresd.*).

Var. *segregatus*, n.

The elytra with a median fascia and an elongate streak near the suture before the apex white. (Fig. 20.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Trötsch*, *Champion*).

Var. *schönherri*, n.

Cholus schönherri, Jekel, in litt.

The squamosity more extended above and beneath, and partly brownish or ochreous, that on the elytra covering their apical two-thirds, with the exception of the rounded bare space on the subapical callosities. (Fig. 21.)

Hab. British Honduras, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala (*Mus. Brit.*), Senahu, San Juan, and Panima in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Costa Rica, Turrialba (*ex Mus. Dresd.*).

In the form described by Chevrolat, which occurs in Mexico and Costa Rica, the vestiture is entirely white, and on the elytra is reduced to a median fascia, which extends along the suture to the apex, so as to partly enclose a large, bare, rounded space. In the var. *schönherri* the squamosity covers more than half the surface of the elytra, and is brownish or ochreous in colour, becoming whitish along its anterior edge and round the subapical callosities. Twenty-one specimens are contained in our collection, of which three belong to the typical form, nine to the var. *segregatus*, and nine to the var. *schönherri*. The males have the metasternum and first ventral segment broadly depressed down the middle.

17. **Cholus bicinctus,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♂ .)

Subelliptic, rather convex above, black, shining; the head with a line on each side between the eyes, the prothorax with a large lateral patch extending from the anterior margin to near the base, the elytra with a basal and a median fascia, the latter extending narrowly along the suture and outer margin to the apex (so as to partly or entirely enclose a large, triangular, bare space), and the under surface, the ventral segments in part excepted, densely clothed with white or pale ochreous, oval scales, the legs with scattered whitish piliform scales. Head closely, finely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, much longer than the prothorax, in the ♂ densely, rugulosely punctate to the tip and also finely carinate, in the ♀ much smoother. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front; sparsely punctate, the punctures each accompanied by a small, smooth, crescentiform prominence, the interspaces also minutely punctate. Scutellum subcordate. Elytra elongate-subtriangular, at the sides forming an almost continuous outline with the prothorax, deeply, transversely depressed below the prominent basal margin; seriate-punctate (except upon the space occupied by the fasciæ), the interstices flat, obsoletely granulate towards the apex. First and second ventral segments strongly depressed in the middle in the ♂. Mesosternum not raised between the coxæ. Legs rather

elongate; femora each with an acute tooth; anterior tibiæ sinuous, more or less angularly dilated within at about one-third from the base.

Length 12½–16, breadth 5¼–7 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt, Janson, Richardson*); Costa Rica, San Carlos (*ex Mus. Dresd.*).

Ten specimens. More elongate than *C. lacordairei*; the elytra not wider than the prothorax, transversely grooved below the basal margin, and with a basal as well as a median fascia; the prothorax not so smooth, and with the base bare. The anterior tibiæ are more or less angularly dilated within opposite the femoral tooth.

18. **Cholus cinctus.** (Tab. XV. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♂.)

Curculio cinctus, Drury, Ill. Exot. Ins. iii. p. 70, t. 48. fig. 2 (1782) (nec Oliv.) [1].
Curculio urbanus, Oliv. Encycl. Méth. v. p. 503 (1790) [2].
Cholus urbanus, Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 571 [3].
Archarias urbanus, Gemm. et Harold, Cat. Col. viii. p. 2536 [4].
Cholus mimetes, Pasc. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 468 [5].
Cholus philoctetes, Chevr. Compt. Rend. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxvi. p. xxxi (1882) [6].

Hab. Nicaragua, Mosquito Coast [2 3] (*fide Drury* * [1]), Chontales [5] (*Belt, Janson, Sallé*); Costa Rica, Tuis, Atlantic slope (*Biolley*).—Colombia [6] (*Mus. Brit.*).

Var. *sycophanta*.
Cholus sycophanta, Pasc. loc. cit. p. 468 [7].

Hab. Costa Rica, Tuis, Alantic slope (*Biolley*).—Colombia [7] (*Mus. Brit.*).

This insect may be easily identified from Drury's figure, which appears to have been overlooked by Pascoe and Chevrolat. The variety differs from the type in the rather coarser and more scattered granulation of the elytra, which also lack the condensed submarginal vitta. Numerous specimens of *C. cinctus* have been seen from Nicaragua. The typical and the varietal forms occur at the same locality in Costa Rica, an example of the latter having been sent us under the MS. name of *Archarias dionychoides*, Desbr. The subsequently described *C. cinctus* (Oliv.), from Cayenne, is smaller and has a denser and more sharply defined submarginal vitta. An example from Chontales is figured.

19. **Cholus circumnotatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 24, 24 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate, subelliptic, flattened above, black; somewhat thickly clothed with small, narrow, ochreous scales, the head, prothorax, and elytra with a continuous, depressed, submarginal vitta, the elytra with a small depressed spot below the base beneath, and the under surface, densely clothed with rather broad, flattened, whitish scales, the ventral segments with a broad space down the middle more sparsely squamose, the legs with narrow yellowish-white scales. Head rugulosely punctate and foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, moderately curved, much longer than the prothorax, carinate to near the tip, longitudinally wrinkled to about the middle and closely punctate thence to the apex. Prothorax transverse, rapidly

* The locality is given as "Muskito shore, near the Bay of Honduras."

narrowing forwards and slightly constricted in front, the sides somewhat rounded, the surface (except upon the vittæ) closely granulate. Scutellum transversely cordate. Elytra at the sides forming an almost continuous outline with the prothorax, elongato-cordate, transversely depressed at the base; closely, irregularly granulate and also indistinctly seriate-punctate. Beneath finely punctate and feebly granulate, the first ventral segment depressed along the middle. Mesosternum not raised between the coxæ. Legs rather elongate; femora each with a narrow tooth, that on the anterior pair long.

Length 14, breadth $5\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Pacific slope, 2500 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. Narrower than *C. cinctus* (Drury), the elytra at the sides forming an almost continuous outline with the prothorax, the whitish vitta more distant from the margin, sharply defined, and placed in a shallow groove (as in the South-American *C. albicinctus*, Germ.), the granulation of the elytra more irregular, &c.

20. **Cholus inæqualis,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 25, 25 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong, subelliptic, flattened above, piceous or black, dull, thickly clothed above and beneath with minute brownish scales, the prothorax with a faint line of paler scales on each side of the disc, which is continued on to the head and the base of the rostrum. Head closely, finely punctate, longitudinally rugose between the eyes; rostrum stout, much longer than the prothorax, curved, widened at the tip, sulcate on each side at the base above, in the ♂ rugulosely punctate, in the ♀ almost smooth from the sulci to the apex. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides posteriorly, rapidly narrowing from a little before the base to the apex, slightly constricted in front; finely and somewhat closely granulate, and with indications of a bare median line, the interspaces alutaceous. Scutellum transverse, rather large. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, elongato-cordate, uneven, the third interstice sometimes costate in its median third, or the disc transversely wrinkled or irregularly depressed; seriate-punctate and finely granulate, the interspaces alutaceous. Beneath dull, alutaceous. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. First ventral segment unimpressed in the male. Femora each with a narrow tooth.

Length 13–18, breadth $5\frac{2}{3}$–$7\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Six specimens. More elongate than *C. alutaceus*, the elytra relatively narrower at the base, uneven, and with the vestiture closer and uniform throughout, the scutellum transverse, the mesonotum not protuberant. *C. delumbis*, Pasc., from Ecuador, is also not unlike the present species, but it is broader and has the elytra still more uneven, and the upper surface more coarsely granulate.

21. **Cholus morio,** sp. n. (Tab. XV. figg. 26, 26 *a*.)

Cholus morio, Sturm, in litt.

Oval, black, shining, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; very sparsely clothed with minute, narrow, whitish scales, the pro-, meso-, and metasternum, and the sides of the first ventral segment, with some coarse, oval, yellowish scales. Head closely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum very much longer than the prothorax, curved, rather slender, sparsely punctate at the base, for the rest smooth, the antennæ inserted at the middle. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and strongly constricted in front, punctate and irregularly, confluently granulate, the anterior margin sinuate. Scutellum oblong. Elytra at the sides forming an almost continuous outline with the prothorax, subcordate, somewhat flattened on the disc, the subapical callosities rather prominent; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices and the spaces between the seriate punctures granulate or transversely wrinkled. Ventral segments very sparsely punctate, 1 and 2 broadly depressed down the middle. Mesosternum

flattened between the coxæ. Femora each with a short tooth. Tibiæ with the hook at the outer apical angle short and blunt (absent on two of the legs).

Length 12, breadth 6 millim. (♀ ?.)

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé, ex coll. Sturm*).

One specimen, abraded above, apparently female (the rostrum being almost smooth), though the abdomen is depressed at the base. Somewhat resembling the Nicaraguan *C. viduatus*, but with the elytra shorter and at the sides forming an almost continuous outline with the prothorax, the seriate punctuation much less interrupted, and the white spots absent, the rostrum very long and comparatively slender, the mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, the hook at the outer apical angle of the tibiæ short. The elytra are much less narrowed behind than in *C. multiguttatus*, the general shape being oval, not rhomboidal.

22. **Cholus foveolatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate, rather narrow, subrhomboidal, black, shining, somewhat thickly clothed with oval, ochreous scales, which on the prothorax and elytra are condensed into spots in the depressions of the surface, the vestiture of the legs piliform. Head finely punctured and foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, slightly longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate at the sides, smoother along the centre and towards the apex. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, subconical, strongly constricted in front, the surface irregularly, confluently foveolate. Scutellum rather large and prominent. Elytra rapidly narrowing from the base, elongato-cordate, considerably wider than the prothorax; irregularly seriato-foveolate, the foveæ here and there transversely or longitudinally confluent, the interstices smooth and uneven, becoming more regular and subcariniform towards the sides. First and second ventral segments deeply depressed down the middle in the ♂. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Femora each with an acute tooth.

Length 15–16, breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Irazu, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*).

In this insect the prothorax and elytra are foveolate and the foveæ densely squamose, the rest of their surface being smooth, bare, and shining, a form of sculpture foreign to the other Central-American members of the genus. Two specimens.

23. **Cholus confluens,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 2, 2 *a*, ♂.)

Subelliptic, narrow, black, shining; somewhat thickly clothed above and beneath with rather coarse, narrow, elongate, yellowish-white scales, which are condensed into a short transverse fascia at the sides before the middle and a common transverse fascia on the disc at about one-third from the apex, the vestiture of the legs whitish and piliform. Head rugosely punctate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate and obsoletely carinate to about the middle and smoother thence to the apex. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front, coarsely, confluently granulate. Scutellum transverse, squamose. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, elongato-cordate, the basal margin raised; coarsely, confluently granulate, the granular elevations becoming small, rounded, and separate towards the apex, the usual seriate punctuation deep and foveiform to beyond the middle. Beneath somewhat closely, finely punctate; first ventral segment depressed down the middle, and the fifth densely pubescent at the apex, in the ♂. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Femora each with an acute tooth.

Length 11, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. The coarsely, confluently granulate prothorax and elytra, the rather coarse whitish squamosity, the transverse scutellum, the fasciate elytra, and the narrow subelliptic general shape, sufficiently distinguish *C. confluens* from the other Central-American species of the genus.

24. **Cholus insignis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 3, 3 *a*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, rather dull, black, the legs (the apices of the femora excepted), rostrum, and antennæ rufo-piceous or reddish; densely clothed above and beneath with rather coarse, rounded, ochreous or greyish scales, the elytra with a sharply defined transverse space at the base and a rounded patch on the subapical callosities, the last three ventral segments in great part, and the shining granular prominences, bare; the vestiture of the legs sparse, whitish, and piliform. Head rugulosely punctate and feebly foveate between the eyes; rostrum moderately stout, curved, in the ♂ rugulosely punctate and carinate to about the middle, and smoother thence to the tip, in the ♀ almost smooth from a little before the base. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed anteriorly, sparsely granulate. Scutellum oblong, bare. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subcordate, slightly constricted before the middle; seriate-punctate (the punctures appearing coarse and deep upon the bare basal portion), the interstices sparsely granulate. Beneath rugulosely punctate and sparsely granulate, the ventral segments 3–5 much smoother, 1 broadly depressed in the middle in the ♂. Mesosternum not raised between the coxæ. Femora each with an acute tooth.

Var. **α**. The elytra with a transverse scutellar patch, the humeri, and the subapical callosities bare.

Var. **β**. The elytra with the humeri and the subapical callosities bare.

Length 9–11, breadth $4\frac{1}{3}$–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Santecomapan (*Sallé*), Misantla (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Cahabon, Cubilguitz, Senahu, Panzos, Teleman, and Panima in Vera Paz (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*).

Numerous specimens of the form selected as typical, all but one being from Vera Paz, two of the var. α from Misantla, and one of the var. β from Mexico, without definite locality. This is one of several nearly allied Central-American species, distinguishable by the sharply defined bare spaces on the elytra, the sparse granulation, and the non-protuberant mesosternum.

25. **Cholus lecideosus.** (Tab. XVI. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♀.)

Cholus lecideosus, Pasc. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 470[1].

Hab. NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales[1] (*Belt, Janson*); COSTA RICA, San Carlos (*ex Mus. Dresd.*).

Of narrow, rhomboidal form, rufo-piceous in colour, coarsely granulate above, the elevations on the elytra here and there transversely confluent, the intervening spaces clothed with small condensed patches of rather coarse, rounded, ochreous scales.

26. **Cholus multiguttatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♂.)

Rhomboidal, black, shining, densely clothed above and beneath, except upon the smooth elevations and upon the middle of the third and fourth ventral segments, with small, rounded or oval, white scales, the legs

with more elongate scales and short bristly white hairs. Head irregularly punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum moderately stout, curved, much longer than the prothorax, in the ♂ rugulosely punctate, sulcate, and carinate at the base and almost smooth at the tip, in the ♀ still smoother. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed anteriorly, granulate, the elevations transverse on the disc. Scutellum subcordate. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from a little below the base; feebly seriate-punctate, the interstices irregularly granulate, the elevations smooth and here and there transversely or obliquely confluent. Beneath rugulosely punctate and sparsely granulate, the ventral segments 3 and 4 with a broad space at the middle smooth and almost bare, 1 and 2 broadly flattened down the centre. Mesosternum not raised between the coxæ. Femora each with a short, acute tooth.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$–13, breadth $5\frac{1}{3}$–$6\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Four specimens. Near *C. lecideosus*, but with the squamosity white and much denser throughout, extending even to the legs, the granular elevations flattened, and on the elytra much more scattered and mainly confined to the interstices.

27. **Cholus subcaudatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♂.)

Rhomboidal, nigro-piceous or piceous, the rostrum and legs sometimes reddish; thickly clothed with small, rounded or oval, brownish or greyish scales, the last three ventral segments (♂) with a broad space down the middle, and the scattered shining granules above and beneath, bare, the legs with long ochreous or greyish scales and short bristly hairs. Head rugosely punctate and foveate between the eyes; rostrum long, moderately stout, curved, rugulose, squamose, and sulcate on each side above to near the middle, the sulci separated by a median carina, the apical half bare and almost smooth. Prothorax transverse, moderately rounded at the sides, much narrowed anteriorly, somewhat closely granulate. Scutellum subcordate, squamose. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, abruptly constricted at some distance below the shoulders and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex, depressed at the base and beyond the middle, the apices (♂) produced, subcaudate, and clothed with long hairs; seriate-punctate, the interstices rather sparsely granulate, the elevations unequal in size and giving an uneven appearance to the surface. Ventral segments 3–5 (♂) smooth along the middle, 5 deeply, transversely depressed. Mesosternum not raised between the coxæ. Femora each with an acute tooth.

Length 11–12, breadth 5–$5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*); Guatemala, San Juan and Panima in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Five specimens, varying a little in the size of the granular elevations. Very like *C. pilicauda*; but with the elytra more uneven (appearing somewhat gibbous anteriorly, when viewed in profile), relatively broader at the base, and more distinctly caudate, the fifth ventral segment smoother in the ♂ and transversely excavate in the middle.

28. **Cholus pilicauda,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 7, 7 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, nigro-piceous or piceous, the rostrum sometimes reddish; densely clothed with rather coarse, rounded, brownish-ochreous scales, which become paler beneath, the scattered, smooth, shining granules and a broad space down the middle of the ventral segments 3–5 in the ♂, and of 3 and 4 in the ♀, bare, the elevations on the elytra each followed by a short, pallid, decumbent seta; the legs thickly clothed with oblong whitish scales and scattered, short, bristly hairs. Head rugulosely punctate and foveate between the eyes; rostrum long, curved, stout, in the ♂ subsulcate, densely, rugulosely punctate, carinate, and squamose to about the middle, and smoother and bare thence to the apex, in the ♀ smoother

from a little before the base. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front, sparsely granulate, the elevations transverse on the disc. Scutellum subcordate (narrow in one specimen), more or less squamose. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subcordate, slightly constricted before the middle, transversely depressed at the base, the apices produced, and in the ♂ furnished with a pencil of ochreous hairs; seriate-punctate, the interstices very sparsely granulate, the elevations unequal in size, the larger ones conspicuous. Ventral segments 3–5 in the ♂, and 3 and 4 in the ♀, smoother in the middle, 1 broadly depressed in the ♂. Mesosternum not raised between the coxæ. Femora each with an acute tooth.

Length 10–14, breadth $4\frac{1}{3}$–$6\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Found in plenty on the slopes of the Volcan de Chiriqui. The chief characters of this species are the small tuft of ochreous hairs at the apex of the elytra in the ♂, the sparse granulation, the larger elevations on the elytra being conspicuous and each followed by a very short pallid seta, and the dense, uniform, brownish or brownish-ochreous squamosity of the upper surface.

29. **Cholus albiventris.** (Tab. XVI. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♀.)

Cholus albiventris, Chevr. Le Nat. iii. p. 482 (1881) [1].

Hab. Costa Rica [1] (*Mus. Holm.*).

The type of this species, a female, which we figure, kindly lent me by Dr. Sjöstedt, is extremely like *C. leucogaster* (of which the male only is known), but differs in its less elongate shape, the much longer, smoother, and sharply carinate rostrum, the more scattered, transverse granulation of the prothorax, the rounded scutellum, and the relatively broader and shorter elytra.

30. **Cholus leucogaster,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, narrow, piceous, the rostrum and legs rufo-piceous, the tarsi ferruginous; above thickly clothed with small, rounded, ochreous scales, the smooth granular elevations bare and shining; the sides of the body beneath and the prosternum densely clothed with white scales, the vestiture of the rest of the under surface and of the legs sparse, white, and piliform. Head rugosely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate and carinate to about the middle, and sparsely punctate and shining thence to the apex. Prothorax transverse, conical, rounded at the sides behind, closely, uniformly granulate. Scutellum oval. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, and at the sides forming almost a continuous outline with it, subcordate, the apices somewhat produced; seriate-punctate and also closely seriato-granulate, the granular elevations between the punctures less prominent than those of the interstices. Ventral segments with a broad space down the middle very sparsely punctate, 1 shallowly, longitudinally depressed. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Femora each with an acute tooth.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*).

One specimen. Less elongate than *C. pallidiventris*, the prothorax more rounded at the sides behind, the scutellum narrower, the elytra much more narrowed posteriorly, and with the granular elevations conical and separate one from another, the scales on

the upper surface rounded. It cannot be satisfactorily referred to the still more nearly allied *C. albiventris*.

31. **Cholus pallidiventris,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong, subelliptic, somewhat flattened above, piceous or rufo-piceous; above thickly clothed with very small, narrow, ochreous scales, the elevations bare and shining; the sides of the body beneath densely clothed with coarser white scales, the vestiture of the rest of the under surface and of the legs sparse, white, and piliform. Head rugosely punctate; rostrum stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate and carinate to beyond the middle, and closely punctate and shining thence to the apex, in the ♀ smoother. Prothorax transverse, conical, a little rounded at the sides behind, closely granulate, the elevations transverse or crescentic in shape. Scutellum subcordate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, elongato-cordate; seriate-punctate, the interstices seriato-granulate, the elevations here and there transversely confluent. Metasternum and abdomen with a broad space down the middle shining and very sparsely punctate, the ventral segments 1 and 2 depressed down the centre in the ♂. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Femora each with an acute tooth.

Length 11½–13, breadth 4½–5½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*).

More elongate than *C. albiventris* and *C. leucogaster*, the elytral granulation here and there transversely confluent, the scales on the upper surface narrower and smaller, the rostrum stouter, the body more flattened above. All three have the sides of the body densely clothed with white scales beneath. Four specimens.

32. **Cholus canescens.** (Tab. XVI. figg. 11, 11 *a*, ♀.)

Cholus canescens, Pasc. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) xvii. p. 420 [1].

Subrhomboidal, narrow, black or piceous, the antennæ, rostrum, and legs in part ferruginous; above and beneath, except upon the smooth, scattered, shining, granular elevations of the surface, thickly clothed with small, rounded, greyish-brown scales, which become paler beneath, the legs with elongate and piliform scales. Head rugosely punctate and foveate between the eyes; rostrum curved, rather stout, longer than the prothorax, in the ♂ rugulosely punctate in its basal half, and sparsely punctate thence to the apex, and subsulcate and feebly carinate towards the base, in the ♀ a little smoother, the antennæ inserted before the middle in both sexes. Prothorax transverse, narrowing from near the base, the sides a little rounded posteriorly; sparsely, rather coarsely, granulate, the interspaces very minutely punctate. Scutellum subcordate or oblong. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, oblong-subcordate, transversely depressed at the base, the apices obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices each with a scattered series of irregular granular elevations, which are unequal in size, and also very minutely punctate. Anterior coxæ rather narrowly separated. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments 1–5 in the ♂ and 3–5 in the ♀ with a broad space down the middle smoother and sparsely squamose, 1 depressed in the ♂. Legs rather elongate; femora each with a sharp tooth; tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle and with a long claw at the outer angle.

Length 7½–10, breadth 3⅓–4¼ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA [1] (*Mus. Brit.*), Bugaba (*Champion*).

Very like *C. pilicauda*, but smaller and narrower; the anterior and intermediate coxæ less widely separated; the granulation of the prothorax and elytra not so scattered, the elytra less dilated anteriorly and more obtuse at the apex, without a tuft of hairs at the tip in the male. The scutellum varies in shape in both species. Five specimens have been found in Chiriqui.

33. **Cholus nigronotatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 12, 12 *a*, ♂.)

Oval, black, above (the head and the granular elevations excepted) thickly clothed with coarse, rounded, white scales, the prothorax with three large spots on the disc (one at the apex and two at the base) and two small spots on each flank (one of them touching the base), and the elytra with the base narrowly, a transverse patch at the middle of the disc, a large spot on the subapical callus, and various other small spots, almost bare; the under surface (the last three ventral segments excepted) also thickly clothed with similar coarse scales; the vestiture of the legs sparse, fine, and piliform. Head closely, rugosely punctate; rostrum rather slender, curved, nearly as long as the elytra, rugosely punctured from the base to the apex and also longitudinally wrinkled, the antennæ inserted at about the middle. Prothorax transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front, the sides rounded from the base, the surface coarsely granulate, the elevations on the disc crescentiform. Scutellum cordate. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, subcordate; interruptedly seriato-foveolate, the interspaces coarsely, irregularly granulate, the elevations transversely or obliquely confluent at the middle of the disc. Beneath granulate and feebly punctate, the first two ventral segments depressed along the middle. Mesosternum not raised between the coxæ. Legs rugose and granulate; femora each with an acute tooth.

Length 9, breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Easily recognizable amongst the Central-American *Choli* by its small size, oval shape, the uniform, coarse, whitish squamosity, interrupted by numerous bare spaces, the irregularly foveolate elytra, and the rugose rostrum and legs. It is, however, very like an undescribed species from Ecuador * in the Pascoe collection, but is narrower, the elytra are less rugose, and the white squamosity is differently arranged. The following is yet another allied form.

34. **Cholus nigromaculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♂.)

Oval, black, densely clothed (the granular elevations excepted) with rather coarse, rounded, whitish scales; the prothorax with a broad median vitta, not reaching the base, a large spot on the disc on each side, and a smaller one on the flanks in a line with it, and the elytra each with a large transverse patch at the base (excised behind), a large spot on the disc a little beyond the middle, another one exterior to it, and a third near the apex, remaining of the ground-colour and thickly clothed with blackish scales, the vestiture of the median vitta of the prothorax only sparser, finer, and paler, like that upon the head, the latter with a line of white scales round the eyes, the last three ventral segments sparsely squamose; the vestiture of the legs white and piliform. Head rugosely punctate; rostrum much longer than the prothorax, curved, in the ♂ rugosely punctured and feebly carinate, in the ♀ a little smoother, the antennæ inserted at about the middle. Prothorax transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front, the sides rounded from the base; coarsely, sparsely granulate, the elevations becoming closer along the middle of the disc. Scutellum subcordate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, cordate, seriate-punctate and very sparsely granulate, the elevations unequal in size, the punctures hidden by the dense vestiture. Beneath granulate and feebly punctate, the first two ventral segments depressed along the middle in the ♂. Mesosternum not raised between the coxæ. Legs rugose; femora each with an acute tooth.

Length 8, breadth 4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One pair. Separable from *C. nigronotatus* by the denser vestiture, the more numerous and differently placed spots on the upper surface (these being nigro-squamose, instead of bare), the less rugose elytra and legs, the sparser granulation, and the

* *C. forbesi*, Pasc., in litt.

shorter and smoother rostrum. The black spots are very sharply defined on both the prothorax and the elytra.

35. **Cholus tenuis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong, narrow, convex, shining; rufo-piceous, the legs ferruginous, the femora sometimes black towards the apex, the anterior pair especially; above and beneath thickly clothed with oblong-oval, coarse, shining, whitish or yellowish-white scales, the vestiture of the legs coarse and piliform. Head densely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, curved, longer than the prothorax, in the ♂ carinate and rugulosely punctate to about the middle, and very sparsely punctured thence to the apex, in the ♀ a little smoother. Prothorax transverse, somewhat rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, closely, finely punctate, the interspaces here and there irregularly raised, smooth, and subgranulate. Scutellum transverse, bare. Elytra oblong, at the sides forming a continuous outline with the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the base, the apices obtuse; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices minutely punctate and transversely wrinkled. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. First ventral segment feebly depressed along the middle in the ♂. Femora each with an acute tooth. Tibiæ both mucronate and unguiculate at the apex.

Length 6–7½, breadth 2–2½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Peña Blanca, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Four specimens, all somewhat abraded above, the single example from Bugaba having the squamosity less coarse than the three from Peña Blanca. Narrower and more cylindrical than *C. aureus*, the vestiture less dense, not so coarse, and whitish, the elytra rather coarsely seriate-punctate. In the males the rostrum (viewed in profile) appears to be slightly constricted immediately beyond the points of insertion of the antennæ.

36. **Cholus corrugatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, narrow, black, the elytra with a brassy lustre; the prothorax (a large subtriangular space on the disc and an oblong patch on the flanks excepted), the elytra (the costa excepted), the head around the eyes, and the entire under surface, densely clothed with narrow, ochreous or whitish-ochreous scales; the vestiture of the legs whitish and piliform. Head densely punctate and feebly foveate between the eyes; rostrum curved, much longer than the prothorax, moderately stout, rugulosely punctate at the sides towards the base, smoother along the middle and at the apex. Prothorax transverse, subconical, strongly constricted in front, very finely punctate and closely, feebly granulate. Scutellum transversely subcordate, finely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, elongato-cordate, somewhat flattened on the disc, the humeri subangular and laterally prominent; sulcate, the interstices costate, shining, and very sparsely punctate, the close punctuation of the sulci hidden by the dense squamosity. Beneath closely punctate; first ventral segment depressed along the middle. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Legs rather elongate, the hind femora about reaching the apex of the abdomen; femora each with an acute tooth.

Length 11, breadth 4½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 8000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen, obtained in the bamboo-thickets high up on the southern slope of the Volcan de Chiriqui. The elytral sculpture resembles that of *Dionychus parallelogrammus*, *Astyage lineigera*, &c., a character separating *C. corrugatus* from the other *Choli* here described.

37. **Cholus aureus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 16, 16 *a–c*, ♂.)

Oblong, subelliptic, somewhat flattened above, piceous, the antennæ and legs more or less ferruginous; above and beneath densely clothed with coarse, flattened, oblong-oval, golden-yellow scales, the vestiture a little sparser down the middle of the pronotum, the vertex, scutellum, and the apex of the rostrum bare; the femora also clothed with coarse yellow scales, the vestiture of the tibiæ and tarsi piliform. Head closely, finely punctate; rostrum stout, curved, longer than the prothorax, rugulose and obsoletely carinate, smoother at the tip; joint 1 of the funiculus nearly as long as 2–5 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, and narrowing from the middle forward, closely, minutely punctate, the interspaces on the disc here and there smooth and a little raised. Scutellum transverse. Elytra at the sides forming an almost continuous outline with the prothorax, elongato-cordate, the subapical callosities prominent; closely, minutely, confusedly punctate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. First ventral segment slightly depressed down the middle. Legs rather short; femora each with an acute tooth; tibiæ strongly mucronate at the inner apical angle and with a long hook at the outer angle.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).—Colombia (*coll. Pascoe, in Mus. Brit.*).

Two specimens, the one from Bugaba in perfectly fresh condition. More elongate and less convex than *C. cretaceus*, the dense vestiture (fig. 16 *c*) almost golden in certain lights and uninterrupted, the scutellum transverse and bare, the legs reddish and not so stout, the tibiæ both mucronate and unguiculate at the apex. The species in the Pascoe collection is labelled *C. squamosus*, Boh., but this is a mistake, Boheman's species having no visible scutellum; the latter belongs to *Lobaspis*, Chevr.*

38. **Cholus estriatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♀.)

Narrow, subelliptic, nigro-æneous, shining, the antennæ, rostrum, and legs in great part ferruginous; thickly clothed above and beneath with coarse, oval, brownish-white scales, which are condensed into a broad, oblique vitta on the outer part of the disc of each elytron; the vestiture of the legs piliform, the femora also with long scales. Head densely punctate; rostrum rather slender, curved, much longer than the prothorax, densely punctate and squamose at the base, for the rest bare and with widely scattered fine punctures, the antennæ inserted about the middle. Prothorax broader than long, conical, slightly rounded at the sides behind, closely, finely punctate. Scutellum subcordate. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, elongato-cordate; shallowly, longitudinally grooved (except upon the space occupied by the vitta), the interspaces becoming subcostate at the sides, the entire surface very finely, irregularly punctate, without rows of coarser impressions. First ventral segment broadly depressed down the middle in the ♂. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Legs elongate, rather slender; femora each with an acute tooth; tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle, the outer angle unarmed.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 8000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens, assumed to be sexes, but scarcely differing in the sculpture and vestiture of the rostrum. The conical prothorax, the more slender rostrum and legs, and the vittate elytra distinguish this species from both *C. aureus* and *C. cretaceus*. The tibiæ are unarmed at the outer apical angle.

* Le Nat. iii. p. 467 (1881).

39. **Cholus cretaceus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 18, 18, *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Oval, convex, black or piceous (the surface shining and with a brassy lustre when denuded of scales), the antennæ partly ferruginous; above and beneath densely clothed with coarse, oblong-oval, depressed, shining, whitish or brownish-white scales, with the smooth, minute, scattered asperities of the surface here and there showing through, each elytron usually with an oblique fascia before the middle and a triangular patch towards the apex more sparsely squamose; the vestiture of the legs coarse and whitish. Head densely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, curved, longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate and longitudinally wrinkled, a little smoother in the ♀. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, and narrowed and constricted in front, densely, finely punctate, the narrow interspaces here and there a little raised or subgranulate. Scutellum subcordate, squamose. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, oblong-subcordate, transversely depressed at the base and flattened on the disc towards the apex; seriate-punctate (the punctures often completely hidden by the vestiture), the interstices minutely punctate and here and there asperate or subgranulate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. First ventral segment depressed along the middle in the ♂. Legs rather short and stout; femora clavate and each armed with an acute tooth; tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle, the outer angle with a very minute tooth.

Length 5–8, breadth 2–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Tacotalpa in Tabasco (*ex coll. Flohr*), Teapa (*Höge*, *H. H. Smith*); British Honduras, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Cubilguitz, Cahabon, and Chiacam in Vera Paz (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*).

Found in profusion at Chiacam, and apparently a common insect also in S.E. Mexico. *C. cretaceus* is nearly related to the South-American *C. squamosus* and *C. lepidotus*, Boh. (the first-mentioned of these having the tibiæ unarmed at the outer apical angle), but it has a well-developed scutellum, &c. In fresh examples the shining vestiture is almost golden in certain lights. The elytral fasciæ are most distinct in the partially abraded specimens. To judge from the description, the prominent exposed scutellum separates it from *Lobaspis argentulus*, Chevr., from Colombia. *C. flavescens* and *C. sulphuratus*, Fåhr., from Brazil, are also allied forms.

40. **Cholus chiriquensis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 19, 19 *a*, *b*.)

Subrhomboidal, narrow, black, the antennæ in part ferruginous; above and beneath, except upon the smooth, scattered, shining elevations of the surface, thickly clothed with small, oval, shining, whitish or yellowish-white scales, the vestiture of the legs coarse and piliform. Head densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum rather slender, strongly curved, much longer than the prothorax, bare and very sparsely punctate from near the base to the apex, the antennæ inserted at the middle. Prothorax transverse, conical, the sides feebly rounded posteriorly; sparsely, rather coarsely granulate, the elevations becoming transverse on the disc, the interspace very minutely punctate. Scutellum as broad as long. Elytra at the sides forming a continuous outline with the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from the base, transversely depressed below the anterior margin; interruptedly seriate-punctate, the interstices very minutely punctate and with scattered, smooth, irregular elevations. Anterior coxæ very widely separated. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Legs elongate; femora each with an acute tooth; tibiæ feebly mucronate at the inner apical angle, the hook at the outer angle obsolete.

Length 8–8$\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2$\frac{2}{5}$–2$\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens, probably both females, the rostrum being almost smooth from near

the base, though the ventral segments are smoother along the middle in one of them. Extremely like *C. canescens*, but with the elytra less widened at the base and with more numerous elevations, the scutellum shorter, the rostrum smoother and not so stout (♀), the anterior coxæ more widely separated, the tibiæ without a long hook near the outer apical angle, the scales on the upper and under surfaces less rounded.

41. **Cholus fusiformis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 20, 20 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Elongate, narrow, somewhat fusiform, black, shining; here and there densely clothed with patches of long piliform, ochreous scales, which tend to form two vittæ on the head, these becoming united in front and extending along the rostrum, an interrupted vitta on each side of the disc of the prothorax, and two oblique vittæ on the posterior half of the elytra and some scattered spots towards their base, the vestiture beneath mainly concentrated at the sides and along the middle. Head densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum about as long as the prothorax, stout, abruptly declivous above from opposite the points of insertion of the antennæ, widened towards the base and apex, shallowly sulcate, and densely, rugulosely punctate to about the middle, and very sparsely punctate thence to the tip, obsoletely carinate at the base only, the lower surface quite smooth; antennal club nearly as long as joints 2–7 of the funiculus united. Prothorax a little broader than long, subconical, the sides slightly rounded at the middle, the ocular lobes distinct; closely, minutely punctate and feebly granulate, the disc with an almost obsolete median channel, which becomes wider and deeper at the base, and also grooved laterally. Scutellum rounded. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, elongato-cordate, the scutellar region depressed, the basal margin raised; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices very minutely punctate. Beneath closely, very finely punctate; the first two ventral segments deeply excavate down the middle. Anterior coxæ rather narrowly separated. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Legs long; femora each with an acute tooth; tibiæ shortly and bluntly mucronate at the inner apical angle, the outer angle unarmed.

Length 14, breadth 5 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*).

One specimen, somewhat abraded above. An aberrant form that may have to be separated from *Cholus*. The tooth at the inner apical angle of the tibiæ is short and blunt, and the hook at the outer angle is absent. The antennal club is long, and the rostrum is peculiarly shaped.

ERETHISTES.

Erethistes, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 471 (1873).

The species referred to this genus agree with *Perideræus*, Schönh., and *Kangoropus*, Chevr.*, in having the posterior femora extending beyond the apex of the abdomen †. They have the ocular lobes of the prothorax obsolete or feebly developed, and the tibiæ either furnished with a short claw or unarmed at the outer apical angle. It is doubtful if *Erethistes* can be maintained as distinct from *Perideræus*, the armature of the tibiæ, as in *Cholus*, varying in development according to the species. The characters of *Kangoropus* (in which Chevrolat includes *Sclerosomus granulosus*, Fåhr.) are not very obvious from the description.

* Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1878, p. cxxvi.

† This character is not shown in our figures, owing to the foreshortening of the legs.

§ 1. *Tibiæ feebly unguiculate at the outer apical angle.*

1. **Erethistes cyanipes,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 21, 21 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

Subrhomboidal, robust, black, with an æneous or bluish lustre, this being particularly noticeable on the legs; above and beneath with the spaces between the smooth elevations thickly clothed with small, oval or oblong-oval, whitish or brownish-white scales (which give a mottled appearance to the surface), the ventral segments similarly clothed, the vestiture of the legs piliform. Head closely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum moderately curved, rather stout, longer than the prothorax, carinate and closely punctate at the base, almost smooth in its outer half, the antennæ inserted at the middle. Prothorax broader than long, somewhat rounded at the sides, narrowing from a little before the base, feebly constricted in front, closely, rather coarsely granulate, with indications of a short ocular lobe. Scutellum oval. Elytra very little wider than the prothorax, oblong-cordate; seriate-punctate, the interstices with smooth, transverse, irregular elevations or granules separating the squamigerous depressions, which are here and there transversely confluent. Anterior and intermediate coxæ very widely separated, the mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Prosternum emarginate in front. Legs elongate, stout; femora each with an acute tooth, the hind pair reaching some distance beyond the apex of the abdomen; tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle and with a short claw at the outer angle.

Length 16–18, breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$–$8\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*).

Two specimens, probably both of the female sex, differing *inter se* in the sculpture and vestiture of the elytra, the Mexican insect (which we figure) having the smooth spaces smaller and granuliform, and the squamosity longer and more abundant. *E. cyanipes* may be known from *Cholus cinctus* and its allies by the elongate hind femora.

§ 2. *Tibiæ unarmed at the outer apical angle.*

2. **Erethistes triangularis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 22, 22 *a*, *b*.)

Rhomboidal, flattened above, black, shining; clothed with small, scattered patches of coarse, oval, yellowish scales, those on the elytra placed in the larger depressions of the surface and seriately arranged, the under surface a little more densely squamose, except along a broad space down the middle of the ventral segments 2–5, the legs with white hairs, the femora also wth yellowish scales. Head densely, rugosely punctate, the eyes very large and prominent; rostrum reaching the anterior margin of the metasternum, moderately stout, curved, rugulosely punctate and carinate at the base, for the rest very sparsely punctured, the antennæ inserted at the middle. Prothorax broader than long, subconical, constricted in front, rather coarsely granulate, the elevations becoming more crowded and transverse on the disc. Scutellum rounded. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from the base, somewhat triangular, the humeri being laterally prominent, transversely depressed below the anterior margin, the apices obtuse; interruptedly seriate-punctate, the alternate interstices with a series of subquadrate or rounded, and the others with a series of smaller, foveæ, which are here and there transversely confluent, 7 and 9 subcostate. Anterior coxæ widely separated. Ventral segments with a broad, smooth, sparsely squamose space down the middle, 1 broadly depressed in the centre behind. Legs elongate; femora each with an acute tooth, the hind pair reaching a little beyond the apex of the abdomen; tibiæ unarmed at the outer apical angle.

Length 12, breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Costa Rica, Rio Sucio (*Rogers*).

One specimen, probably a male. The flattened, subtriangular, seriate-punctate and foveolate elytra, and the small, scattered, dense patches of coarse yellowish scales, which cover the larger depressions of their surface, distinguish this species at once from its allies.

3. **Erethistes lineatocollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♂.)

Elliptic, black, shining, the antennæ ferruginous at the base; clothed above with scattered, coarse, oval, whitish scales, which are condensed into a line along the inner margin of each of the eyes, three narrow vittæ on the prothorax, and numerous irregular patches on the elytra, the larger markings on the latter arranged in an interrupted longitudinal series near the suture and a broader one on the outer part of the disc; the under surface densely clothed with similar, yellowish-white scales, the vestiture of the legs sparser and piliform. Head sparsely punctate, narrowly sulcate between the eyes, which are large and rather prominent; rostrum moderately stout, about as long as the prothorax, curved, depressed at the base above, and somewhat abruptly declivous towards the apex, almost smooth, the antennæ inserted a little before the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 3. Prothorax broader than long, subconical, feebly rounded at the sides, slightly constricted in front, the spaces between the vittæ almost smooth. Scutellum scutiform. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, elongato-cordate, transversely depressed at the base; shallowly seriate-punctate and obsoletely foveolate, the interspaces between the scattered patches of scales smooth. Anterior coxæ narrowly separated; mesosternum flattened and rather narrow between the coxæ. Ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly flattened down the middle. Legs moderately elongate; femora each with an acute tooth, the posterior pair extending a little beyond the apex of the abdomen; tibiæ unarmed at the outer apical angle.

Length 11½, breadth 4⅔ millim. (♂.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

One specimen. The comparatively short, almost smooth, basally depressed rostrum, the trivittate prothorax, the mottled, elongato-cordate elytra, the shining, almost smooth, bare interspaces of the upper surface, and the coarse, whitish squamosity, render this species easily recognizable. The rostrum is shaped very much as in *Cholus fusiformis*.

4. **Erethistes zygopoides,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 24, 24 *a*, *b*.)

Elongate, narrow, widened anteriorly, flattened above and convex beneath, piceous, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs reddish; the upper surface, except upon the small, smooth, shining granules, somewhat thickly clothed with minute, narrow, ochreous scales; the under surface sparsely clothed with similarly coloured, coarser scales, which are condensed into patches on the side-pieces of the meso- and metasternum; the legs sparsely clothed with short, whitish hairs. Head convex, granulate and closely punctate, the eyes comparatively small and very widely separated; rostrum moderately stout, long, curved, bare and very sparsely punctate throughout, the antennæ inserted at the middle. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, emarginate in front, rapidly narrowing from the middle forwards, and also slightly narrowed behind, closely granulate, with distinct ocular lobes, the hind angles rather sharp. Scutellum small, flattened, subcordate. Elytra twice the length of the prothorax, and slightly wider than it at the base, obconic, subtruncate in front, conjointly rounded at the apex; the disc seriato-granulate and indistinctly seriate-punctate, the granulation becoming obsolete at the sides, where the punctures are large and foveiform. Ventral segments ascending, 1 granulate in the middle. Anterior coxæ moderately distant. Mesosternum not raised between the coxæ. Legs elongate; femora almost linear, each armed with a narrow, acute tooth, the hind pair reaching a little beyond the apex of the abdomen; tibiæ unarmed at the outer apical angle.

Length 12½, breadth 4⅓ millim. (? ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. This curious species approaches the Brazilian *E. tetricus* (Fåhr.); but it is larger and much more elongate, and more convex beneath; the prothorax is longer, widest at the middle, with distinct ocular lobes; the elytra are subtruncate at the base, &c.

DIONYCHUS.

Dionychus, Germar, Ins. Spec. Novæ, p. 311 (1824); Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iii. p. 580; viii. 1, p. 18; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 41.

The species of this genus, if *D. parallelogrammus* be taken as the type, are scarcely separable from *Cholus*, except by their stouter legs.

1. **Dionychus parallelogrammus.**

Dionychus parallelogrammus, Germ. Ins. Sp. Novæ, p. 314, t. 1. figg. 9, 9 *b* [1]; Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 583 [2]; Lacord. Gen. Col. vii. p. 41, nota [3].

Archarias sulcatus, Stev. Mus. Cæs. Mosq. ii. p. 99 [4].

Hab. Panama, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*).—Brazil [1–3].

We have received a single specimen (a small ♂) of this species from Chiriqui. The male has the rostrum and legs longer and more slender than the female. In fully developed examples of the former sex the prosternum is feebly bituberculate towards the anterior margin. The vestiture of the under surface is very dense and piliform.

SOLENOPUS.

Solenopus, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 268 (1826); Gen. Curc. iii. p. 597; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 44.

A genus including several conspicuous well-known South-American forms, one of which has been recorded from Mexico. The males, at least of *S. cacicus*, *S. spinicollis*, and *S. bilineatus*, differ from the females in having the prothorax rounded at the sides, and as wide as, or a little wider than, the elytra; the rostrum and legs much thickened, the latter clothed with very long projecting hairs in *S. cacicus*; the anterior coxæ flattened and transversely lamellate in front; and the metasternum and the base of the abdomen very broadly excavate. In both sexes the prosternum is bituberculate behind the anterior coxæ.

1. **Solenopus bilineatus.** (Tab. XVI. figg. 25, ♂; 25 *a*, prosternum.)

Solenopus bilineatus, Lacord. Gen. Col. vii. p. 45, nota [1]; Pasc. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 475 [2].

Hab. Mexico [1] (*coll. Pascoe, in Mus. Brit.*).—Guiana, Cayenne [2].

Apparently not uncommon in Guiana. The habitat "Mexico" requires confirmation. A male from Cayenne is figured.

SCLEROSOMUS.

Sclerosomus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iii. p. 604 (1836); viii. 1, p. 22; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 45.

A genus including a few South-American forms *, and one from Mexico is now added. It is chiefly recognizable by the very short metasternum, and is separable

* *Dionychus mutabilis*, Fåhr., has a very short metasternum, as in *S. incommodus*, Gyll.

from *Cryptaspis*, Pasc., by the presence of a scutellum. The suture of the elytra is quite straight at the apex, and the species are probably apterous or incapable of flight.

1. **Sclerosomus laticauda,** sp. n. (Tab. XVI. figg. 26, 26 *a*.)

Broad, oval, black, the antennæ (the club excepted) ferruginous, opaque, the minute granules shining; somewhat thickly clothed with small, oval, brownish-ochreous scales, the prothorax with a faint oblique line on each side of the disc and a minute spot on the flanks, and the elytra with a narrow transverse fascia on the outer part of the disc at about the middle, two minute spots at the base (one near the scutellum and the other at the shoulder) and another near the apex, white; the vestiture of the under surface a little coarser, that of the legs sparse. Head rugosely punctate and granulate, the eyes very widely separated; rostrum exceedingly stout, strongly curved, longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate and subcarinate, almost smooth at the tip, the antennæ inserted far before the middle. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, sinuate at the apex, narrowing from the middle forwards and also a little narrowed behind, and slightly constricted in front, closely, finely granulate. Scutellum transverse. Elytra considerably wider than, and about two and one-fourth times the length of, the prothorax, truncate at the base, broadly flattened along the suture anteriorly, parallel in their basal third and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex, the apices broadly, separately caudate; somewhat closely, finely granulate, the seriate punctures scarcely visible. Prosternum emarginate in front. Anterior coxæ rather narrowly separated. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Legs short and stout, rugose and granulate; femora each with a narrow tooth.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (? ♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*).

One specimen. This insect is quite unlike any of the other Cholina here described, and has much the facies of a Cryptorrhynchid.

Group **CRYPTORRHYNCHINA.**

This group is represented by a very large number of species within our limits, *Conotrachelus*, *Cryptorrhynchus*, *Cœlosternus*, &c., being especially abundant throughout the forest-clad regions of Tropical America. These insects are mostly obtained by beating the branches of recently felled deciduous trees in new clearings.

Sect. Ithyporides.

Ithyporides, Lacordaire; *Ithypori*, Leconte.

CLEOGONUS.

Cleogonus, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 315 (1826); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 67.

A genus including a few Tropical-American species, two occurring within our limits. They are superficially very like various Barids, and are easily recognizable by their oval shape, glabrous upper surface, laterally sulcate elytra, grooved femora, broad rostral canal, &c. In repose, the tibiæ are received into the grooves beneath the femora, and the basal portion of the latter fits into cavities in the sternum, so that the legs can only be opened at a particular angle.

1. Cleogonus rubetra.

Curculio rubetra, Fabr. Mant. Ins. i. p. 97[1]; Herbst, Käf. vi. p. 141, t. 69. fig. 6[2].
Rhynchænus rubetra, Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 439[3].
Orobitis rubetra, Germ. Ins. Spec. Nov. p. 244[4].
Cleogonus rubetra, Rosensk. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 692[5]; viii. 2, p. 120[6].
Curculio gagates, Oliv. Encycl. Méth. v. p. 480[7].
Rhynchænus gagates, Oliv. Ent. v. no. 83, p. 117, t. 9. fig. 104[8].

Hab. Mexico[6], Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); Guatemala, Volcan de Santa Maria, Pacific slope (*Richardson*), Torola (*Champion*); Panama, David (*Champion*).—South America, Cayenne[1 2 3 5–8].

We have received seven specimens only of this insect from within our limits, and it is very probable that Schönherr's Mexican record refers to the following species. The unarmed anterior femora, the sparsely, but distinctly punctured prothorax, and the coarsely punctured first ventral segment are the chief characters of *C. rubetra*. The ninth elytral stria is placed in a deep groove, as in *C. armatus*, the eighth also being sulcate in several of the South-American forms.

2. Cleogonus armatus, sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 1, 1 *a*, *b*, ♂ *.)

Black, shining, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; glabrous above, the under surface and legs with scattered, minute, hair-like, whitish scales, the meso- and metasternum densely clothed with fulvous pubescence along the middle. Head sparsely, minutely punctate, the eyes very narrowly separated, the rostrum somewhat coarsely punctured. Prothorax subconical, very minutely, rather closely punctate. Elytra finely and shallowly punctate-striate, with the interstices very minutely punctate, the ninth row of punctures placed in a deep sulcus throughout, and the short tenth row also in a rather deep groove. Metasternum with a few coarse, deep, scattered punctures at the sides. Ventral segments 2–4 very finely, and 1 and 5 more coarsely punctate, the fifth transversely depressed in the middle behind in the ♂. Anterior femora armed with a sharp triangular tooth on the inner lower edge, and the others obsoletely dentate on the outer edge, at about the middle.

Length $5\frac{1}{3}$–$9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3–$5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*ex Flohr*), Playa Vicente, Panistlahuaca (*Sallé*), Cordova, Tapachula (*Höge*), La Venta and Tierra Colorada in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*); Guatemala, Teleman and Panzos in Vera Paz, Zapote, Torola (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera, David (*Champion*).—Colombia (*coll. Sharp*).

A common insect in Central America, and sent in abundance from Chiapas. The toothed anterior femora, the more closely punctured prothorax, and the finely punctured first ventral segment separate it from *C. rubetra* (Fabr.), and the non-sulcate eighth elytral stria from *C. columbianus*, Chevr. †, the latter also having the anterior femora sharply dentate. *C. nucula*, Boh., has a more coarsely punctured prothorax; *C. marginesulcatus* and *C. distinctus*, Chevr., the eighth elytral stria sulcate; and *C. conicollis*, Ros., the tenth elytral stria with two or three punctures only.

* Owing to the foreshortening of the head, the eyes appear too widely separated in this and various other species figured on Tab. XVII.

† Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1880, p. lxvi.

CHALCODERMUS.

Chalcodermus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 377 (1837); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 70; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 465 (part.); Leconte, op. cit. xv. p. 236; Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 443.

An American genus ranging from the Southern United States to Brazil. It is easily distinguished from *Rhyssomatus* by the tarsal claws being simple, and subconnate at the base. Most of the species are brilliantly metallic. In *C. crassipes* the rostral canal is long, broad, and deep, extending to the metasternum. The peculiar armature of the head of the female in two of the known forms has not previously been noticed. Some of the species, as already noted (*anteà*, p. 113), bear a superficial resemblance to the smaller *Sternechi* (*Tylomus*). The Central-American representatives may be identified by the following table :—

a. Rostral canal short, not extending beyond the prosternum; body more or less metallic, except in *C. longirostris*.

a'. Elytra with the humeri dentiform; mesosternum depressed between the coxæ; tibiæ sharply mucronate at the inner apical angle.

a''. Prothorax coarsely, longitudinally strigose on the disc.

a'''. Seriate punctures on the elytra somewhat distant . . . . . *dentiferus*, Faust.

b'''. Seriate punctures on the elytra closely placed . . . . . *collaris*, Horn.

b''. Prothorax closely, confluently punctate, the narrow interspaces longitudinally raised anteriorly . . . . . *nigroæneus*, sp. n.

c''. Prothorax closely, confluently punctate, the interspaces obliquely raised . . . . . *cupreipes*, sp. n.

d''. Prothorax punctate, the punctures separate on the disc . . . . . *angularis*, sp. n.

b'. Elytra angularly or subangularly dilated at the sides at some distance below the humeri, which are not prominent; mesosternum flattened between the coxæ; head bituberculate between the eyes in front in the ♀; tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle.

e''. Prothorax without median lateral tooth, coarsely punctate on the disc . . . . . *æneus*, Boh.

f''. Prothorax with a median lateral tooth, sparsely, finely punctate on the disc . . . . . *angulicollis*, Fåhr.

c'. Elytra not or slightly widened beneath the humeri, which are obtuse or moderately prominent, and narrowing thence to the apex; mesosternum flattened between the coxæ; head swollen between the eyes anteriorly in *C. calidus*.

g''. Intermediate tibiæ sharply toothed, and the others angularly dilated, at about the middle within, all more or less mucronate at the inner apical angle.

c'''. Prothorax coarsely, obliquely strigose; elytra transversely rugulose at the base, the alternate interstices a little raised, and all convex towards the apex . . . . . *calidus*, Fabr.

d'''. Prothorax punctato-strigose; elytra not rougher at the base, the alternate interstices a little raised anteriorly . . . . . *dentipes*, sp. n.

e'''. Prothorax punctato-strigose; elytra not rougher at the base, the alternate dorsal interstices raised throughout . . . . . *foveolatus*, sp. n.

h''. All the tibiæ more or less angularly or subangularly dilated at the middle within, the hind pair sometimes simply sinuate; not or feebly mucronate at the inner apical angle.

f'''. Alternate elytral interstices raised at the base and apex; prothorax punctate; form broad . . . . . *variolosus*, sp. n.

g'''. Elytral interstices more or less convex on the apical declivity.

*a*⁴. Prothorax confluently punctate; elytra subtriangular, almost glabrous . . . . . *curvipes*, sp. n.

*b*⁴. Prothorax coarsely, obliquely strigose; elytra subcordate, with a close line of whitish scales on the interstices 3 and 7 . . . *lineatus*, sp. n.

h'''. Elytral interstices flat; prothorax punctate, strigose towards the sides and apex . . . . . *radiatus*, sp. n.

i'''. Elytral interstices convex throughout, the surface vittate; prothorax obliquely strigose . . . . . *vittatus*, sp. n.

j'''. Elytral interstices sharply and narrowly costate, the vestiture of the surface rather coarse and abundant, tending to form narrow fasciæ; prothorax densely, obliquely strigose . . . . . *mexicanus*, sp. n.

k'''. Elytral interstices very narrow and raised between the seriate foveæ, 3, 5, and 7 a little more prominent; prothorax coarsely strigose, the rugæ becoming longitudinal anteriorly; body black . *longirostris*, Fåhr.

i''. All the tibiæ simply sinuate within, serrate from a little below the base to the apex, and mucronate at the inner apical angle; prothorax obliquely strigose; elytra elongate-triangular, with flat interstices . . . . . *serripes*, Fåhr.

b. Rostral canal broad and deep, extending to the metasternum, the anterior and intermediate coxæ excavate within; elytra angulate at the sides below the base, the humeri obtuse; all the tibiæ with a sharp median tooth within, the two hinder pairs sharply mucronate at the inner apical angle; body black . . . . . *crassipes*, sp. n.

1. **Chalcodermus dentiferus.** (Tab. XVII. figg. 2, 2 *a*, ♂; 2 *b*, ant. tibia.)

Chalcodermus dentiferus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1893, p. 365, nota [1].

Hab. Mexico [1] (*Sallé*), Vera Cruz (*Höge*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

This insect is æneous or cupreo-æneous in colour, with the prothorax very coarsely, longitudinally strigose; the elytra with rows of coarse, deep punctures, which are separated by unequal distances from each other, the interstices flat, the humeri dentiform, and the surface clothed with small scattered patches of whitish pubescence.

The mesosternum is depressed between the coxæ. The type has been communicated by Dr. Heller.

2. **Chalcodermus collaris.**

Chalcodermus collaris, Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 467 (1873)[1].

Hab. North America, New Jersey, Texas[1].—Mexico, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

The three specimens from Vera Cruz referred to this species are inseparable from an insect from New Jersey sent me by Mr. Wickham under the name of *C. collaris*, Horn, the type of which was from Texas. Dr. Horn, however, in his brief description, says nothing about the obliquely truncated, subangular humeri of the elytra. Compared with the very closely allied *C. dentiferus*, Faust, it has the prothorax rather less coarsely longitudinally strigose, and the elytra rufescent, with the humeri less acutely dilated and the coarse seriate punctures placed closer together. The mesosternum is depressed between the coxæ.

3. **Chalcodermus nigroæneus,** sp. n.

Suboval, slightly shining, nigro-æneous, the legs with a cupreous lustre; clothed with scattered, small, hair-like, whitish scales. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes well separated; rostrum curved, moderately stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate in its basal two-thirds, sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted before the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front and slightly narrowed behind, the base strongly bisinuate, the hind angles rather obtuse; coarsely, closely punctate, the punctures here and there confluent and on the anterior part of the disc separated by longitudinal rugæ, the disc with an almost obsolete median carina in front. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the dentiform, laterally projecting humeri; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and very minutely punctate (closely rugulose in one specimen). Mesosternum depressed between the coxæ. Legs stout; femora rugosely punctate, unidentate; tibiæ punctato-sulcate, each subangularly dilated at or before the middle within and serrulate thence to the apex.

Length 4–4⅔, breadth (excl. tooth) 2 1/10–2⅓ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); Guatemala, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Two specimens. This is a form of *C. dentiferus* with the prothorax closely punctate, and the longitudinal rugæ not so coarse and mainly confined to the anterior part of the disc. In the example from Guatemala the elytral interstices are closely rugulose throughout. In a series of *C. dentiferus* from Yucatan there is nothing intermediate.

4. **Chalcodermus cupreipes,** sp. n.

Very like *C. nigroæneus*, but cupreo-æneous in colour, the antennæ ferruginous; the prothorax with the sides parallel at the base and rounded and a little dilated at the middle, the hind angles rectangular, the sculpture somewhat similar, except that the rugæ between the punctures are oblique, instead of longitudinal; the elytra, legs, &c., as in *C. nigroæneus* and *C. dentiferus*.

Length 4½, breadth (excl. tooth) 2⅓ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula in Chiapas, Pacific slope (*Höge*).

One specimen. Perhaps an extreme form of *C. dentiferus*?

5. **Chalcodermus angularis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 3, 3 *a*, ♂.)

Oval, shining, æneous, the elytra often rufo-piceous, with indeterminate darker markings, the antennæ usually in part ferruginous; the elytra, legs, and under surface with scattered, rather coarse, whitish scales. Head closely, rugosely punctate, feebly foveate between the eyes, which are well-separated; rostrum (♂) moderately stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, sparsely punctate, the punctures seriately arranged in its basal half, (♀) smoother throughout, the antennæ inserted at the middle in the ♀ and much nearer the tip in the ♂. Prothorax transverse, parallel at the sides behind, and narrowed and constricted in front, the base strongly bisinuate; coarsely, closely punctate, the punctures towards the sides and apex here and there confluent and separated by oblique rugæ, the disc with a more or less distinct, very narrow, smooth space down the middle limited on each side by an irregular row of punctures. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the dentiform, laterally projecting humeri; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices almost flat and faintly rugulose, each with a row of very minute punctures. Mesosternum depressed between the coxæ. Metasternum transversely thickened and lamellate in front of each of the posterior coxæ, appearing sharply toothed when the insect is viewed laterally. Legs stout; femora rugosely punctate; tibiæ each with a short tooth at or before the middle and serrate thence to the sharply mucronate inner apical angle.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Boquete, Caldera (*Champion*).

Not uncommon on the slopes of the Volcan de Chiriqui. Very like *C. humeridens*, Faust, from Venezuela, the type (♂) of which I have seen; but smaller and more shining, the punctuation of the prothorax closer, the punctures on the elytra less rounded and more irregularly placed, the interstices not so flat, the vestiture coarser.

6. **Chalcodermus æneus.**

Chalcodermus æneus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 388 [1]; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 466 [2].

♀. Head with two compressed, conical tubercles between the eyes in front; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA (*Mus. Brit.*), Georgia and Florida [2].—MEXICO [1], Cosamaloapan in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Chiacam and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

In this species the prothorax is sometimes subquadrate and toothed or angulate at the sides anteriorly, and the very coarse punctuation is often absent from a space on each side of the disc, as well as along the middle; the seriate punctuation of the elytra is very coarse; and the femoral tooth is rather long, narrow, and blunt at the tip. Out of twenty-two specimens before me, nine (including three from North America) have the head bituberculate between the eyes (a character not mentioned by Boheman or Horn), and on dissection they prove to be females. The sexes of *C. angulicollis* differ in a similar way.

7. **Chalcodermus angulicollis.** (Tab. XVII. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♀; 4 *b*, ant. tibia.)

Chalcodermus angulicollis, Fåhr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 384 [1]; Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1893, p. 365 [2].

Oblong-oval, moderately shining, æneous, the elytral interstices each with one or two rows of very minute

hair-like scales, the legs and under surface clothed with similar scales. Head closely punctate, with two compressed, conical tubercles between the eyes in front in the ♀, the latter very narrowly separated above; rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, punctato-sulcate in its basal half, and sparsely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted a little before the middle. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, the sides angularly dilated at the middle inferiorly (appearing bisinuate when viewed from above); sparsely, finely punctate, except along the smooth space down the centre, the punctuation becoming much coarser at the sides. Elytra much wider than, and about two and one-half times as long as, the prothorax, dilated at the sides below the humeri, which are obliquely truncated in front; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices somewhat uneven and each very minutely uni- or biseriate punctate. Legs stout; femora rugosely punctate and strongly dentate; tibiæ punctato-sulcate, angularly dilated on the inner side a little before the middle, and serrulate thence to the apex.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé, H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Isidro (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA [2]; GUIANA; BRAZIL [1].

Very like *C. æneus*, but with the prothorax bisinuate at the sides, and the disc finely punctate. Four specimens, agreeing with others from Cayenne and Brazil in the British Museum. The tubercles on the head were not noticed by Fåhræus, but he may not have seen both sexes.

8. **Chalcodermus calidus.** (Tab. XVII. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♀; 5 *b*, anterior tibia.)

Rhynchænus calidus, Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 472 [1].

Chalcodermus calidus, Fåhr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 378 [2].

Oval, convex, shining, æneous, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; almost glabrous above, the legs and under surface with minute scales. Head closely punctate, abruptly swollen between the eyes anteriorly in the ♀ and feebly so in the ♂, the eyes almost contiguous; rostrum (♂) stout, feebly curved, about as long as the prothorax, seriato-punctate, feebly carinate, and dull in its basal half, and sparsely punctate and shining thence to the tip, (♀) sparsely punctate throughout and more shining, the antennæ inserted far before the middle in both sexes. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, and bisinuate at the base; the disc coarsely, obliquely strigose and also punctate, without distinct median carina, the flanks with very coarse punctures. Elytra subtriangular, much wider than the prothorax, the humeri rounded externally; punctato-sulcate, the punctures coarse and subquadrate at the base, becoming smaller, shallower, and more scattered towards the apex, the interstices more or less convex (3, 5, and 7 usually a little more raised than the others), transversely rugulose at the base, all smoother and strongly costate on the apical declivity. Legs stout; femora closely punctate; tibiæ punctato-sulcate, the intermediate pair with a sharp triangular tooth, and the anterior and posterior pairs angularly dilated, on the inner side about the middle, and all more or less serrulate thence to the acutely toothed apical angle.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$–$5\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Sallé*); PANAMA, Bugaba, David, and Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA [1 2], Cayenne [2].

Found in plenty in the low savana-country of Chiriqui, singly in Guatemala. Central-American specimens differ from those of the southern continent in having the prothorax more coarsely strigose, and the elytral interstices smoother and more strongly costate on the apical declivity.

9. **Chalcodermus dentipes,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♀ ; 6 *b*, ant. leg.)

Broad-oval, convex, shining, cupreo-æneous, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; almost glabrous above. Head coarsely punctate, smooth and foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, sparsely, very finely punctate, the antennæ inserted a little before the middle. Prothorax strongly transverse, parallel at the sides behind, much narrowed and constricted in front, and bisinuate at the base; obliquely strigose towards the sides and punctate on the middle of the disc, except along the smooth median line. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, somewhat triangular, slightly dilated at the sides below the humeri, which are obliquely truncate; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rather uneven, 3 and 5 a little raised at the base, all excessively minutely and irregularly uni- or biseriate-punctate. Legs very stout; femora rugulosely punctate, strongly dentate, the tooth blunt at the tip; tibiæ deeply punctato-sulcate, the anterior and posterior pairs angularly dilated, and the intermediate pair armed with a strong tooth, on the inner edge at or before the middle, and all serrate thence to the apex.

Length $5\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this insect the legs are very stout; the tibiæ are so deeply sulcate that the intervening spaces appear to be sharply carinate, and they are also very distinctly serrate within, the intermediate pair being armed with a sharp median tooth; and the elytral interstices are not at all costate on the apical declivity. It is broader and more oval than *C. foveolatus*. The serration of the tibiæ is stronger than in *C. serripes*.

10. **Chalcodermus foveolatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-oval, shining, æneous or æneo-cupreous, the elytra sometimes mottled with reddish, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; clothed with very minute, scattered, hair-like, whitish scales, which are often abraded on the upper surface. Head closely punctate, the eyes rather narrowly separated; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted before the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, and subparallel behind, the base strongly bisinuate; very coarsely, closely punctate, except along a narrow smooth space down the middle, the punctures confluent on each side of the disc anteriorly and separated by oblique rugæ. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing very gradually to the middle, the humeri obliquely truncate and usually rather prominent laterally; seriato-foveolate, the interstices sparsely, excessively minutely punctate, 3 and 5 costate throughout and 7 costate at the base and apex. Legs stout; femora closely punctate and sharply dentate; tibiæ punctato-sulcate, the intermediate pair with a sharp median tooth, the anterior pair subangularly dilated before the middle, and the hind pair sinuate, all serrulate within, except at the base.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$–5, breadth 2–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, San Andres Tuxtla, Toxpam, and Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).

Ten specimens. Near *C. æneus*, but with the alternate elytral interstices costate and the humeri obliquely truncated, the prothoracic punctuation here and there confluent and separated by oblique rugæ, the head not bituberculate between the eyes in either sex.

11. **Chalcodermus variolosus,** sp. n.

Oval, rather broad, moderately shining, obscure æneous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the elytra, under surface, and legs clothed with minute, scattered, hair-like, whitish scales. Head sparsely punctate, the eyes well-separated; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted before the middle. Prothorax broad, transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, and constricted and narrowed in front, the sides sinuate as seen from above, the base strongly bisinuate; coarsely, confluently punctate, except along the narrow, smooth, well-defined, median space, the punctures here and there separated by short oblique rugæ. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, somewhat triangular, the humeri obliquely truncate; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures placed at unequal distances from each other, the interstices somewhat uneven, distinctly uni- or biseriate-punctate, 3, 5, and 7 slightly raised, becoming costate at the base and apex. Legs stout; femora closely punctate, sharply dentate; tibiæ punctato-sulcate, the anterior and intermediate pairs subangularly dilated at or before the middle, and the hind pair almost straight, on their inner edge.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*); Guatemala, Las Mercedes, Zapote (*Champion*).

Six specimens, all but one from the Pacific slope of Guatemala. Duller and relatively broader than *C. foveolatus*, the sculpture of the prothorax and elytra not so coarse, the latter with the alternate dorsal interstices not costate throughout, the seriate punctures less regularly arranged, and the interstices more distinctly punctate, the intermediate tibiæ less distinctly serrulate within, and with the median tooth reduced to an angular dilatation.

12. **Chalcodermus curvipes,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♂; 8 *b*, ant. tibia.)

Oval, convex, shining, æneous, the antennæ ferruginous; almost glabrous above. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes nearly contiguous; rostrum stout, feebly curved, nearly as long as the head and prothorax, finely punctate, the punctures seriately arranged towards the base, the antennæ inserted before the middle. Prothorax transverse, gradually narrowing from the base, rounded at the sides anteriorly, and constricted in front, the base bisinuate; coarsely, closely punctate, except upon the narrow, smooth, median line, the punctures here and there confluent and separated by short oblique rugæ. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, the humeri obliquely truncate; coarsely and closely seriate-punctate, the interstices smooth, narrow, and rather uneven, becoming convex on the apical declivity. Legs very short, stout; femora closely punctate, each armed with a long, narrow, blunt tooth; tibiæ punctato-sulcate, the anterior and intermediate pairs bowed inwards, and all three pairs subangularly dilated within at about the middle and serrulate thence to the apex.

Length $3\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

One specimen. In this species the anterior tibiæ are a little more bowed than usual, and the three pairs are subequally dilated at about the middle within, whereas in *C. calidus* and *C. dentipes* the intermediate pair are toothed on the inner side. Compared with *C. lineatus*, the prothorax is less strongly strigose, the elytral interstices are much narrower, the humeri are less rounded, and the hind tibiæ are more sinuous within.

13. **Chalcodermus lineatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♀ ; 9 *b*, ant. tibia.)

Oval, convex, shining, æneous or cupreous, the elytra sometimes reddish, the antennæ obscure ferruginous ; the elytra with minute, scattered, hair-like scales, which are more abundant and condensed into a narrow vitta on the third and seventh interstices, the legs and under surface clothed with similar scales. Head closely punctate, the eyes narrowly separated ; rostrum stout, longer than the head and prothorax, feebly curved, seriate-punctate in its basal half, and sparsely punctate thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted before the middle in the ♂ and at about the middle in the ♀. Prothorax transverse, somewhat rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, and strongly bisinuate at the base, the hind angles subrectangular ; coarsely, obliquely strigose, sharply carinate down the middle anteriorly, and also punctate, the rugæ on the disc becoming transverse behind and longitudinal in front. Elytra subcordate, much wider than the prothorax, slightly dilated at the sides below the humeri, which are rounded externally ; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, becoming convex on the apical declivity, and with a few excessively minute punctures. Legs stout ; femora rugosely punctate and strongly dentate ; tibiæ punctato-sulcate, the anterior and intermediate pairs angularly dilated at about the middle, and the hind pair sinuate, within.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*) ; GUATEMALA, San Juan and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, Zapote (*Champion*).

Seven specimens. Distinguishable by the subcordate, convex, coarsely seriate-punctate elytra, with the interstices smooth, flat to about the middle, and the third and seventh (which are usually golden) each with a compact line of minute whitish scales ; the coarsely, obliquely strigose prothorax ; and the brilliant æneous or cupreous colour.

14. **Chalcodermus radiatus,** sp. n.

Oval or oblong-oval, shining, obscure æneous, the elytra sometimes mottled with reddish, the antennæ in part ferruginous ; the elytra, and the legs and under surface, with scattered, minute, whitish, hair-like scales. Head sparsely punctate, feebly foveate between the eyes, which are narrowly separated ; rostrum curved, stout, as long as the head and prothorax, sparsely punctate, the punctures seriately arranged in its basal half, the antennæ inserted before the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, and bisinuate at the base ; sparsely, and in some specimens very finely, punctate on the middle of the disc, except along the smooth median line, the punctures towards the sides and apex here and there confluent and separated by prominent oblique rugæ. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, the humeri obliquely truncated, but not dilated laterally ; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices almost flat and very faintly seriate-punctate. Legs moderately stout ; femora finely punctate and sharply dentate ; tibiæ shallowly punctato-sulcate, each angularly or subangularly dilated at or before the middle within.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$–4, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–2 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cahabon in Vera Paz (*Champion*) ; PANAMA (*Boucard*), David, Caldera, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eight specimens, one only being from Guatemala, and that perhaps not conspecific, it having the prothorax as coarsely and closely punctured as in *C. æneus*. The present insect has the head flattened between the eyes in both sexes, the prothorax more or less strigose laterally and anteriorly, and the elytra not dilated at the sides below the humeri, characters separating it from the above-mentioned species. The relatively narrower elytra distinguish *C. radiatus* from the still more nearly allied *C. metallinus* (Fabr.),

of the West Indian Islands. The sculpture of the prothorax is variable, and the serrulation of the tibiæ also, even in a short series from the same locality.

15. **Chalcodermus vittatus,** sp. n.

Oval, convex, rather dull, æneo-cupreous; the elytra rufous, with the suture throughout, the second interstice from a little below the base to the middle, the fourth at the apex, and the sixth for the greater part of its length, æneous, the antennæ ferruginous; the elytra, under surface, and legs clothed with minute, scattered, whitish, hair-like scales. Head closely punctate, the eyes well-separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, sparsely punctate, the punctures subseriately arranged in its basal half, the antennæ inserted before the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, parallel behind, constricted and narrowed in front, and strongly bisinuate at the base; coarsely, closely, obliquely strigose, and also punctate, sharply carinate down the middle, the rugæ becoming longitudinal on the disc towards the apex. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, the humeri obliquely truncate, but not prominent laterally; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures oblong in shape, the interstices convex throughout and feebly punctulate. Legs stout; femora rugulosely punctate and sharply dentate; tibiæ punctato-sulcate, each angularly or subangularly dilated near the middle within.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (? ♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Tocoy in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Two specimens. This insect resembles *C. dentiferus* and *C. collaris*, but the elytra are differently coloured, the humeri are less distinctly angulate, and the interstices are strongly convex throughout; the sculpture of the prothorax is also less coarse, and the rugæ more oblique.

16. **Chalcodermus mexicanus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♀; 10 *b*, anterior tibia.)

Oval, rather dull, æneous or æneo-cupreous, the elytra usually more or less ferruginous, mottled or fasciate with black, the antennæ ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with small, oval, yellowish and whitish scales, which are often condensed into narrow, angulated, interrupted fasciæ on the elytra. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes almost contiguous; rostrum (♂) moderately stout, curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, finely punctate, the punctures seriate in its basal half, (♀) longer, more slender, and almost smooth. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, and strongly bisinuate at the base; densely, obliquely strigose, and sometimes with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, somewhat triangular, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulosely punctulate, and all sharply costate throughout. Legs stout; femora rugosely punctate, sharply dentate; tibiæ punctato-sulcate, each angularly or subangularly dilated at or before the middle within.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$–$6\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*; *Flohr*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Puebla, Toxpam, Capulalpam, Yolos, Chiapas (*Sallé*).

We have received eight specimens of this species, which is incorrectly named *C. pruinosus*, Boh., in the British Museum. It is easily separable from all its allies by the comparatively coarse vestiture, the densely strigose pronotum, and the sharply costate elytral interstices. The squamosity of the elytra is arranged in irregular transverse fasciæ.

17. **Chalcodermus longirostris.** (Tab. XVII. figg. 11, 11 *a*, ♂ ; 11 *b*, anterior tibia.)

Chalcodermus longirostris, Fåhr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 381 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Tultepec * (*Chevrolat* [1]), Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Cuernavaca (*Sallé*, *H. H. Smith*), Tepetlapa, Atoyac, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Acapulco, Tapachula (*Höge*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Panzos, San Juan, Tamahu, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, Las Mercedes, Mirandilla, Zapote (*Champion*).

Var.

The raised elytral interstices sinuous, and here and there connected one with another, 3 and 5 usually the most prominent, the foveæ large and subquadrate.

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, David, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Apparently the commonest species of the genus within our limits, the variety being connected by intermediate forms. It is recognizable by its shining black surface and very coarse sculpture, the prothorax coarsely strigose, the rugæ becoming longitudinal on the anterior part of the disc. The elytra are subtriangular, closely seriato-foveolate, with the humeri obliquely truncated in front. The anterior and intermediate coxæ are narrowly separated.

18. **Chalcodermus serripes.** (Tab. XVII. figg. 12, 12 *a*; 12 *b*, anterior tibia.)

Chalcodermus serripes, Fåhr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 385 [1].

Hab. North America, Brownsville, Texas (*ex Wickham*).—Mexico, Toxpam, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Oaxaca (*Höge*); Nicaragua, Mosquito Coast (*Mus. Brit.*).—Brazil [1], Rio Janeiro.

Easily distinguishable by its elongate-triangular, coarsely seriate-punctate elytra, and closely, obliquely strigose prothorax. The tibiæ are sinuate and serrate within, except at the base, and strongly mucronate at the inner apical angle. The first ventral segment is depressed down the middle in the male. The specimen from Nicaragua in the British Museum is labelled *C. aurichalceus*, Schmidt.

19. **Chalcodermus crassipes,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♀ ; 13 *b*, anterior tibia.)

Broad-oval, convex, moderately shining, black, sparsely clothed with small, hair-like, whitish scales. Head closely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes large, coarsely facetted, and almost contiguous above and beneath; rostrum feebly curved, rather stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, rather sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle. Prothorax transverse, feebly constricted in front, parallel behind, the sides rounded and converging anteriorly, the base strongly bisinuate; coarsely, confluently punctate, and carinate down the middle for the greater part of its length. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half (as seen from above), angularly dilated at the sides at some

* The locality is given as "Toulepec."

distance below the humeri, which are obliquely truncated in front and rounded externally, and abruptly narrowed behind, with the apex somewhat broadly produced; coarsely and closely seriato-foveolate, the interstices narrow and minutely punctate, the first (sutural) somewhat rugulose. Rostral canal broad and deep, extending to the metasternum, and distinctly limited behind, the anterior and intermediate coxæ hollowed on the inner side. Metasternum transversely raised and lamellato-tuberculate in front of each of the posterior coxæ. Legs very stout; femora rugosely punctate and strongly dentate; tibiæ deeply punctato-sulcate, each armed with a strong tooth at or near the middle and unguiculate at the apex, the intermediate and posterior pairs also toothed at the inner apical angle.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panzos in the Polochic Valley (*Champion, Conradt*).

Two specimens. This insect agrees perfectly in general structure with the typical members of the genus, except that the rostral canal is deeper and broader, and extends to the metasternum. *C. spinifer*, Boh., is probably an allied species, and I have seen other unnamed somewhat similar forms in the British Museum, one from Colombia being very like *C. crassipes*.

RHYSSOMATUS.

Rhyssomatus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 364 (1837); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 68; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 463.

Rhyssematus, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 236.

Ryssematus (Chevrolat, in Dej. Cat.), Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 443.

A genus confined to the New World, and including numerous very closely allied forms, mainly separable by the sculpture of the prothorax and elytra. The tarsal claws are cleft or toothed, and sometimes subapproximate at the base. The intermediate and posterior tibiæ are usually sharply toothed or angulate on the outer edge towards the apex, but in a few species the outer margin is straight.

a. Intermediate and posterior tibiæ toothed or angulate on their outer edge at some distance before the tip, and the space between this and the outer apical angle more or less concave and ciliate; tarsal claws, as a rule, well-separated and the long inner tooth easily seen.

a'. Body oblong; prothorax obliquely strigose; elytra punctato-sulcate, with flat, densely rugose interstices . . . . . Species 1.

b'. Body oval or subrhomboidal.

a''. Rostrum not or scarcely depressed at the base above, feebly or moderately curved.

a'''. Eyes contiguous or narrowly separated.

*a*⁴. Alternate elytral interstices costate throughout (except in some specimens of *R. sculpturatus*).

*a*⁵. Anterior coxæ narrowly separated.

*a*⁶. Prothorax with the disc longitudinally strigose . . . . . Species 2, 3.

*b*⁶. Prothorax with the disc obliquely strigose.

*a*⁷. Prothorax tuberculate at the sides inferiorly . . . . . Species 4.

b^7. Prothorax not tuberculate at the sides.
a^8. Prothorax conical, rapidly narrowing from the base . . Species 5–9.
b^8. Prothorax somewhat rounded at the sides anteriorly, more gradually narrowing from the base . . . . . Species 10–15.
b^5. Anterior coxæ widely separated; prothorax obliquely strigose . Species 16.
b^4. Alternate elytral interstices costate from about the middle to the apex.
c^5. Prothorax with the disc obliquely strigose . . . . . Species 17.
d^5. Prothorax with the disc punctate . . . . . Species 18.
c^4. All the elytral interstices narrowly costate; prothorax obliquely strigose . . . . . Species 19.
b'''. Eyes widely separated; prothorax obliquely strigose; elytral interstices convex throughout . . . . . Species 20.
b''. Rostrum distinctly depressed at the base above, strongly curved.
c'''. Eyes narrowly or moderately separated; elytra with some or all of the interstices costate from about the middle to the apex; prothorax with the disc punctate.
d^4. Rostrum moderately slender; tibial claw long . . . . . Species 21.
e^4. Rostrum very slender, shining; tibial claw shorter . . . . . Species 22.
d'''. Eyes widely separated.
f^4. Elytral interstices costate from about the middle to the apex; prothorax obliquely strigose . . . . . Species 23.
g^4. Elytral interstices flat and densely punctate, like the prothorax; rostrum slender . . . . . Species 24.
b. Intermediate and posterior tibiæ straight on their outer edge; tarsal claws subapproximate, the inner tooth not easily seen; anterior coxæ widely separated; prothorax simply punctate; antennæ (♀) inserted far behind the middle of the rostrum; body shining.
c'. Elytral interstices alternately costate posteriorly . . . . . Species 25.
d'. Elytral interstices 3 very sharply, and 4–9 more feebly, costate posteriorly . . . . . Species 26.
e'. Elytral interstices each becoming convex posteriorly . . . . . Species 27.

1. **Rhyssomatus rugosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♂; 14 *b*, interm. tibia.)

Oblong, moderately shining, piceous, very sparsely and finely pubescent. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes separated by a space equalling nearly half the width of the rostrum; the latter exceedingly stout, slightly longer than the prothorax, feebly curved, densely, rugosely punctate, and carinate down the centre, the antennæ inserted far before the middle. Prothorax transverse, slightly rounded at the sides, narrowing from the base, which is strongly bisinuate, not constricted in front; closely, shallowly, obliquely strigose, and with indications of a smooth median line. Elytra wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, strongly sinuate at the base, the humeri not prominent laterally; punctato-sulcate, the punctures distant one from another, the interstices almost flat and densely rugose throughout. Anterior coxæ narrowly separated. Legs stout; tibiæ widened internally from about the middle to the tip, the intermediate and posterior pairs angulate on their outer edge and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Teleman in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

One specimen. Differs from all the allied species in its oblong general shape, the strongly bisinuate base of the prothorax, and the densely rugose, punctato-sulcate elytra, the interstices of which are not in the least costate. In general facies, *R. rugosus* is very like a *Læmosaccus*. There is a somewhat similar unnamed South-American form in the British Museum.

2. **Rhyssomatus rugulipennis**, sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-oval, dull, black or piceous, antennæ, and sometimes the rostrum, legs, and elytral costæ, obscure ferruginous, finely and rather closely pubescent. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes rather narrowly separated; rostrum (♂) stout, feebly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, carinate, and densely, rugulosely punctate, (♀) longer and much smoother, the antennæ inserted at the middle in the ♀ and nearer the apex in the ♂. Prothorax at the base twice as broad as long, rounded at the sides and constricted in front; closely, longitudinally strigose, and finely carinate down the centre. Elytra wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, the humeri not prominent; punctate-striate, the punctures coarse and oblong in shape, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, 9 costate throughout and 8 costate at the base, the others flat. Beneath closely punctate. Legs short, moderately stout; intermediate and posterior tibiæ sharply angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$–$6\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Durango city (*Höge*), Sierra de Durango (*ex Flohr*).

Near the North-American *R. lineaticollis* (Say), but more pubescent, the elytra parallel-sided towards the base, closely rugulose, and with the coarse seriate punctures placed in rather deep striæ. Many specimens.

3. **Rhyssomatus yucatanus**, sp. n.

Oval, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and legs (the anterior femora excepted) obscure ferruginous, very sparsely and finely pubescent. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes contiguous; rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, sparsely, finely punctate, subcarinate at the base, the antennæ inserted at the middle. Prothorax at the base rather more than twice as broad as long, narrowing forwards and abruptly constricted in front, the base feebly trisinuate; coarsely, longitudinally strigose on the disc and with a smooth, raised, median line, the strigæ becoming oblique towards the sides. Elytra rather short, somewhat triangular, a little wider than the prothorax; seriato-foveolate and sparsely, feebly granulate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, 9 sharply costate, and 8 and 10 costate at the base, the suture also raised. Mesosternum slightly protuberant in front. Legs short; intermediate and posterior tibiæ sharply angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

One specimen. This insect has the prothorax formed as in *R. laticollis*, except that the disc is coarsely, longitudinally strigose; the elytra, however, are relatively narrower and distinctly granulate, and the foveæ are smaller; and the rostrum is longer and more slender. In the sculpture of the prothorax it approaches *R. rugulipennis* and *R. lineaticollis*.

4. **Rhyssomatus dilaticollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 16, 16 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-oval, rather broad, moderately shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous; almost glabrous, the legs finely pubescent. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes contiguous; rostrum very stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, closely, rugulosely punctate, feebly carinate in its basal half, the antennæ inserted before the middle. Prothorax strongly transverse, tuberculate on each side inferiorly at about the middle and with the sides subparallel thence to the base, abruptly and deeply constricted in front; rather coarsely, obliquely strigose and also punctate, except along a narrow smooth space in the centre. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, somewhat dilated at the sides inferiorly at about one-fourth from the base, which is sharply raised; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures placed in shallow striæ, the interstices smooth, 3, 5, 7, 9 sharply costate throughout, and 10 costate at the base. Mesosternum protuberant in front. Legs stout; tibiæ strongly sinuate within, the intermediate and posterior pairs sharply angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. The mesially tuberculate sides of the prothorax, the short, very stout rostrum, and the coarsely seriate-punctate elytra, with sharply costate alternate interstices, sufficiently distinguish *R. dilaticollis* from all others of the genus here enumerated.

5. **Rhyssomatus acutecostatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, shining, black or nigro-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi, and sometimes the elytral costæ also, more or less ferruginous, very sparsely pubescent. Head densely, rugosely punctate, the eyes somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, moderately curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, closely punctate, pluri-carinate in its basal half, the antennæ inserted far before the middle. Prothorax at the base about twice as broad as long, conical, constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base, densely punctate, the punctures (especially on the anterior part of the disc and at the sides) separated by narrow, raised, oblique lines, the disc sharply carinate down the middle. Elytra much broader than the prothorax, oblongo-cordate, the obtuse, prominent humeri forming an almost continuous outline with the sides of the prothorax anteriorly; seriato-foveolate, the foveæ placed upon very shallow striæ, the interstices 3, 5, 7, 9 from the base to the apex, 8 and 10 at the base, and the suture also, sharply costate, the other interstices flat and almost smooth. Beneath sparsely punctate. Legs stout; intermediate and posterior tibiæ sharply angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length $6\frac{3}{4}$–$7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam, Orizaba (*Sallé*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Tapachula (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, and Zapote, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Ten specimens, perhaps all males. The sharply and completely costate alternate elytral interstices, the less approximate eyes, and the relatively shorter and stouter rostrum separate this species at once from *R. subcostatus*. It is evidently a near ally of the Brazilian *R. novalis* (Germ.), but the general shape is probably more oblong.

6. **Rhyssomatus crenatus,** sp. n.

Subrhomboidal, shining, black, more or less mottled with rufo-piceous, the tarsi and antennæ ferruginous, sparsely pubescent. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes contiguous; rostrum (♂) moderately stout, curved, much longer than the head and prothorax, closely punctate, pluri-carinate in its basal half, (♀) a little longer, almost straight, and smoother towards the apex, the antennæ inserted considerably before the middle in the ♂, and at the middle in the ♀. Prothorax much broader than long, conical, constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, the basal margin raised; closely, obliquely strigose and closely, finely punctate, except along the narrow, smooth, raised, median line. Elytra much wider

than the prothorax, subcordate, the humeri rounded and prominent, the anterior margin raised; crenate-striate (the striæ shallow, the punctures large and deep), the interstices slightly rugulose, 3, 5, 7, 9 from the base to the apex, 8 and 10 at the base, and the suture also, sharply costate, the other interstices flat. Legs stout; intermediate and posterior tibiæ sharply angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length $6\frac{2}{3}$–$9\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Described from a pair from Jalapa, the single specimen (♀) from Chiriqui being much larger, smoother, and more sparsely pubescent, and having the prothorax emarginate in the centre in front. The contiguous eyes, the feebly carinate prothorax, the less oblong elytra, and the more abundant pubescence separate it from *R. acute-costatus*.

7. **Rhyssomatus latus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♀; 18 *b*, interm. tibia.)

Short, broad, rhomboidal, shining, black, slightly mottled with rufo-piceous, the scape of the antennæ ferruginous, sparsely pubescent. Head densely, finely punctate, the eyes contiguous; rostrum feebly curved, rather slender, nearly twice as long as the prothorax, closely punctate, pluri-carinate in its basal half, the antennæ inserted a little behind the middle. Prothorax at the base more than twice as broad as long, conical, strongly constricted in front, the base subtruncate; closely, obliquely strigose and finely, shallowly punctate, the disc with a median carina extending from the apex to near the base. Elytra broad, subtriangular, slightly wider than the prothorax at the base and dilated at the sides beneath the prominent humeri; seriato-foveolate, the foveæ oblong in shape, the interstices slightly rugulose, 3, 5, 7, 9 from the base to the apex, 8 and 10 at the base, and the suture moderately, costate. Meso-sternum protuberant anteriorly. Legs short and moderately stout; intermediate and posterior tibiæ sharply angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. The short, subtriangular elytra, with moderately costate alternate interstices, the short, conical, posteriorly dilated prothorax, the long rostrum, and the short legs are the chief characters of this species.

8. **Rhyssomatus latipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♀.)

Short, broad, subrhomboidal, shining, black, mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ, rostrum, and tarsi ferruginous, very sparsely pubescent. Head densely, finely punctate, the eyes separated by nearly half the width of the rostrum; rostrum curved, stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate, becoming smoother and more shining towards the tip, the antennæ inserted at the middle. Prothorax conical, short, at the base twice as broad as long, strongly compressed at the sides anteriorly, the base subtruncate; densely, finely punctate, the punctures separated by very narrow, oblique rugæ, the disc with a fine median carina, which does not reach the base. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, feebly dilated at the sides beneath the rounded, prominent humeri, and narrowing thence to the apex; seriato-foveolate, the interstices slightly rugulose, 3, 5, 7 very sharply costate throughout, and 8 at the base, and 9 and 10, more feebly costate, the others flat, the suture also raised. Mesosternum not protuberant. Legs short and rather slender; intermediate and posterior tibiæ feebly angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. Recognizable by its small, conical, anteriorly constricted prothorax, and broad, comparatively short elytra, with very sharply costate alternate interstices, the suture moderately raised. Smaller than *R. latus*, the rostrum much shorter, smoother, and stouter, the eyes more distant, the prothorax narrower, the elytra with more rounded humeri, and much more strongly costate alternate dorsal interstices.

9. **Rhyssomatus parvulus,** sp. n.

Short, somewhat rhomboidal, dull, black or nigro-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous, very sparsely and finely pubescent. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes very narrowly separated; rostrum strongly curved, stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulose and pluri-carinate in its basal half and sparsely punctate and shining thence to the apex, a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at or near the middle. Prothorax short, conical, constricted in front, rather coarsely, confluently punctate, the punctures separated by short, oblique, raised lines, the disc finely carinate down the middle. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, short, somewhat triangular, the humeri obtuse and laterally prominent; punctato-sulcate, the interstices alutaceous, 3, 5, 7, 9 finely costate throughout and 8 costate at the base, the others flat. Legs short; intermediate and posterior tibiæ feebly angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex; tarsal claws subapproximate.

Length $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Acapulco, Oaxaca (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); Guatemala, Paraiso, Zapote, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Nine specimens. This is the smallest of the Central-American *Rhyssomati*, and easily identified by its conical, rugose prothorax, the short, subtriangular, dull elytra, with finely costate alternate interstices, the reddish tarsi and antennæ, and the strongly curved rostrum. In general shape it approaches *R. latipennis*. In the British Museum there is a Colombian insect very like *R. parvulus*, labelled with the MS. name *R. pullus*, Jekel. From *R. minutus*, Kirsch, from Peru and Venezuela, the present species differs in its blacker colour, and probably in other particulars.

10. **Rhyssomatus laticollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 20, 20 *a*.)

Broad, oval, shining, nigro-piceous, slightly mottled with rufo-piceous above, the antennæ obscure ferruginous, very sparsely pubescent. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes contiguous; rostrum stout, slightly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate and pluri-carinate in its basal half and sparsely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted about the middle. Prothorax short, at the base rather more than twice as broad as long, narrowing forwards and abruptly constricted in front, the base feebly sinuate; closely, obliquely strigose, and also finely punctate, the disc with a very fine median carina. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, subcordate, slightly dilated at the sides beneath the rounded humeri; seriato-foveolate, the foveæ placed in very shallow striæ, the interstices slightly rugulose, 3, 5, 7, 9 sharply costate throughout, and 8 and 10 costate at the base, the suture also raised. Mesosternum protuberant in front. Legs short; intermediate and posterior tibiæ sharply angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♀?)

Hab. Panama, Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Amongst the species with sharply costate alternate elytral interstices and obliquely strigose pronotum, the present one may be recognized by the very

broad, short prothorax, which is narrowed from the base and abruptly constricted in front, and the short, subcordate, seriato-foveolate elytra.

11. **Rhyssomatus biseriatus,** sp. n.

Oval, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous, very finely and sparsely pubescent. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes narrowly separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, closely, rugulosely punctate, becoming smoother towards the tip, feebly carinate at the base, the antennæ inserted at the middle. Prothorax at the base twice as broad as long, gradually narrowing forwards and abruptly constricted in front; coarsely, closely, obliquely strigose and with an incomplete median carina. Elytra wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the humeri; seriato-foveolate, the interstices almost smooth, 3, 5, 7, 9 sharply costate from the base to the apex, and 8 and 10 costate at the base, the suture also raised. Legs stout; intermediate and posterior tibiæ sharply angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Las Mercedes (*Champion*)..

Two females, both from the Pacific slope. This species resembles *R. acutecostatus* in the elytral sculpture, but has the prothorax shaped very much as in *R. yucatanus*, with the coarse strigosity oblique, instead of longitudinal. The very sharply costate, glossy elytra, and the differently shaped, coarsely sculptured prothorax, separate it from *R. sculpticollis*, *R. sculpturatus*, &c.; and the narrower general shape, the non-contiguous eyes, and the more coarsely sculptured prothorax, from *R. laticollis*.

12. **Rhyssomatus sculpticollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 21, 21 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-oval, dull, piceous or black, the elytra often mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous, sparsely clothed with ochreous pubescence. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes very narrowly separated; rostrum (♂) feebly curved, stout, nearly as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and obsoletely pluri-carinate, (♀) much smoother, the antennæ inserted at the middle in the ♀ and a little before the middle in the ♂. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowing forwards, constricted in front; closely, obliquely strigose, and with a fine median carina, which does not reach the base. Elytra wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from a little below the humeri; punctate-striate, the striæ shallow, but becoming deeper towards the apex, the punctures coarse and oblong, the interstices somewhat rugulose and very sparsely, obsoletely granulate, 3, 5, 7, 9 moderately costate from the base to the apex, and 8 also costate at the base, the others flat. Legs short; intermediate and posterior tibiæ sharply angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length 4–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2–$3\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz (*Sallé, Höge*), Puebla, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Tapachula (*Höge*), Teapa (*Höge, H. H. Smith*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); Guatemala, Coatepeque, Mirandilla, Zapote, Chiacam (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*), San Marcos (*Baker*).

Sent in numbers from Vera Cruz, Tapachula, Teapa, and Temax. This is one of several very closely allied forms with obliquely strigose pronotum (a character separating it from *R. rugulipennis*) and alternately costate elytral interstices, and chiefly distinguishable by the sparse pubescence and the feebly rugulose elytra. Compared with the North-American *R. palmacollis* (Say), it may be recognized by its more oblong

general shape, the narrowly separated eyes, the more rounded sides of the prothorax, and the somewhat rugulose elytral interstices. *R. crispicollis*, Boh., from Cuba, appears to be more oval in shape. The following is perhaps an extreme form of it.

13. **Rhyssomatus sculpturatus,** sp. n.

Very like *R. sculpticollis*, but more closely pubescent, the pubescence on the elytra often fasciculate; the elytra themselves a little more widened anteriorly (their general shape subcordate), with the interstices more closely and distinctly rugulose, in some specimens rufescent mottled with black.
Length 4–7½, breadth 2¼–3¾ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Villa Lerdo in Durango, Matamoros Izucar, Acapulco, Jalapa, Cordova, Tapachula (*Höge*), Chilpancingo, Amula, Tepetlapa, Cuernavaca (*H. H. Smith*), Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

Twenty-two specimens. Also very like the North-American *R. palmacollis*, but with the elytra less opaque and more distinctly striate, the interstices rugulose.

Var.?
The third and fifth elytral interstices not costate to the base; the pubescence sparser.
Length 4½–7¼, breadth 2½–3⅘ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, El Reposo, Cerro Zunil, Zapote (*Champion*).

Eight specimens.

Var.?
The eighth elytral interstice feebly costate throughout, and sometimes the sixth also.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Five specimens.

14. **Rhyssomatus punctato-sulcatus,** sp. n.

Oval, rather dull, nigro- or rufo-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous, finely pubescent. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes almost or quite contiguous; rostrum (♂) stout, feebly curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, closely, rugulosely punctate, and obsoletely pluri-carinate in its basal half, (♀) a little longer, more slender, almost straight, and much smoother in its apical half, the antennæ inserted at the middle in the ♀, and nearer the apex in the ♂. Prothorax strongly transverse, narrowing from the base, slightly rounded at the sides anteriorly, and constricted in front; closely, obliquely strigose, with, at most, the faintest indication of a median carina. Elytra wider than the prothorax, oval; punctato-sulcate, the punctures deep and oblong in shape, the interstices closely and finely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, 9 moderately costate from the base to the apex, and 8 and 10 costate at the base, the suture also raised. Legs short, moderately stout; intermediate and posterior tibiæ sharply angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex.
Length 4–5, breadth 2–2½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo (*H. H. Smith*), Tapachula (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes (*Champion*).

Five specimens, all from the Pacific slope. This insect closely resembles *R. sculpticollis*, but may be recognized by the sulcate elytra, the more contiguous eyes, and the almost straight rostrum of the female, the latter being similarly curved in the two sexes of *R. sculpticollis*. The median carina of the prothorax is usually obsolete.

15. **Rhyssomatus debilis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♂.)

Oval, rather dull, piceous or rufo-piceous, the elytra slightly mottled with blackish, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous, finely pubescent. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes very narrowly separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate and finely carinate, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex. Prothorax strongly transverse, feebly rounded at the sides, narrowing from the base, constricted in front, closely, shallowly, obliquely strigose, without trace of a median carina. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, oblong-oval; punctato-sulcate, the interstices densely, very finely rugulose, 3, 5, and 7 narrowly costate throughout, and 8 and 9 also a little raised. Legs short, rather slender; intermediate and posterior tibiæ angulate externally; tarsal claws subapproximate.

Length 3–3$\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 1$\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*); Guatemala, El Jicaro in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens. A small species, with short, comparatively narrow, shallowly strigose prothorax, and dull, punctato-sulcate, oblong-oval elytra, the latter with the alternate interstices somewhat feebly costate from the base to the apex. It is most nearly allied to *R. punctato-sulcatus*.

16. **Rhyssomatus alternans,** sp. n.

Subrhomboidal, rather short, shining, rufo-piceous, very sparsely and finely pubescent. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes contiguous; rostrum stout, curved, longer than the head and prothorax, very sparsely, finely punctate, carinate at the base, the antennæ inserted before the middle. Prothorax at the base twice as broad as long, conical, strongly constricted in front, closely, obliquely strigose, and also very finely punctate, the disc with a fine median carina, which does not reach the base. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from the prominent, rounded humeri; deeply punctate-striate, the punctures oblong in shape, the interstices slightly rugulose, 3, 5, 7, 9 sharply costate from the base to the apex, and 8 and 10 also costate at the base, the others flat. Anterior coxæ widely separated. Legs comparatively slender; intermediate and posterior tibiæ sharply angulate on their outer edge and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length 3$\frac{2}{3}$–4, breadth 2$\frac{1}{10}$–2$\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Three specimens, probably all males. The widely separated anterior coxæ, the short, conical, obliquely strigose prothorax, and the punctate-striate elytra, with costate alternate interstices, sufficiently distinguish *R. alternans*.

17. **Rhyssomatus subcostatus.** (Tab. XVII. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♀.)

Rhyssomatus subcostatus, Fåhr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 368[1].

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz (*coll. Chevrolat*[1]), Toxpam, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*Höge*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Sabo in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).

In this insect the alternate elytral interstices are sharply costate at the sides and on the apical declivity, the elytra themselves being seriato-foveolate; the prothorax

is subconical, obliquely strigose, and finely carinate; the eyes are contiguous; and the rostrum is rugulosely punctate and pluri-carinate in the male, and smoother in the female.

18. **Rhyssomatus rufus.** (Tab. XVII. fig. 24, ♂, head and rostrum.)

Rhyssomatus rufus, Fåhr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 369[1]; Schönh. op. cit. viii. 2, p. 11[2].

Very like *R. subrufus*, but smaller, the eyes more approximate, the head distinctly foveate between them; the rostrum less curved and much shorter, not depressed at the base above, not longer than the head and prothorax, in the ♂ deeply punctato-sulcate and 5-carinate, and in the ♀ longitudinally strigose, in its basal half, and sparsely punctate thence to the apex, the antennæ in both sexes inserted about the middle; the prothorax and elytra as in *R. subrufus*; the tibial claw less elongate; fifth ventral segment foveate in the ♂.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico[2], Orizaba[1] (*Mus. Holm.*), Oaxaca, Tapachula (*Höge*); British Honduras, Belize (*Blancaneaux*).

Six specimens, agreeing with the type (♂), which I have seen.

19. **Rhyssomatus rufescens,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 25, 25 *a*, ♂.)

Oval, shining, rufo-piceous, the antennæ, the anterior tarsi, the intermediate and hind legs, and the elytra in great part, rufous, very sparsely pubescent. Head densely, rugosely punctate, the eyes contiguous; rostrum very stout, slightly longer than the prothorax, curved above (as seen in profile), rugulosely punctate, pluri-carinate in its basal half, the antennæ inserted before the middle. Prothorax transverse, subconical, constricted in front, closely, obliquely strigose and also very finely punctate, the disc with a fine median carina before the middle. Elytra at the base much wider than the prothorax, subcordate; punctato-sulcate, the punctures distant one from another, all the interstices narrowly costate and slightly rugulose. Mesosternum slightly protuberant between the coxæ. Fifth ventral segment broadly and shallowly foveate in the middle. Legs moderately stout; intermediate and posterior tibiæ angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex; tarsal claws subapproximate.

Length $4\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. The chief characters of this species are the short, stout, rugulose rostrum, the contiguous eyes, the obliquely strigose, short, subconical prothorax, and the punctato-sulcate elytra, the latter with all the interstices narrowly costate, the ridge on 2, 4, and 6 not quite reaching the base.

20. **Rhyssomatus ovalis.**

Rhyssematus ovalis, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 443[1].

Oval, moderately shining, rufo-piceous, almost glabrous. Head closely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes above, the latter separated by about the width of the rostrum; rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, shining, sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted slightly before the middle. Prothorax strongly transverse, somewhat rounded at the sides, narrowing forwards, and constricted in front; closely, confluently punctate, except upon the narrow, smooth, central line, the punctures towards the sides and apex confluent and separated by narrow, oblique, raised lines. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, oval; punctato-sulcate, the punctures oblong in shape, the interstices closely punctate, and convex throughout. Legs short, rather stout; tibiæ widened in their

outer half, strongly sinuate within, the intermediate and posterior pairs sharply angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length 4, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. North America, Texas [1].—Mexico, Matamoros Izucar in Puebla (*Höge*).

One specimen. In the widely separated eyes this species approaches *R. nigerrimus*, but in general facies it is extremely like *R. pruinosus*, differing from the latter in the form of the tibiæ, tarsi, and rostrum. The deeply punctato-sulcate elytra, with convex, closely punctate interstices, readily distinguish *R. ovalis* from the other Central-American forms. Mr. Wickham has sent us two examples of it from Uvalde, Texas.

21. **Rhyssomatus subrufus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. fig. 26, ♂, head and rostrum.)

Oval, shining, piceous, rufo-piceous, or ferruginous, very sparsely pubescent, the pubescence somewhat clustered into fascicles on the elytra. Head finely punctate, the eyes well-separated; rostrum (♂) rather slender, curved, depressed at the base above, longer than the head and prothorax, very sparsely, finely punctate, and longitudinally strigose towards the base, (♀) a little longer and more slender, almost smooth from the base, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle in the ♀, and at the middle in the ♂. Prothorax transverse, subconical, strongly constricted in front; closely punctate, except along a narrow smooth space down the middle, the interspaces on the flanks obliquely raised. Elytra oval, at the base forming an almost continuous outline with the prothorax; seriato-foveolate, the punctures placed in deep grooves at the sides and beyond the middle, the interstices rugulose and rather convex, the outer ones, and 3 and 5 from the middle to the apex, costate. Fifth ventral segment deeply foveate in the ♂, and shallowly so in the ♀. Legs short; tibiæ with the apical claw very long, the intermediate and hind pairs feebly angulate externally and ciliate thence to the apex.

Length 6–7, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$–$3\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam, Chiapas (*Sallé*).

Four specimens. The following is a very nearly allied form.

22. **Rhyssomatus pruinosus.** (Tab. XVII. fig. 27, ♂, head and rostrum.)

Chalcodermus pruinosus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 2, p. 13 [1]; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 466 [2].

Rhyssematus pruinosus, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 236 [3].

Ryssematus pruinosus, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 443 [4].

Oval, shining, rufo-piceous, the rostrum and antennæ ferruginous, almost glabrous. Head closely punctate, the eyes narrowly separated; rostrum slender, strongly curved, depressed at the base above (so as to appear inserted lower down than usual), about as long as the head and prothorax, very finely seriate-punctate in the ♂, smooth in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about the middle. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowing from the base, constricted in front; closely, rather coarsely punctate, except along a narrow, smooth, median space, the punctures towards the sides and apex confluent and separated by raised oblique lines. Elytra wider than the prothorax, oval; punctato-sulcate, the interstices rugulose and convex, becoming costate on the apical declivity. Legs short and stout; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate, especially in the ♂, the intermediate and hind pairs sinuato-emarginate and ciliate externally before the apex, the hind pair angulate in the ♂; tarsi stout, the third joint broadly dilated, the claws subapproximate.

Length 4–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. North America, California [1] [2], Lower California [2], Uvalde in Texas (*Wickham*). —Mexico, Guanajuato (*Sallé*: ♂), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*: ♀).

Three females and one male, agreeing very nearly with Dr. Horn's description, and with two Texan specimens sent me by Mr. Wickham. The dilated tarsi, the sinuato-emarginate outer edge of the intermediate and hind tibiæ, and the very slender, curved, basally deflexed rostrum, readily distinguish *R. pruinosus* from its Central-American allies. According to Boheman [1], the insect has an æneous lustre, but this is not visible in the specimens described by Dr. Horn [2], nor in those before me. The three examples from Yucatan have the prothorax more coarsely punctured than the others.

23. **Rhyssomatus nigerrimus.** (Tab. XVII. figg. 28, 28 *a*, ♀.)

Rhyssomatus nigerrimus, Fahr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 376 [1].

Hab. Mexico [1], San Andres Tuxtla, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Vera Cruz, San Juan Bautista, Frontera (*Höge*), Acaguizotla, Atoyac, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, La Tinta and Chiacam in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, David, Caldera, San Feliz (*Champion*).

In this insect the elytra, which are sometimes castaneous, are very coarsely seriate-punctate, with all the interstices costate towards the apex; the head is foveate between the eyes, which are widely separated; the rostrum is depressed at the base above, long, curved, and slender; the prothorax in most of the Mexican specimens (as described by Fahræus) is densely, obliquely strigose, except along the smooth, narrow, median space, the sculpture becoming punctiform towards the middle of the disc, this being especially noticeable in the examples from Guatemala and Panama, which have the sides only strigose. The antennæ are inserted somewhat behind the middle of the rostrum in both sexes. The mesosternum is protuberant in front.

24. **Rhyssomatus morio.** (Tab. XVII. figg. 29, 29 *a*, ♀; 29 *b*, interm. tibia.)

Rhyssomatus morio, Ros. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 372 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Cuernavaca (*Sallé*), Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), between Oaxaca and Acapulco [1].

Easily distinguishable by its broad, oval form, the widely separated eyes, the long rostrum, and the densely punctured upper surface, the elytra finely punctate-striate, with flat interstices. The mesosternum is strongly protuberant in front. The intermediate and posterior tibiæ are very sharply angulate on the outer edge before the apex. The antennæ in the male are inserted at about the middle, and in the female much nearer the base, of the rostrum, which is slender, deflexed at the base above, and strongly curved in the female. The fifth ventral segment is deeply foveate in the middle in the male. Seven specimens have been received by us.

25. **Rhyssomatus viridipes.**

Rhyssomatus viridipes, Fahr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 370 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz [1] (*Mus. Holm.*).

This species is not represented in our collection, but I have seen the type (♀) belonging to the Stockholm Museum. It is very like *R. puncticollis*, but wholly greenish-æneous above; the rostrum and prothorax are more coarsely punctate; the seriate punctures on the elytra are coarser and more scattered, the interstices are more uneven, and the alternate ones (3, 5, 7, 9) are sharply costate on the apical declivity, and the legs are stouter and more rugose. The antennæ are inserted at one-third from the base of the rostrum. The intermediate and hind tibiæ are straight on their outer edge; the anterior pair strongly sinuate within. The tarsal claws are cleft and closely approximate. The anterior coxæ are widely separated.

26. **Rhyssomatus puncticollis,** sp. n.

Oval, convex, shining, æneo-piceous, the elytra rufescent, the prothorax and legs with a brassy lustre, almost glabrous. Head closely, minutely punctate, faintly foveate above the eyes, which are contiguous; rostrum stout, becoming a little thicker towards the base, scarcely as long as the prothorax, feebly curved, closely, finely punctate, the antennæ inserted near the base. Prothorax broader than long, slightly rounded at the sides, narrowing from the base, constricted on each side in front, thickly punctate, the punctuation becoming coarser on the flanks, the disc with a narrow smooth space along the middle. Elytra forming an almost continuous outline with the prothorax; coarsely and deeply seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and almost smooth, 3 very sharply, and 4–9 more feebly, costate on the apical declivity. Anterior coxæ widely separated. Legs short, rather slender; anterior and intermediate tibiæ straight on their outer edge; tarsal claws approximate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (? ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. Smaller than *R. nitidus*, the legs and prothorax with an æneous lustre, the latter more coarsely punctate on the disc, the third elytral interstice very sharply, and the others (the second excepted) more feebly, costate on the apical declivity. The tarsal claws are so closely approximate that the inner tooth is not easily seen. Its differences from *R. viridipes* are noted above.

27. **Rhyssomatus nitidus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVII. figg. 30, 30 *a*, ♀; 30 *b*, interm. tibia.)

Oval, convex, shining, rufo-piceous, the elytra ferruginous, almost glabrous. Head minutely punctate, obsoletely foveate above the eyes, which are separated by a thin lamella only; rostrum stout, almost straight, about as long as the head and prothorax, sparsely punctate throughout, without trace of carina, the antennæ inserted near the base, the scrobes, however, extending forwards to beyond the middle. Prothorax broader than long, conical, slightly constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; somewhat closely, minutely punctate, the punctuation becoming much coarser at the sides, the disc with a smooth median line. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from the rounded humeri, which in front form an almost continuous outline with the sides of the prothorax; coarsely and deeply seriate-punctate, the punctures rounded and each placed in a larger and darker spot showing through from beneath, the interstices flat, becoming convex on the apical declivity, and very sparsely, minutely punctate. Anterior coxæ widely separated. Legs rather slender; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within, the intermediate and posterior pairs straight on their outer edge; tarsal claws subapproximate.

Length 5, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. The conical, finely punctured prothorax, the coarsely seriate-punctate elytra, with the interstices flat to near the apex, the widely separated anterior coxæ, the simple tibiæ, and the almost glabrous, shining surface, separate *R. nitidus* from all the other Central-American species, the preceding excepted, which also has the antennæ inserted near the base of the rostrum.

CONOTRACHELUS.

Conotrachelus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 392 (1837); viii. 2, p. 15; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 54; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 225.
Cyphorhynchus, Schönherr, Gen. Col. iv. p. 458.
Edesius, Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) vii. p. 305 (1881).

An American genus including innumerable species, about 200 having been described, and nearly as many * are now known from our region, whence eight only have previously been recorded. It is chiefly recognizable by the open rostral canal, the prominent ocular lobes to the prothorax, and the toothed or appendiculate, divergent, tarsal claws. The alternate elytral interstices are usually costate, and the dorsal ridges are often interrupted and separated into two or more lamelliform prominences, the median one on the third interstice being sometimes very conspicuous. The species with a deeply excavate mesosternum, belonging to the Stirps 2 of Schönherr's arrangement (=Sect. E of the Table given below), might be excluded, but they are connected with the rest by the intermediate forms here placed under Sections C and D. The character used by him for his Manipulus I. of Stirps 1 was perhaps taken from female specimens only. *C. lobatus*, *C. scoparius*, and others have the posterior tibiæ peculiarly formed in the male. *C. rectirostris* and its allies, as well as *C. incanus*, &c., have the rostrum longer, smoother, and more slender in the female than in the male, and the antennæ inserted much further from the apex; but this difference becomes less marked and finally disappears as the rostrum becomes shorter and stouter. *C. nodifer* and *C. elongatus* (species very like the South-American *C. leucostictus*, Boh.) have a peculiar facies, owing to their oblong shape and the elevations on the outer elytral interstices being reduced to scattered tubercles. *Cyphorhynchus* was based upon a few species with the rostrum short, and gibbous at the base; and *Edesius* upon an insect with very widely separated intermediate coxæ, a concave mesosternum, and densely squamose upper surface. *C. nenuphar*, Herbst, and various other North-American *Conotracheli* are said to be very destructive to stone-fruits, such as the plum, apricot, &c.

The following Table will assist in the identification of the Central-American forms; but it must not be relied upon altogether, as the two sexes of some of them are not known in every case, the mesosternal and other characters gradually merge one into the other, and the elytral costæ sometimes vary in development in the same species. It is probable that some of those from Panama treated as new will ultimately prove to

* Several are left undetermined for want of sufficient material.

have been described from South America, but this can only be proved by comparison of the types *.

I. Femora dentate (the anterior pair unarmed in *C. curvimanus*, &c.).

A. Mesosternum feebly convex, flattened, or slightly declivous between the intermediate coxæ, the sides often thickened or tuberculate in front and the median portion somewhat hollowed †.

a. Posterior femora quadridentate, the others bi- or tridentate . . . . Species 1, 2.

b. Posterior femora tridentate, the others bidentate . . . . . Species 3.

c. Posterior femora with a large irregularly serrate tooth, the others bidentate . . . . . Species 4.

d. All the femora bidentate, the inner larger tooth sinuato-truncate . . Species 5.

e. All the femora bi- or unidentate, the inner larger tooth pointed, the outer one often reduced to a small denticle or altogether absent.

a'. Rostrum long and cylindrical, the antennæ inserted at about or behind the middle in the ♀ and much nearer the tip in the ♂ ‡.

a''. Tarsal claws toothed.

a'''. Elytra with the alternate interstices distinctly costate, and one or more of the dorsal costæ depressed or interrupted below the base and usually beyond the middle also . . . Species 6–16.

b'''. Elytra with the alternate interstices costate, the first costa interrupted beyond the middle only . . . . . Species 17.

c'''. Elytra with the alternate interstices uninterruptedly costate . . . . . Species 18–22.

d'''. Elytra with the alternate interstices very feebly costate, the dorsal costæ interrupted or incomplete . . . . . Species 23–26.

b''. Tarsal claws rectangularly dilated in their basal half; elytra with prominent abruptly interrupted costæ; prothorax feebly tuberculate . . . . . Species 27.

b'. Rostrum long and subulate, the apical portion smooth and narrow, the antennæ in the ♀ inserted at or behind the middle; elytral costæ entire . . . . . Species 28, 29.

c'. Rostrum shorter (except in *C. divirgatus*), rarely longer than the head and prothorax, cylindrical or subcylindrical (as seen from above), often gibbous at the base, the antennæ inserted towards the apex in both sexes.

c''. Prosternum (viewed laterally) tuberculate behind each anterior coxa; elytra with the two inner costæ twice interrupted . . . Species 30, 31.

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* The types of all the species from Mexico and Colombia described in Schönherr's work have been seen, as well as those of various others from Cuba and Brazil. Dr. Heller has communicated co-types of several of the S.-American *Conotracheli* described by Kirsch and Faust, and Mr. H. F. Wickham has given us numerous N.-American forms.

† *C. latidens*, *C. triannulatus*, and some others would be almost equally well placed under Group B, as they have the mesosternum more or less protuberant in front.

‡ *C. divirgatus* also has the rostrum formed as in this section.

d''. Prosternum not tuberculate behind the anterior coxæ.
e'''. Tarsal claws with a longer or shorter pointed tooth, the two teeth divergent at the tip.
*a*⁴. Elytra with the alternate interstices costate, the two inner costæ * twice or thrice (rarely once), and often the third also more or less, interrupted.
*a*⁵. Prothorax (except in *C. impressicollis* and *C. foveicollis*) without conspicuous tubercles or prominences on the disc.
*a*⁶. Anterior femora with a long, inwardly curved tooth . Species 32.
*b*⁶. Anterior femora with a shorter, straight tooth, and sometimes a second smaller tooth or prominence exterior to it . . . . . Species 33–71.
*b*⁵. Prothorax with two or more tubercles or prominences on the disc †, the anterior ones sometimes cariniform and separated by a shallow longitudinal groove . . . . . Species 72–98.
*c*⁵. Prothorax gibbous and carinate at the middle of the disc; 2nd joint of funiculus elongate . . . . . Species 99.
*d*⁵. Prothorax with a V-shaped elevation on the disc, sometimes divided in the middle, and a depression behind it. Species 100–104.
*b*⁴. Elytra with the alternate interstices costate, the first costa interrupted before the middle . . . . . Species 105–108.
*c*⁴. Elytra with the alternate interstices costate, the first costa interrupted beyond the middle . . . . . Species 109, 110.
*d*⁴. Elytra with the alternate interstices uninterruptedly costate.
*e*⁵. Pygidium exposed in the ♂ . . . . . Species 111, 112.
*f*⁵. Pygidium not visible in the ♂ . . . . . Species 113–121.
*e*⁴. Elytra with the alternate interstices more feebly costate, the inner costæ sometimes becoming evanescent towards the base . . . . . Species 122, 123.
*f*⁴. Elytra with all the interstices more or less convex . . . Species 124, 125.
f'''. Tarsal claws with a very long curved tooth arising from near the base, the two teeth almost meeting at the tip; elytra with the alternate interstices costate, the costæ interrupted or entire. . . . . Species 126–130.
g'''. Tarsal claws with a long, broad, obliquely truncated tooth, the two teeth nearly meeting at the apex; elytra with the alternate interstices costate . . . . . Species 131.
h'''. Tarsal claws rectangularly dilated in their basal half; elytra with the alternate interstices feebly costate . . . . . Species 132.
d'. Rostrum widening towards the middle, short and stout, the antennæ inserted towards the apex in both sexes.
e''. Elytra with the two inner costæ abruptly twice interrupted . . Species 133, 134.
f''. Elytra with the first costa once interrupted . . . . . Species 135, 136.

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* Uninterrupted in *C. continuus*.

† Inconspicuous in *C. opacus*.

e′. Rostrum short and very stout, dilated beyond the middle; prosternum very short; tarsal claws with a long tooth . . . . . Species 137.

B. Mesosternum flat between the intermediate coxæ and conically protuberant in front.

f. Tarsal claws with a very long curved tooth, the two teeth sometimes nearly meeting at the tip; prothorax tuberculate.

f′. Elytra with a series of tubercles on each of the alternate interstices, those on the third more elongate . . . . . Species 138, 139.

g′. Elytra with all the interstices feebly convex . . . . . Species 140, 141.

g. Tarsal claws with a shorter tooth.

h′. Prothorax strongly bicarinate in front; elytra with the alternate interstices costate, and one or more of the dorsal costæ interrupted . . . . . Species 142–144.

i′. Prothorax quadrituberculate; elytra with the alternate interstices strongly costate, the two inner costæ twice interrupted . . . . Species 145.

j″. Prothorax without prominences on the disc.

g″. Elytra with the alternate interstices interruptedly costate . . Species 146–148.

h″. Elytra with the alternate interstices uninterruptedly costate . Species 149.

C. Mesosternum broadly hollowed or depressed between the intermediate coxæ.

h. Elytra with prominent or spiniform humeri.

k′. Alternate interstices (the third at the base excepted) not costate . Species 150.

l′. Alternate interstices costate . . . . . Species 151.

i. Elytra subcordate, the humeri obtuse or rounded, the alternate interstices usually uninterruptedly costate.

m′. Rostrum long, the antennæ (♀) inserted near the middle . . . Species 152.

n′. Rostrum shorter, the antennæ (♂) inserted near the tip . . . Species 153, 154.

D. Meso- and metasternum shallowly depressed down the middle, the cavity in the metasternum not clearly defined.

j. Mesosternum thickened at the sides in front.

o′. Elytra with the alternate interstices costate, the costæ almost or quite uninterrupted.

i″. Prothorax without prominences on the disc; pygidium exposed in the ♂* . . . . . Species 155, 156.

j″. Prothorax tuberculate or granulate; pygidium not exposed in the ♂.

i‴. Anterior femora with a very long straight tooth . . . . . Species 157.

j‴. Anterior femora with a short tooth . . . . . Species 158, 159.

p′. Elytra with the alternate interstices costate, the inner costæ interrupted; prothorax without prominences . . . . . Species 160–162.

k. Mesosternum not thickened at the sides in front.

q′. Elytra with the alternate interstices uninterruptedly costate throughout . . . . . Species 163–165.

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* The male of *C. validus* is unknown.

r'. Elytra with the alternate interstices more or less costate, the inner costæ becoming evanescent anteriorly . . . . . Species 166–169.

E. Meso- and metasternum deeply depressed down the middle, the cavity well-defined, punctate or smooth, and usually ending in the anterior part of the metasternum.

l. Elytra with obtuse or rounded humeri.

s'. Elytra with the alternate interstices costate, the costæ sometimes interrupted, the other interstices not raised at the apex; prothorax with or without small smooth prominences on the disc.

k''. The costæ on the seventh and ninth interstices produced into a spine at the apex . . . . . Species 170.

l''. The costæ not produced at the apex . . . . . Species 171–185.

t'. Elytra with the alternate interstices throughout, and the others towards the apex, costate; prothorax without tubercles . . . . Species 186.

m. Elytra with dentiform humeri, the alternate interstices sharply costate; prothorax quadrituberculate . . . . . Species 187.

II. Femora unarmed; mesosternum declivous, with a stout compressed prominence on each side in front; elytra with the alternate interstices feebly raised . . . . . Species 188.

1. **Conotrachelus quadridens,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♀; 1 *b*, anterior femur; 1 *c*, posterior femur.)

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, piceous, the legs and rostrum partly reddish; the vestiture long, coarse, and rather close, mostly brownish or ochreous in colour, with a little white intermixed, the white scales condensed into a narrow curved vitta on each side of the disc of the prothorax, divided into two behind, a small space on the humeri in front, and a large, common, transverse, anteriorly excised, dense patch on the disc of the elytra at about one-third from the apex, the femora also with a white ring beyond the middle. Head closely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes; rostrum slender, nearly twice as long as the prothorax, feebly curved, shallowly grooved towards the base, for the rest smooth and shining, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate, subequal. Prothorax much broader than long, laterally compressed and abruptly narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; closely, finely punctate, and with a smooth raised median line anteriorly. Elytra compressed at the sides below the rounded humeri, arcuately narrowing from about the basal third; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rather broad, rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 5 and 7 once, broadly, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum narrow and flattened between the coxæ, obsoletely bituberculate in front. Metasternum with a sharp tooth-like prominence on each side in front of the posterior coxæ. Ventral segments shining, very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, each with a large triangular tooth, that of the anterior and intermediate pairs with two small, and that of the posterior pair with three longer, additional teeth on its outer edge. Tibiæ strongly sinuate. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $5\frac{2}{3}$–6, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens. This is one of the two Central-American *Conotracheli* with four conspicuous teeth on the posterior femora. The elytra have a large, common, transverse, dense patch of white scales towards the apex, a character to be found in various other members of the genus.

2. **Conotrachelus inæquidens,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 2, 2 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, slightly shining, nigro-piceous or black, the tarsi and rostrum reddish; the vestiture coarse and rather close, mostly ferruginous in colour, with a little white intermixed, the white scales on the elytra condensed into a common, transverse, outwardly widened patch towards the apex and various irregular markings on the disc and at the tip. Head densely punctate; rostrum (♂) comparatively slender, about twice as long as the prothorax, moderately curved, feebly 5-carinate, sparsely punctured at the tip, (♀) more slender, smoother, and straighter, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the apex in the ♂, and at the middle in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate, subequal. Prothorax much broader than long, laterally compressed and much narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; densely, rather finely punctate, and sometimes with indications of an abbreviated median carina. Elytra compressed at the sides below the rounded humeri, narrowing from about the basal third; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 uninterruptedly undulato-costate, 10 with a short acute ridge at the base. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, vertical in front. Metasternum with an angular prominence on each side in front of the posterior coxæ. Ventral segments shining, very sparsely, minutely punctate. Femora clavate, each with a large, acute, triangular tooth, that on the anterior pair with one, that on the intermediate pair with one or two, and that on the posterior pair with three, additional teeth on its outer edge. Tibiæ strongly sinuate. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$–$5\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*).

Three specimens, differing from *C. quadridens* in the uninterrupted dorsal costæ of the elytra, the smaller subapical white patch, the more coarsely and densely punctured prothorax, and the absence of the white ring on the femora, the anterior pair of which have one small exterior tooth only.

3. **Conotrachelus tridens,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 3, ♂; 3 *a*, posterior femur.)

Oblong-ovate, slightly shining, piceous, rufo-piceous, or ferruginous, mottled with black, the antennæ, rostrum, and legs more or less ferruginous, the femora annulate with black; the vestiture fine, sparse, ochreous or greyish, the ochreous scales condensed at the hind angles of the prothorax, at the base of the third elytral interstice, and on the humeri in front. Head densely punctate; rostrum stout, strongly curved, tapering towards the apex, a little longer than the head and prothorax, sharply 5-carinate in both sexes, closely punctured at the tip, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-fourth, and in the ♀ at one-third, from the apex, the apical portion smoother in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate. Elytra compressed and subangularly dilated at the sides below the humeri, the sides rounded and converging from about the basal third to the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, bituberculate in front. Ventral segments shining, sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, the anterior and intermediate pairs bidentate, and the posterior pair tridentate, the inner tooth on each acute and prominent. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–6, breadth $2\frac{1}{5}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in numbers in Chiriqui, singly in Guatemala. Easily recognizable from its numerous very similar allies by the femoral armature. In some specimens there is a faint ochreous ring on the femora and a minute similarly-coloured spot at the apex of the elytra.

4. **Conotrachelus serratidens,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♀ ; 4 *b*, anterior femur ; 4 *c*, posterior femur.)

Subovate, moderately shining, rufo-piceous, the rostrum often rufescent; the vestiture long, coarse, somewhat close, ferruginous or ochreous and whitish intermixed, that on the elytra subfasciculate and more or less alternating in colour on the different interstices ; the femora each with a whitish ring a little beyond the middle. Head closely punctate, foveate between the eyes ; rostrum (♂) rather slender, curved, depressed at the base above, nearly twice as long as the prothorax, 5-carinate in its basal two-thirds and thickly punctate thence to the apex, (♀) longer, strongly curved, more slender, and almost smooth, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex in the ♂, and at or behind the middle in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly and constricted and narrowed in front, the base strongly bisinuate ; coarsely, confluently punctate, carinate down the middle. Elytra subtriangular, the sides rounded posteriorly ; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rather narrow, rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 once or twice interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments shining, sparsely, minutely punctate. Femora clavate, each with a large, acute, triangular tooth, which is abruptly notched on its outer edge, the emargination limited externally by a narrow, straight tooth, the posterior pair with the larger tooth irregularly serrate. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$–$6\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*) ; BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*) ; GUATEMALA, Chacoj in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*) ; PANAMA, David, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Fourteen examples. Very like *C. fulvescens*, but distinguishable at once by the irregularly serrate posterior femoral tooth. *C. diaconitus* and *C. lassulus*, Boh., from Cuba, and *C. porculeti* and *C. distinctus*, Boh., from Brazil, are described as having a somewhat similar armature. *C. serratidens* is a more elongate insect than *C. diaconitus*.

5. **Conotrachelus truncatidens,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 5, ♀ ; 5 *a*, anterior femur ; 5 *b*, posterior femur.)

Subovate, shining, rufo-piceous or ferruginous ; the vestiture rather sparse and somewhat coarse, fulvous or ochreous, intermixed with whitish, longer on the prothorax, the whitish scales on the elytra confined to the raised alternate interstices and subfasciculate, the others condensed into a dense line down each of the intervening spaces, the femora with a whitish ring. Head squamose, closely, finely punctate ; rostrum rather slender, about half the length of the elytra, feebly curved, depressed at the base above, finely striate to about the middle, minutely and sparsely punctate beyond, the antennæ inserted far before the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate and subequal in length. Prothorax large, transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base ; coarsely, rugosely punctate, with a stout median carina nearly reaching the base. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the humeri, which are rounded in front ; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures deep and rounded, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly costate, the ridge on 1 slightly depressed below the base. Intermediate coxæ widely separated, the mesosternum flattened between them and bituberculate in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora strongly clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth narrow, the inner tooth obliquely truncated or feebly emarginate on the outer side at the tip. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

Two specimens. Very like *C. fulvescens*, but with the femora sharply bidentate, the larger tooth obliquely truncate or emarginate on the outer side at the tip ; the

rostrum (♀) shorter, less curved, and striate at the base; the prothorax with a stout median carina; the elytra with the vestiture whitish and fasciculate on the alternate interstices. The armature of the femora is different from that of any other species here described; the anterior pair, however, are formed as in *C. serratidens*.

6. **Conotrachelus tetrastigma,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♂; 7, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, rather dull, piceous or rufo-piceous; the vestiture sparse, ochreous or whitish, here and there subfasciculate on the elytra, the prothorax with a sinuous, irregular line on each side of the disc, the elytra with an interrupted transverse patch at the shoulders and a small, rounded spot on the subapical callus, and the prosternum with a transverse patch in front of the anterior coxæ, densely clothed with ochreous scales; the femora with a ring of whitish scales a little beyond the middle, the anterior pair with a dense line of fulvous or ochreous scales along their basal third above. Head densely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum strongly curved, in the ♂ moderately stout, about twice as long as the prothorax, depressed at the base above, and 5-carinate, in the ♀ much smoother, more slender, feebly carinate at the sides only, and fully as long as the elytra; antennæ inserted considerably beyond the middle of the rostrum in the ♂, and at the middle in the ♀, joint 2 of the funiculus elongate, a little longer than 1. Prothorax transverse, somewhat rounded at the sides anteriorly, subparallel behind, narrowed and constricted in front, and strongly bisinuate at the base; densely, rugosely punctate, and usually with a fine median carina extending from the apex to about the middle. Elytra subparallel at the base, the sides rounded and converging thence to the apex, the humeri obtuse; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately costate, the ridge on 3 twice depressed or interrupted, that on 5 and 7 entire. Ventral segments shining, with a few very minute scattered punctures only, 1 deeply depressed down the middle in the ♂. Mesosternum flat between the coxæ, obsoletely bituberculate in front. Legs elongate; femora clavate, each with a large triangular tooth, that on the anterior pair not very prominent; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 6–7$\frac{1}{5}$, breadth 3–3$\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Six females and three males, the former varying in the extent of the curvature of the rostrum. The very long, comparatively slender, almost smooth rostrum of the female, and the uninterrupted second elytral costa, separate this species from the other similarly-coloured Central-American forms. The inner tooth of the tarsal claw is longer than in *C. inexplicatus*. This is one of several nearly allied species resembling *C. quadrinotatus* in general coloration.

7. **Conotrachelus quadrinotatus.**

Conotrachelus quadrinotatus, Fahr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 432 [1].

Very like *C. tetrastigma,* and differing as follows:—The rostrum relatively shorter and stouter, and 5-carinate, in both sexes, in the ♀ not much more than twice the length of the prothorax, the antennæ in the ♀ inserted at or a little before the middle, the funiculus with joints 1 and 2 subequal in length; the dorsal costæ of the elytra more raised and strongly undulate (when viewed in profile), that on the third interstice twice interrupted, and often that on the fifth also.

Length 4$\frac{4}{5}$–7, breadth 2$\frac{1}{2}$–3$\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Sabo and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); COSTA RICA (*Biolley*), San José (*coll. Schild-Burgdorf*); PANAMA, David, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—BRAZIL [1].

Found in abundance in Chiriqui, a few specimens only having been received from the more northern localities. The median carina on the prothorax is often obsolete. The subapical spots on the elytra are sometimes evanescent, the scales, too, varying in size. The type (♀), from Brazil, has larger spots and some scattered coarse scales towards the tip, but otherwise agrees with the Central-American examples.

8. **Conotrachelus rectirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. fig. 8, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, rufo-piceous; the vestiture rather long, somewhat close, ochreous and whitish intermixed, that on the prothorax condensed into a faint oblique line on each side of the disc and a longitudinal one on the flanks, the humeri sometimes with a small patch of ochreous scales in front; the femora with a denser ring of ochreous or whitish scales beyond the middle, the anterior pair with a dense line of ochreous scales at the base above. Head closely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum (♂) rather slender, feebly curved, depressed at the base above, nearly half the length of the body, 5-carinate, thickly punctured at the apex, (♀) almost straight, slender, and simply striate, the apical half almost impunctate, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the apex in the ♂, and a little beyond the middle in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and abruptly narrowed in front, subparallel behind, strongly bisinuate at the base; coarsely, confluently punctate, and often feebly carinate down the middle anteriorly. Elytra oblong-oval, strongly bisinuate at the base, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 twice interrupted for a short distance, and that on 5 or 7 sometimes incomplete. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, feebly bituberculate in front. Ventral segments shining, very sparsely, minutely punctate. Femora clavate, each with a broad acute triangular tooth. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $6\frac{2}{3}$–$7\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$–$3\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Mirandilla (*Champion*: ♂ ♀); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*: ♂ ♀).

Six specimens, four of which are from Guatemala. A small female from San Gerónimo, Guatemala, with a smoother and shorter rostrum, may also belong here. Recognizable from *C. quadrinotatus* and its allies by the absence of the dense patches of scales on the elytra, the additional faint ochreous line on the flanks of the prothorax, and the less prominent humeri. To judge from the description, *C. rectirostris* approaches the South-American *C. mamillatus*, Boh.; but it has a smoother rostrum and the ridge on the third elytral interstice is twice interrupted. There is a female of an unnamed species from Brazil in the British Museum that comes very near the present insect.

9. **Conotrachelus fulvescens,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 9, head and rostrum, ♀; 9 *a*, anterior femur.)

Conotrachelus fulvescens, Jekel, in litt.

Very like *C. rectirostris*, but with the rostrum curved in both sexes, strongly so in the ♀, 5-carinate and pubescent in the ♂, bare and almost smooth throughout in the ♀, the broad tooth on the anterior femora slightly hollowed or notched externally.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*; *Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); Guatemala, Panima, Sabo, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, Volcan de Atitlan, Las Mercedes, Capetillo (*Champion*); Costa Rica, San José (*Biolley*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. Perhaps a form of *C. rectirostris*, from which it may be separated by the structure of the rostrum, the difference being well-marked in the females, and in the feebly-notched anterior femoral tooth. *C. quadrinotatus* bears a somewhat similar relationship to *C. tetrastigma*.

10. **Conotrachelus latidens,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, the elytra mottled with ferruginous, the antennæ, and the rostrum and legs in great part, of the same colour; thickly clothed with narrow pale yellowish-brown scales (except along a narrow space on the middle of the prothorax behind), the femora with a whitish ring, the anterior pair with a fulvous line along their basal half above. Head densely punctate, slightly depressed in front; rostrum moderately stout, curved, nearly twice as long as the prothorax, rugulose and unicarinate, the apical portion thickly punctate, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, abruptly narrowed and tubulate towards the apex, the disc longitudinally depressed on each side of the middle, the depression curving outwards anteriorly, the sides rounded in front and parallel behind, the base strongly bisinuate; densely, rugulosely punctate, and finely carinate to near the base. Elytra rather long, subtriangular, flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri prominent, obliquely truncated; seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 7 interrupted below the base, that on 3 curving towards the suture posteriorly. Intermediate coxæ rather narrowly separated, the mesosternum somewhat raised between them and declivous in front. Ventral segments finely punctate. Legs stout; femora strongly clavate, each with a large triangular tooth. Tarsal claws with a very short tooth.

Length $7\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. A large species, with close, uniform, pale brownish vestiture, the disc of the prothorax hollowed down each side of the middle, the elytral costæ uninterrupted posteriorly, the femora each with a large triangular tooth. It approaches *C. fulvomaculatus*.

11. **Conotrachelus varicolor,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 11, 11 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, shining, black, the head in part, the front of the prothorax, a broad humeral patch on each elytron, and the apex of the latter, more or less ferruginous, the antennæ and legs also of this colour, except that the intermediate and posterior femora are black in their basal half; the vestiture fine and rather close, fulvous or ochreous, dense at the sides of the prothorax, which are faintly bilineate with white (there being an oval space on the disc, interrupted by a faint median line, much more sparsely clothed), the alternate elytral interstices (except at the base and apex) whitish, the clothing of the under surface and of the dark portions of the femora also white, the latter obsoletely annulate. Head densely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes; rostrum (♂) stout, curved, about twice as long as the prothorax, rugulosely punctate and 5-carinate, thickly punctured at the tip, (♀) much longer and smoother, shallowly striate towards the base, sparsely punctate throughout, the antennæ inserted at the middle in the ♀ and at one-third from the apex in the ♂, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, 6 and 7 transverse. Prothorax strongly transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base, densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra subtriangular, about one-half wider than the prothorax, strongly sinuate at the base, the humeri prominent, but obtuse; coarsely seriate-punctate, striate near the suture, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 abruptly twice interrupted, the median elevation on 3 very prominent. Mesosternum simply flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments sparsely, very finely punctate, 5 foveate at the apex in the ♂. Femora clavate, acutely

unidentate. Posterior tibiæ dilated at the outer apical angle. Tarsal claws with the tooth about as long as the claw itself.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–5, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500–4000 feet (*Champion*).

One pair. This species somewhat resembles *C. dentiferus*, but the vestiture is sparser and differently coloured above (though very dense on the flanks of the prothorax), the elytra have a large reddish humeral patch, the rostrum of the female is elongate and also very much smoother than that of the male, with the antennæ inserted at the middle, the femora acutely unidentate, the posterior tibiæ dilated at the apex, &c.

12. **Conotrachelus oculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. fig. 12, head and rostrum, ♀.)

Subovate, shining, ferruginous, the elytra and femora mottled with piceous, the prothorax black, with the apex ferruginous, the under surface piceous; the vestiture rather coarse, pale ochreous, condensed along the basal margin of the prothorax and forming two small transverse marks on its disc, and clustered into numerous scattered spots on the elytra, becoming much denser on the depressed basal portion of the latter, the femora conspicuously annulate with whitish at the apex and with a narrow annulus nearer the middle, the anterior pair with an ochreous streak at the base above. Head densely punctate, the eyes very large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, abruptly arcuate, a little longer than the head and prothorax, almost smooth, unicarinate and opaque at the base, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax strongly transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, and deeply bisinuate at the base, the ocular lobes feebly developed; densely, rugulosely punctate, and finely carinate to near the base. Elytra subtriangular, rounded at the sides posteriorly, feebly sinuate at the base, broadly flattened anteriorly, the humeri obliquely truncate; punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 7 once, interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, slightly hollowed in the middle anteriorly. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, each with a triangular tooth and a minute prominence placed at some distance exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a very short tooth.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Colima city (*Höge*).

One female. The very large, rather narrowly separated eyes, the almost smooth, stout rostrum, the feebly developed ocular lobes of the prothorax, the anteriorly flattened, subtriangular elytra, with the vestiture becoming much denser towards the base, and the conspicuously annulate femora, sufficiently characterize this species. *C. varicolor* is an allied form.

13. **Conotrachelus triannulatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, rather dull, black, the elytra and legs mottled with obscure ferruginous, the antennæ and the base and apex of the rostrum of the same colour; the vestiture close, rather coarse, fulvous, slightly intermixed with white, somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, the latter with a transverse, dense, ochreous and whitish patch on each side at the base and some small fulvous spots at the apex, the head with an interrupted white ring, and the prothorax with an interrupted curved line on each side of the disc and a minute spot at each hind angle also white, the femora triannulate with ochreous, the anterior pair with a short fulvous line at the base above. Head densely punctate, the eyes separated by a little less than the width of the rostrum; rostrum cylindrical, slender, feebly curved, longer than the head and prothorax, shallowly striate and squamose at the base and for the rest bare and almost smooth, the

antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and strongly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra subtriangular, compressed and a little dilated beneath the humeri, and narrowing thence to the apex, the humeri rounded and rather prominent; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 5 twice interrupted and that on 3 also interrupted beyond the middle. Mesosternum somewhat convex between the coxæ, declivous and rather protuberant in front. Ventral segments finely, sparsely punctate. Femora clavate, sharply unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One female. Extremely like *C. mixtus* (♀), but with a longer, slender, almost smooth, cylindrical rostrum, more widely separated eyes, an interrupted white ring on the head, a larger humeral patch on the elytra, and conspicuously triannulate femora; the mesosternum, too, is slightly convex in the centre in front.

14. **Conotrachelus squamulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, nigro-piceous, the legs and rostrum in part, and the antennæ, ferruginous; densely clothed with reddish-brown, broad, oval scales, these becoming a little whiter along the basal margin of the elytra (the prothorax slightly mottled with whitish and brown, and the whitish scales showing a tendency to form a curved line on each side of the disc, in one specimen), the upper surface and legs also with scattered, fine, semierect, whitish setæ, the femora faintly annulate. Head densely punctate; rostrum slender, curved, depressed at the base above, more than twice the length of the prothorax, shining, very sparsely punctate, striate towards the base, the antennæ inserted just beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, parallel behind, the base bisinuate; densely, finely punctate. Elytra subtriangular, with the humeri obliquely truncated in front and more or less dentiform; rather finely seriate-punctate, the interstices densely, minutely punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 feebly costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 each reduced to three widely separated elevations, the short median one on 3 alone conspicuous. Mesosternum simply flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Sierra (? de Agua) (*ex coll. Flohr*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two females, agreeing *inter se*, except that the Mexican specimen has the prothorax rather mottled. This species somewhat resembles *C. aristatus*, but the clusters of coarse setæ are wanting, the prothorax lacks the median prominence on the disc, the rostrum (♀) is slender, very elongate, and depressed at the base, the mesosternum is not depressed, &c. The vestiture of the upper surface is coarse, regular, squamiform, and almost unicolorous, and the setæ are fine and whitish.

15. **Conotrachelus armatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the head, rostrum, antennæ, elytra, and legs rufo-piceous or ferruginous, the intermediate and hind femora blackish in their basal half; above densely and uniformly clothed with brownish scales, those on the elytra oval and rather coarse, the others more elongate, and also with inconspicuous, short, scattered, decumbent, pallid hairs, the femora faintly annulate, the clothing of the under surface very sparse. Head closely, rugulosely punctate, depressed and foveate between the eyes;

rostrum moderately stout, curved, nearly twice as long as the prothorax, a little widened at the middle and at the apex, rugulose and 5-carinate in its basal half and sparsely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted midway, joint 2 of the funiculus almost as long as 1. Prothorax transverse, strongly bisinuate at the base, constricted and narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate. Elytra subtriangular, slightly flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri very prominent and dentiform; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely, finely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 broadly interrupted below the base, that on 3 also depressed beyond the middle. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, binodose in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, sharply unidentate. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *C. squamulatus* (♀), but with a shorter and stouter rostrum, the scales not so coarse and paler, the setæ very fine and decumbent, the elytral costæ more prominent and less broadly interrupted, the humeri more extended outwards.

16. **Conotrachelus lævirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, mottled with rufo-piceous or ferruginous; the vestiture rather long, coarse, and close, fulvous, mottled with white on each side of the disc of the prothorax behind and on the disc of the elytra before and beyond the middle, tending to form a transverse irregular fascia posteriorly, the femora obsoletely annulate with white, the anterior pair with a fulvous streak at the base. Head densely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, curved, smooth and glabrous from near the base, in the ♂ sparsely punctate at the sides and considerably longer than the head and prothorax, in the ♀ more elongate, the antennæ inserted at the middle in the ♀ and nearer the tip in the ♂, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and compressed in front, the sides parallel behind, the base deeply bisinuate; densely, rugulosely punctate, and sharply carinate to near the base, the narrow interspaces here and there nodulose or granulate. Elytra oblong-subtriangular, rounded at the sides posteriorly, constricted beneath the obliquely truncated, prominent humeri; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 broadly twice interrupted, the median elevation on 3 large and prominent. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, slightly hollowed in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–7, breadth $3\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Somewhat resembling *C. brevirostris* in general facies, but larger and more elongate; the rostrum long, glabrous, and almost smooth in both sexes; the humeri prominent, &c.

17. **Conotrachelus flexuosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 15, 15 *a*.)

Subovate, broad, robust, slightly shining, rufo-piceous, the antennæ, rostrum, and legs more or less ferruginous; the vestiture fine and rather sparse, fulvous on the head and legs, and intermixed with whitish elsewhere, condensed at the sides of the prothorax into a broad yellowish-white band, which is continued along the humeri (becoming fulvous externally), and extends broadly down the anterior part of the flanks, the elytra each with a large, rounded, dense, fulvous patch at the apex and the seriate punctures each with a narrow white scale, the legs with a few whitish scales intermixed, showing a tendency to form a ring, the anterior pair with a fulvous line at the base above. Head densely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, feebly curved, very sparsely, minutely punctate, shallowly striate at the sides, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate, equal in length. Prothorax convex, about as long as broad, a little rounded at the sides, narrowing from the middle forwards, very deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely

punctate, and sharply carinate to behind the middle. Elytra subtriangular, flattened on the disc anteriorly, strongly sinuate at the base, with obliquely truncated, laterally projecting humeri; seriate-punctate, the interstices dull, 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately costate, the others feebly seriato-granulate, the ridge on 3 and 5 sinuate, that on 3 gradually rising to beyond the middle and then abruptly interrupted. Intermediate coxæ widely separated, the mesosternum flattened between them and swollen on each side anteriorly. Ventral segments shining, sparsely, finely punctate. Femora strongly clavate, each with a broad triangular tooth and a small prominence exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 9, breadth 5 millim. (♂?)

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Höge*).

One specimen, probably a male, the long rostrum notwithstanding. A large, broad, robust species, with a long, convex, carinate prothorax, broadly bordered with yellowish-white, the elytra with a large, fulvous, apical patch and angular, laterally projecting humeri. *C. flexuosus* somewhat approaches *C. lævirostris*. An unnamed form from Cayenne in the British Museum is still more like it.

18. **Conotrachelus fulvomaculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 16, 16 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous or rufo-piceous, the legs, rostrum, and antennæ obscure ferruginous; the prothorax and elytra with numerous irregular patches of small, oval or oblong, fulvous scales, the elytra also with a few small patches of white scales intermixed, the vestiture of the head close and fulvous, that of the under surface very sparse and whitish, and that of the legs fulvous and whitish intermixed, the femora faintly annulate towards the tip, the anterior pair with a line of piliform fulvous scales along their basal half above. Head closely punctate, deeply foveate between the eyes; rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, laterally sulcate, almost smooth, in the ♂ shorter, and in the ♀ as long as or longer than the elytra, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at one-third from the apex and in the ♀ at or behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus very elongate, subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, with a raised smooth space down the middle and various other smooth, irregular, raised spaces scattered over the rest of the disc. Elytra elongato-cordate, deeply sinuate at the base; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices uneven, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate throughout. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, somewhat protuberant in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Legs elongate; femora clavate, sparsely punctate, unidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $9\frac{1}{4}$–$10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Four specimens. The almost smooth, bare rostrum in both sexes, the uninterrupted elytral costæ, the uneven disc of the prothorax, and the large patches of oval fulvous scales (which are intermixed with white on the elytra) scattered over the upper surface, &c., separate *C. fulvomaculatus* at a glance from *C. rectirostris* and its allies.

19. **Conotrachelus robustus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, broad, robust, dull, piceous or rufo-piceous; the vestiture sparse, fulvous or ochreous, sub-fasciculate on the elytra, condensed into a small, narrow patch on the humeri in front, a minute spot at each hind angle of the prothorax, and a faint sinuous line or streak on each side of the disc of the latter, the femora each with an ochreous or whitish ring, the anterior pair with a rather broad line of fulvous scales along their basal half above. Head closely punctate, depressed and feebly foveate between the eyes; rostrum (♂) very stout, curved, much longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the apex, (♀) more slender, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-third from the apex and in the ♀ a little before the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length.

Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, and carinate to near the base. Elytra subparallel to near their basal third, feebly constricted below the humeri, which are rounded externally; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 uninterruptedly costate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, slightly swollen on each side anteriorly. Ventral segments coarsely, very sparsely punctate, 1 depressed in the middle at the apex in the ♂. Legs stout; femora feebly clavate, narrowly, acutely unidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $7\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One pair. Broader and more robust than *C. fulvescens*, the elytral costæ uninterrupted, the femoral tooth acute, narrow, and simple, the rostrum stouter and 5-carinate in both sexes.

20. **Conotrachelus longipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong, shining, obscure ferruginous, the rostrum, the disc of the prothorax, and various irregular patches on the elytra nigro-piceous or black; the vestiture rather coarse, dense, brownish, intermixed with white, especially on the prothorax, becoming sparser on a small space on the disc of the latter behind, and more or less fasciculate on the elytra, the head with two sharply-defined white spots placed one above the other, the lower one transverse, the femora obsoletely biannulate with whitish. Head densely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, curved, much longer than the head and prothorax, slightly dilated at the tip, rugulosely punctate and feebly unicarinate, smoother at the apex, sulcate laterally at the base, the antennæ inserted a little behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, 3–5 decreasing in length. Prothorax broader than long, subconical, slightly constricted towards the apex, deeply bisinuate at the base; rather closely punctate, with the interspaces minutely punctured, the disc gibbous and carinate at the middle. Elytra comparatively elongate, triangular, abruptly declivous at the sides, strongly sinuate at the base, with the humeri obliquely truncate in front; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures deep and rounded, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate throughout. Intermediate coxæ widely separated, the mesosternum flattened between them. Ventral segments closely, finely punctate. Legs stout; femora clavate, unidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $6\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Dueñas (*Champion*).

One specimen. The subconical prothorax, with the middle of the disc swollen and carinate, the elongate, triangular, mottled elytra, with sharply carinate alternate interstices, the two white spots on the head, &c., distinguish *C. longipennis*. The antennæ are inserted nearer the base than usual in the females of the nearest allied forms.

21. **Conotrachelus rugulosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the elytra rufo-piceous, the legs in part, and the antennæ, ferruginous; the vestiture sparse, fine, ochreous, denser on the front of the head and slightly fasciculate on the elytra, the prothorax with a sharply-defined, condensed, oblique, ochreous line on each side of the disc, these two lines nearly meeting in front and continued posteriorly on to the base of the sixth elytral interstice, the femora faintly biannulate. Head densely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, strongly curved, slightly depressed at the base above, nearly twice as long as the prothorax, 5-carinate, the apical third thickly punctate, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and slightly compressed in front, moderately sinuate at the base; densely, rugosely punctate. Elytra rather short, less than twice the width of the prothorax, arcuately narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded; punctate-striate, the

interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly, uninterruptedly costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 becoming obsolete towards the base, that on 3 sinuate beyond the middle, 8 also subcostate. Mesosternum simply flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, finely unidentate. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. A small species with densely rugulose elytral interstices, the alternate ones very narrowly costate, the prothorax with an oblique dense ochreous line on each side of the disc, the rostrum (♂) long, curved, and carinate. It superficially resembles *C. mexicanus*.

22. **Conotrachelus rugiventris,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. fig. 19, head and rostrum, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, rather dull, black or piceous, the elytra sometimes obscure ferruginous mottled with black, the rostrum and legs in part, and the antennæ, reddish; the vestiture brownish, dense on the head, rather close and fasciculate on the elytra, sparse on the prothorax and under surface, the elytra sometimes slightly mottled with whitish, and with a small spot at the base of the third interstice and another on each shoulder, and occasionally a transverse subapical fascia also, whitish or fulvous, the femora faintly annulate; the upper surface also set with numerous semierect, short, fine, pallid setæ, the legs setulose. Head densely punctate, depressed between the eyes above; rostrum (♂) stout, tapering a little towards the tip, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugosely punctate and 5-carinate, the apex thickly punctate, (♀) slender, more curved, and much longer, smooth along the middle, and striate at the sides to the tip, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-third from the apex and in the ♀ slightly beyond the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, and carinate to near the base. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the rounded humeri, sinuate in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 uninterruptedly costate. Ventral segments coarsely, densely punctate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, binodose and somewhat protuberant in front. Legs rugose; femora unidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–6, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Monclova in Coahuila (*Dr. Palmer*), Pinos Altos in Chihuahua (*Buchan-Hepburn*), Acapulco, Ventanas, Chilpancingo (*Höge*), Yolos, Capulalpam, Juquila, Parada (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Ten specimens. The long, slender, strongly curved rostrum of the female separates this species from most of the allied Central and North-American *Conotracheli* with uninterrupted elytral costæ, coarsely punctured abdomen, and setose upper surface.

23. **Conotrachelus longirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, moderately shining, rufo-piceous above, piceous beneath, the rostrum ferruginous, with the apical fourth black, the legs in part and the antennæ ferruginous; the vestiture rather coarse, mostly ochreous or ferruginous above, close on the head and the base of the rostrum and rather scattered on the elytra, very sparse on the middle of the prothorax, that towards the sides of the latter white, becoming ferruginous on the flanks and towards the apex, the elytra with a broad, irregular, transverse, dense, white subapical fascia and a small transverse white patch on the humeri in front; the squamosity of the legs close and in great part ferruginous, becoming white on their inner face, that on the underside

of the body very sparse and white. Head flattened in front, closely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum rather slender, moderately curved, nearly as long as the body, finely, very sparsely punctate, striate towards the base, the antennæ inserted a little behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, the disc carinate down the anterior half. Elytra gradually narrowing from the base, strongly sinuate in front, the humeri a little swollen; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and granulate, 3, 5, and 7 feebly costate posteriorly, and 9 from the base onwards, the ridge on 3 broadly interrupted in the space occupied by the white fascia. Intermediate coxæ rather narrowly separated. Mesosternum vertical in front, with a stout, oval prominence on each side between the coxæ anteriorly. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, sharply unidentate. Tibiæ strongly unguiculate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 7, breadth $3\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Mirador in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

One specimen. A species with an exceedingly elongate rostrum (in the ♀), the mesosternum strongly bituberculate between the coxæ, the elytra with a broad, dense, white subapical fascia and the alternate dorsal interstices very feebly raised towards the apex only, the prothorax deeply bisinuate at the base and with the white patch on each side of the disc somewhat interrupted down the middle.

24. **Conotrachelus latefasciatus,** sp. n.

Extremely like *C. longirostris*, but a little more elongate, the white patch on each side of the disc of the prothorax enclosing a small bare space, the subapical fascia of the elytra broader; the rostrum almost straight, not twice the length of the prothorax, tricarinate and closely punctate, the antennæ inserted before the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1; the elytra coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices much smoother and not granulate, 3, 5, and 7 feebly costate from the base, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 5 once, broadly interrupted, the humeri less prominent: the mesosternum simply flattened between the coxæ, without trace of tubercles; the legs a little shorter, the femora acutely unidentate.

Length $7\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect would at first sight appear to be the male of *C. longirostris*; but the difference in the form of the mesosternum, and the more distinctly costate dorsal interstices of the elytra, &c., show that they cannot be treated as the sexes of the same species.

25. **Conotrachelus squamosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 21, 21 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, the rostrum reddish at the tip; above thickly clothed with rather coarse, oblong-oval, ferruginous scales, a few white ones being intermixed at the hind angles of the prothorax and along the basal margin of the elytra, and stout, scattered, semierect setæ; the vestiture of the legs also rather close, ferruginous, with short intermixed setæ, condensed into a ring toward the apex of the femora, the latter usually with a few white scales above, the metasternum and abdomen with scattered, piliform, whitish scales. Head densely punctate; rostrum (♂) moderately stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulose and obsoletely 5-carinate, the tip sparsely punctate, (♀) smoother and more slender, nearly twice as long as the prothorax, with the punctures seriately arranged towards the base only, the antennæ in the ♀ inserted at the middle and in the ♂ at about one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed in

front, the sides almost straight thence to the base, the latter strongly bisinuate; closely, finely punctate, the setæ showing a tendency to form two fascicles on the disc and two at the apex. Elytra slightly constricted beneath the humeri and narrowing thence to the apex, sinuate at the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices very minutely, rugulosely punctate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 feebly costate, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 5 once, broadly interrupted, the two short elevations on 3 alone conspicuous. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, bluntly protuberant in front. Ventral segments 1–4 very sparsely and finely, and 5 more closely, punctate, the latter shallowly depressed in the middle behind in the ♂. Femora clavate, unidentate. Posterior tibiæ slightly hollowed at the apex within in the ♂. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Fourteen specimens. A species with the upper surface thickly clothed with oblong-oval ferruginous scales and stout, semierect, intermixed setæ, the two feeble elevations on the third elytral interstice alone noticeable at first sight. The rostrum is very differently formed in the two sexes. The elytral costæ are much less prominent than in the somewhat closely allied *C. squamulatus* and *C. armatus*.

26. **Conotrachelus glabriventris,** sp. n.

Subovate, narrow, shining, rufo-piceous, the antennæ, the tip (♂) or whole of the rostrum (♀) and the legs (the base of the femora excepted) ferruginous; the upper surface densely clothed with rather coarse, oval, brownish or brownish-white scales, the vestiture of the under surface fine and very scattered, that of the legs closer and coarser, the femora faintly annulate, the prothorax and the alternate elytral interstices also with scattered, semierect, intermixed black and pallid setæ. Head densely punctate, transversely depressed in front; rostrum (♂) stout, moderately curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and tricarinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, (♀) smoother and much more slender, about twice as long as the prothorax, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the tip in the ♂ and at the middle in the ♀, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, constricted and narrowed in front, moderately sinuate at the base, the sides parallel behind; densely, finely punctate. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, compressed behind the obliquely truncated humeri, and narrowing from a little beyond this to the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose, 7 and 9 feebly costate, 3 and 5 also a little raised towards the apex, the others flat. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, bituberculate in front. Ventral segments sparsely, coarsely punctate. Femora clavate, acutely unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 3–$3\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000–4000 feet (*Champion*).

Eight examples. A small, narrow form, with the upper surface thickly squamose and sparsely setose (the black setæ here and there clustered together on the elytra), the abdomen almost bare, the third and fifth elytral interstices feebly raised towards the apex only, and the rostrum dissimilarly formed in the two sexes. It is very like *C. rubicundulus*, Boh., but differs from it in the form of the mesosternum, &c.

27. **Conotrachelus anthonomoides,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♀; 22 *b*, tarsal claw.)

Ovate, dull, black, mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi more or less ferruginous; the vestiture close, brownish or ochreous, the prothorax with a cruciform white patch on the disc, and the head also with a white patch in front, the femora obsoletely biannulate with ochreous. Head densely

punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum nearly twice as long as the head and prothorax, curved, comparatively slender, closely, rugulosely punctate throughout, and also unicarinate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax strongly transverse, abruptly narrowed in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, binodose on the disc before the middle, and with two small tubercles at the apex and two others towards the base, and shallowly grooved down the centre anteriorly. Elytra short, constricted and angularly dilated below the obliquely truncated humeri; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and uneven, 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly costate, the ridge on 3, 5, and 7 twice or thrice abruptly interrupted, the elevations on 3 very prominent, the others becoming tuberculiform or subconical towards the apex. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, vertical and slightly hollowed in the middle in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws rectangularly dilated in their basal half.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Two females. Very like *Anthonomus flavirostris* in general facies, and differing from the nearest allied *Conotracheli* in the elongate rostrum (in the ♀), and the cruciform white patch on the prothorax, which, however, is indistinct in one of the examples received.

28. **Conotrachelus subulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, rather shining, piceous or rufo-piceous, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the tarsi more or less ferruginous; the vestiture rather coarse, and moderately close, ochreous, intermixed or mottled with white, the prothorax with a small white spot at each hind angle, and sometimes a faint sinuous line on each side of the disc, and the elytra with a white patch on the humeri in front, the clothing of the under surface very sparse and white, the femora annulate with whitish, the anterior pair with a fulvous line along their basal half above. Head densely punctate, somewhat depressed between the eyes; rostrum of the ♂ curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, stout and 5-carinate, becoming abruptly narrower and smoother towards the apex, the smooth apical portion in the ♀ more elongate and comparatively slender, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip in the ♂, and considerably nearer the middle in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, and subparallel behind, the base strongly bisinuate; densely, rugosely punctate, not carinate. Elytra rather short, widest a little below the base, sinuate in front, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices feebly rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply, narrowly, uninterruptedly costate throughout. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, slightly protuberant in front. Ventral segments shining, very sparsely, minutely punctate, 1 with a transverse line of coarser impressions. Femora clavate, each with an acute triangular tooth, the anterior pair with a minute prominence exterior to it. Posterior tibiæ slightly hollowed at the apex within, and strongly unguiculate, in the ♂. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera, David, Tolé (*Champion*).

A common insect in the savana-region of Chiriqui. It is easily distinguishable by its abruptly narrowed rostrum, this being especially noticeable in the female. In this respect *C. subulatus* approaches the Anthonomid-genus *Listrorrhynchus*. *C. brevicollis* is an allied form.

29. **Conotrachelus brevicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 24, 24 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, rather broad, shining, black, slightly mottled with ferruginous, the rostrum rufous, becoming darker at the base, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous; the vestiture rather coarse, close, ochreous

intermixed with white, becoming sparse on a broad transverse space on the disc of the prothorax behind, the elytra conspicuously fasciculate with white and with the humeri similarly coloured, the femora annulate. Head densely punctate; rostrum feebly curved, one-half longer than the prothorax, rather stout, rugulose, and feebly tricarinate in its basal third, and then abruptly narrowed and quite smooth to the apex, the antennæ inserted at one-fourth from the base, the scape comparatively short, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax strongly transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base, the sides almost parallel behind; densely, rugulosely punctate, obsoletely carinate towards the apex. Elytra narrowing from about the basal fourth, slightly constricted beneath the humeri, which are rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate throughout, 10 also with a short ridge at the base. Intermediate coxæ rather narrowly separated, the short intercoxal portion of the mesosternum slightly nodose on each side anteriorly. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Legs short and stout; femora strongly clavate, the anterior pair feebly, and the others acutely, unidentate; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One example. Near *C. subulatus*, but much broader, the prothorax more transverse, the rostrum (♀) abruptly narrowed from near the base, the elytra conspicuously fasciculate with white, the mesosternum slightly hollowed and not at all protuberant in front, the anterior femora feebly dentate.

30. **Conotrachelus alboplagiatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 25, 25 *a*.)

Subovate, robust, rather dull, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; the vestiture coarse and rather close, fulvous, slightly intermixed with ochreous and white, that of the scutellum dense and entirely white, the elytra with a very broad, common, dense white patch (truncate in front, and sinuous at the sides) extending from the middle to the apex, the prothorax with a faint, sinuous, condensed, fulvous line on each side of the disc; the clothing of the under surface very sparse, white and fulvous intermixed, the femora with an ochreous or whitish ring. Head closely punctate, transversely depressed in front; rostrum moderately stout, curved, very little longer than the prothorax, squamose, rugulosely punctate, and feebly tricarinate, sparsely, finely punctate and bare at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, the sides subangularly dilated at the middle and parallel at the base, the latter deeply bisinuate; densely, finely, rugulosely punctate and incompletely carinate. Elytra broad, rather long, obliquely constricted beneath the prominent, obtuse humeri, narrowing from the basal third; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, broadly and abruptly interrupted, the median elevation on 3 greatly raised, slightly divergent, and lamelliform, and the subapical one vertical behind, 10 with a short ridge at the base, its apex dentiform. Prosternum with a prominent tuberculiform elevation behind each anterior coxa. Mesosternum a little depressed between the coxæ, and raised on each side, in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Legs stout; femora clavate, unidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 7, breadth $3\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen. Larger and more robust than the Mexican *C. albosignatus*, the prothorax more transverse, feebly carinate, and without a dense oblique white line on each side, the vestiture of the scutellum white, the white patch on the elytra extending to the apex, the tarsal claws with a shorter tooth. The prothoracic epimera are obliquely raised, appearing strongly tuberculate when the insect is viewed from the side.

31. **Conotrachelus albosignatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 26, 26 *a*.)

Subovate, slightly shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; the vestiture rather close, coarse, brownish or fulvous, the prothorax with a dense, oblique, sinuous, white line on each side of the disc, continued along the base of each elytron to the humerus, the two lines nearly meeting in front, and the elytra with a large, common, irregular, transverse, dense white patch at some distance before the apex; the clothing of the under surface very sparse and mostly white, that of the legs closer, fulvous and white intermixed, the femora with a whitish or ochreous ring. Head closely punctate, transversely depressed in front; rostrum stout, curved, not or very little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and obsoletely tricarinate, bare and rather sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax rather small, transversely subquadrate, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, bisinuate at the base; densely, somewhat finely punctate, without trace of median carina. Elytra nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, obliquely constricted beneath the prominent, obtuse humeri, narrowing from the basal fourth; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted, the median elevation on 3 greatly raised and lamelliform and the subapical one on 5 vertical behind, 10 with a short ridge at the base, its apex dentiform. Prosternum with a tubercle behind each anterior coxa. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, sloping in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws with a rather long tooth.

Length $5\frac{7}{8}$–6, breadth $3\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀ ?)

Hab. MEXICO (*ex coll. Flohr*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

Four specimens, probably including both sexes. Closely allied to *C. alboplagiatus*, as noted above, but with the prosternal prominences smaller, the dense white patch on the elytra not reaching the apex, the prothorax relatively narrower and without trace of median carina, &c.

32. **Conotrachelus curvidens,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 27, 27 *a*; 27 *b*, anterior leg.)

Subovate, slightly shining, varying in colour from black to rufo-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi more or less reddish; the vestiture sparse, ochreous, condensed into a faint sinuous line on each side of the disc of the prothorax, a small spot at the hind angles, and a small patch on the humeri in front, the femora with indications of a whitish ring. Head densely punctate; rostrum stout, strongly curved, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, sharply 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted at from one-third to one-fourth from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra slightly constricted below the humeri, the sides arcuately converging from the basal third to the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flat between the coxæ, bituberculate in front. Ventral segments shining, sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, sharply unidentate, the tooth on the anterior pair long, curved, and outwardly directed, that on the two other pairs straight and triangular. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu, Sinanja, and Sabo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Nine specimens, perhaps all males, from the dense, forest-clad, Atlantic slope. The peculiar shape of the tooth of the anterior femora separates *C. curvidens* at once from *C. tridens* and other somewhat similar forms.

33. **Conotrachelus inexplicatus.** (Tab. XVIII. figg. 28, 28 *a*, ♂; 28 *b*, tarsal claw.)

Conotrachelus inexplicatus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1893, p. 348 (♂ ♀)[1].

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Flohr*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); Guatemala, Cerro Zunil, Volcan de Atitlan, San Gerónimo (*Champion*), Capetillo (*Rodriguez*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); Costa Rica, San José (*Biolley*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—Colombia; Venezuela, Colonia Tovar[1], Caracas.

Found in abundance at Cerro Zunil and also in Chiriqui, some of the specimens agreeing well with a co-type from Venezuela sent me by Dr. Heller. A species of large size (varying from $6\frac{1}{2}$–8 millim. in length), piceous or rufo-piceous in colour, with a broad, anteriorly attenuate vitta on each side of the prothorax, a transverse patch at the shoulder and an oblong mark at the apex of each elytron, and a transverse patch on the prosternum, densely clothed with ochreous or whitish scales. The femora have a minute tooth exterior to the larger one, which is very sharp on the posterior pair; they are annulate with whitish or ochreous a little beyond the middle, and on the anterior pair above there is a dense line of fulvous scales extending along their basal half. The tarsal claws have a short tooth. The male has a stouter and more arched rostrum than the female. The sculpture of the elytra is rather variable. *C. inexplicatus* is a close ally of *C. amabilis*, Boh., from Cayenne, the latter having a large oblong patch at the base of each elytron.

34. **Conotrachelus quadripustulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 29, 29 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, shining, piceous or rufo-piceous; the vestiture sparse, ochreous or whitish, here and there subfasciculate on the elytra, the prothorax with a sinuous line on each side of the disc, the elytra with an interrupted transverse patch at the shoulder and a small spot on the subapical callus, and the prosternum with a transverse space in front of the anterior coxæ, densely clothed with ochreous scales; the femora with a ring of whitish scales a little beyond the middle, the anterior pair with at most a faint line of fulvous scales at the base above. Head densely, rugosely punctate; rostrum exceedingly stout, strongly curved, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, tapering outwardly, 5-carinate to beyond the middle and sparsely punctate thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, parallel behind, feebly constricted in front, and strongly bisinuate at the base; the entire surface very coarsely, confluently punctate. Elytra subtriangular, rounded at the sides posteriorly; coarsely and deeply seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 prominent, broadly and abruptly twice interrupted, that on 7 entire. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, obsoletely bituberculate in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, each with an acute triangular tooth and at most the faintest indication of a minute prominence exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Seven specimens, probably all males. Separable from *C. quadrinotatus* by the much stouter rostrum of the male, the very rugose prothorax, and the shorter tooth of the

tarsal claws. The seriate punctures of the elytra are smaller in the two Guatemalan examples than in those from Panama.

35. **Conotrachelus signatus.** (Tab. XVIII. figg. 30, 30 *a*, ♂.)

Conotrachelus signatus, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1875, p. 180[1].
Conotrachelus ferrugatus, Chevr. in litt.[2].

Subovate, rather dull, piceous (in one specimen obscure ferruginous, with darker markings), the tarsi reddish; the vestiture fine, rather close, and of a uniform dark reddish-brown colour above, the prothorax with a narrow sinuous line on each side of the disc, divided into two at the base, the elytra with a transverse interrupted patch at the shoulders and a rounded spot on the subapical callus, and the prosternum with a transverse space before the anterior coxæ, densely clothed with whitish scales; the femora with a ring of whitish scales a little beyond the middle. Head densely, rugosely punctate, the eyes large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, strongly curved, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate in its basal two-thirds and thickly punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, subparallel behind, feebly constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; densely, rugosely punctate. Elytra subtriangular, strongly sinuate at the base, the sides rounded posteriorly; seriate-punctate, the interstices broad and rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 very prominent, broadly and abruptly twice interrupted, that on 7 interrupted below the rather prominent humeri. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, and obsoletely bituberculate in front. Ventral segments shining, very sparsely, minutely punctate. Femora clavate, each with an acute, triangular tooth and a small well-defined tooth exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{2}{3}$–$5\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim.

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—Colombia, Bogota (*Mus. Brit.*); Peru[1].

Eight specimens, differing from a co-type from Peru in their larger size and shorter femoral teeth. In this insect the vestiture of the upper surface is fine and of a uniform dark reddish-brown colour, and the dense patches of whitish scales are very sharply defined. The finer vestiture, the larger outer femoral tooth, the smaller seriate punctures on the elytra, &c., separate *C. signatus* from *C. quadrinotatus* and *C. quadripustulatus*. This species seems to be a near ally of *C. repens*, Boh., from Brazil, but the vestiture is closer and differently coloured; the whitish markings, however, are very similar.

36. **Conotrachelus cribratus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous or rufo-piceous; the vestiture very sparse, whitish, subfasciculate on the elytra, and condensed into a minute spot on each of the hind angles of the prothorax, the femora with a narrow whitish ring beyond the middle, the anterior pair with a faint line of fulvous scales at the base above. Head closely punctate, transversely depressed and feebly foveate in front; rostrum (♂) stout, curved, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, (♀) a little longer and smoother, the antennæ inserted at from one-third (♀) to one-fourth (♂) from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate, subequal. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; very coarsely, closely punctate, the punctures here and there confluent, and feebly carinate down the middle towards the apex. Elytra rather long, narrowing from a little below the base, deeply sinuate in front, the humeri prominent; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, somewhat abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ,

hollowed and bituberculate in front. Ventral segments almost smooth. Legs elongate; femora clavate, unidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Var.? The prothorax with a faint interrupted line on each side of the disc, and the elytra with a small patch at the base of the third interstice and another on the humeri in front, clothed with ochreous scales.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Joaquin, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in abundance in Chiriqui. The variety (?) is represented by four specimens from the more northern localities. This species approaches *C. inexplicatus*, but it is smaller, more coarsely punctured above, and wants the large dense patches of ochreous scales on the prothorax and elytra, &c. The short tooth of the tarsal claws, the smaller femoral tooth, the sparse vestiture, &c., separate it from *C. rectirostris* and others. *C. rugicollis*, Boh., from Antioquia, is also an ally of *C. cribratus*, but it has a still more coarsely punctured prothorax and more sharply costate elytra.

37. **Conotrachelus impressicollis**, sp. n.

Subovate, moderately shining, black or nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; the vestiture scattered, long, and rather coarse, fulvous and white intermixed, the white scales tending to form two incomplete rings on each of the femora, the anterior femora with a rather broad line of fulvous scales extending along their basal third above. Head closely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum (♂) stout, moderately curved, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the tip, (♀) longer, straighter, less curved, and much smoother, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the apex in the ♂, and at some distance before the middle in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax broader than long, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; coarsely, irregularly, rugosely punctate, incompletely carinate down the middle, and with a **U**-shaped depression on the disc, the partially enclosed space appearing swollen and sometimes nodose. Elytra strongly sinuate at the base, narrowing from a little below the humeri to the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, protuberant and bituberculate in front. Ventral segments shining, very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora each with a sharp triangular tooth and a minute tooth placed at some distance exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–7, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$–$3\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, San Juan Bautista in Tabasco (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz in Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Nine specimens. The rather coarse, intermixed fulvous and white vestiture, the conspicuous line of fulvous scales at the base of the anterior femora, the rugosely punctured, carinate prothorax, with a **U**-shaped depression on the disc, the bidentate femora, &c., separate *C. impressicollis* from the various other similar forms.

38. **Conotrachelus brevirostris**, sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♂; 1 *b*, intermediate tibia.)

Oblong-ovate, rather narrow, moderately shining, nigro-piceous, the upper surface rufo-piceous with darker markings, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs ferruginous; the vestiture rather close, fulvous and white

intermixed, somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, that of the under surface very sparse and white, the femora each with two faint white rings, the anterior pair with a short fulvous line at the base. Head closely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum very stout, curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, the apical portion thickly punctate in the ♂ and a little more sparsely so in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax slightly broader than long, gradually narrowing and feebly constricted in front, parallel behind, strongly bisinuate at the base; densely, rugosely punctate, sharply carinate, and with an oblique depression on each side of the disc at about the middle. Elytra rather long, subtriangular, moderately rounded at the sides, and deeply sinuate at the base; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 broadly, abruptly twice interrupted, the median elevation on 3 very prominent. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, protuberant and bituberculate in front. Ventral segments shining, very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, each with a sharp triangular tooth, and indications of a very minute tooth at some distance from it exteriorly. Intermediate and posterior tibiæ excavate at the apex within in the ♂. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 5–5½, breadth 2¼–2⅔ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

Five specimens, one only being from Mexico. The completely carinate, rugose prothorax, with the disc obliquely depressed on each side, the rather elongate, subtriangular elytra, and the form of the tibiæ in the male, &c., will help to distinguish *C. brevirostris* from *C. retentus*, Boh., and others. The rostrum is short and 5-carinate in both sexes. The ridge on the third elytral interstice is sometimes interrupted beyond the middle only.

39. **Conotrachelus flavibasis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 2, 2 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, somewhat shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous; the vestiture close, fulvous and white intermixed, the elytra with a patch on the shoulder and a short streak at the base of each of the third and fifth interstices densely clothed with pale ochreous scales and the third interstice with a line of fulvous scales at the apex, the prothorax with a patch of white and ochreous scales at each hind angle; the upper surface also clothed with scattered suberect setæ, which are rather long and conspicuous on the elytra; the femora faintly biannulate with white. Head densely, rugosely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes; rostrum exceedingly stout, arched, very little longer than the prothorax, densely, rugosely punctate and obsoletely tricarinate, squamose, smoother and bare at the tip, the antennæ stout, inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, the sides thence to the base almost parallel, the base feebly bisinuate; very coarsely, rugosely punctate. Elytra slightly constricted below the shoulders, and narrowing from about the basal third, coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 each broadly and abruptly twice interrupted, the second and third elevations on 3 very prominent. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, feebly bituberculate in front. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Legs stout; femora clavate, bidentate, the two teeth on the anterior pair small and almost equal in size, the outer tooth on the others smaller than the inner one; tarsal claws with a rather long tooth.

Length 6⅛, breadth 3 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*).

One specimen. This insect approaches *C. foveicollis*, but it is larger and more elongate, the rostrum is more rugose, the vestiture is closer on the elytra, the prothorax is very coarsely, confluently punctate, and the short elevations on the third elytral

interstice are more prominent. There are traces of a faint oblique whitish streak extending forwards from the hind angles of the prothorax.

40. **Conotrachelus foveicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 3, 3 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, shining, black, the apical declivity of the elytra in part, the antennæ, the base of the femora, the tibiæ, and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture short, rather close above (except upon the bare portions of the elytra), very sparse beneath, fulvous and white intermixed, becoming dense and almost entirely fulvous on the base of the rostrum and between the eyes, the white scales condensed on each side of the disc of the prothorax into a narrow, sharply defined, oblique line towards the apex and a faint line at the base, a line along the humeri in front, and an interrupted transverse fascia at about one-third from the apex of the elytra; the upper surface and legs also clothed with short, scattered, semierect setæ, which on the elytra are rather long and conspicuous; the femora biannulate with white. Head closely, finely punctate, transversely depressed and foveate between the eyes, subtuberculate on each side in front; rostrum exceedingly stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, densely, rugulosely punctate and feebly unicarinate, a little smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, subparallel behind, deeply bisinuate at the base; very coarsely, irregularly punctate, the punctures well separated, the interspaces on the disc here and there smooth and nodose, and for the rest minutely punctate. Elytra a little more than twice the length of the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, strongly sinuate in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 broadly twice, and that on 5 once, abruptly interrupted. Intermediate coxæ rather narrowly separated, the mesosternum flattened between them. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth small. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).

Var.

Narrower and smaller; the prothorax with an angulated, narrow line of white scales on each side of the disc, the elytra (except on the apical declivity) with more numerous white scales, these being condensed into a well-defined fascia at one-third from the apex; the head not tuberculate; the rostrum densely rugulose and squamose to near the tip in the ♂, smoother and more sparsely squamose in the ♀; the prothorax very coarsely, irregularly, and somewhat sparsely foveolate on the middle of the disc; the elytra sometimes rufo-piceous, maculated with black, and less strongly costate.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA (*Boucard*), Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen of the larger form, selected as the type, and four of the smaller. The Teapa example is figured *.

41. **Conotrachelus griseus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, robust, rather broad, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture somewhat close, very fine, greyish, slightly intermixed with fulvous, that on the head and rostrum fulvous, the elytra with a rather large fulvous patch at the shoulder and a smaller one at the base of the third interstice, and also clothed with scattered pallid setæ, the femora indistinctly biannulate with whitish. Head densely, rugosely punctured, feebly binodose in front, transversely depressed between the eyes; rostrum exceedingly stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, squamose, densely rugulose, faintly carinate down the middle, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the

* This insect is a little more elongate than represented by our artist.

funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front, parallel behind, the sides slightly crenulate, the base feebly bisinuate; closely, irregularly foveolate, the interspaces rugulose, and here and there smooth and nodose. Elytra comparatively short, narrowing from about the basal third; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices slightly rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 feebly costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 depressed or interrupted below the base. Intermediate coxæ rather narrowly separated, the mesosternum flattened between them, and somewhat protuberant or bituberculate in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Legs stout, setose; femora feebly unidentate, the tooth distant from the apex and very small on the anterior pair; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three specimens. This insect is very like *C. foveicollis*, but the femora are feebly unidentate, the elytral costæ are not so prominent and less interrupted, the tibiæ are infuscate, and the vestiture of the upper surface is greyish, except at the base of the elytra, where it is rather broadly fulvous. There is an allied form from Colombia in the British Museum with the elytral costæ uninterrupted and very prominent.

42. **Conotrachelus unidentatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, somewhat shining, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture very sparse, fine, and whitish, slightly fasciculate on the elytra, becoming longer, yellowish, and very scattered on the prothorax, the anterior femora with a narrow line of fulvous scales at the base above. Head closely, rugosely punctate; rostrum exceedingly stout, curved, tapering outwardly, as long as the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate and 5-carinate, sparsely punctured at the apex, the antennæ stout, inserted at about one-fourth from the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, parallel behind, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; very coarsely, rugosely punctured, carinate down the middle anteriorly, the rugæ becoming longitudinal on the disc towards the apex. Elytra oblong-subcordate, slightly constricted at the sides below the humeri; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices narrow, closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately costate, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 5 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, rather prominent in front. Ventral segments shining, somewhat coarsely, sparsely punctate. Legs stout; femora clavate, unidentate; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens. The whitish vestiture of the elytra, the very coarse sculpture of the prothorax, the stout legs, the sinuous inner edge of the anterior tibiæ, and the unidentate femora, distinguish *C. unidentatus* from most of its allies.

43. **Conotrachelus fasciculatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, subopaque, nigro- or rufo-piceous; the vestiture very sparse, ochreous above and condensed into a small patch at each of the hind angles of the prothorax and numerous others on the elytra, that of the under surface and legs whitish, the elytra also with short, scattered, ochreous setæ. Head densely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum (♂) stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the tip, (♀) a little longer and much smoother, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at one-fourth, and in the ♀ at one-third, from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax broader than long, abruptly narrowed in front, the sides somewhat sinuous and subcrenulate, the base feebly bisinuate; densely, rather finely punctate, carinate down the middle anteriorly. Elytra narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri obliquely truncated in front;

seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, faintly granulate at the base, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 twice, that on 5 thrice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments sparsely, somewhat coarsely punctate. Femora clavate, rugose, unidentate, the tooth not very prominent. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 5–6, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

The description of this insect is taken from three specimens; a fourth has the sculpture of the prothorax and elytra coarser, and indications of a second very minute tooth on the femora at some distance from the other. The shortly setose elytra, the feebly bisinuate base of the prothorax, the moderately coarse sculpture of the latter, and the not very prominent femoral tooth, distinguish *C. fasciculatus* from its immediate allies.

44. **Conotrachelus picticollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♂; 4 *b*, anterior femur.)

Oblong-ovate, dull, nigro-piceous or black; the vestiture very sparse, ochreous above, whitish beneath and on the legs, that on the elytra here and there condensed and fasciculate, and that on the prothorax condensed into two small spots on the disc a little behind the middle and another at each hind angle, the anterior femora with a narrow line of ochreous scales at the base above. Head closely, rugosely punctate; rostrum stout, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and 5-carinate in both sexes, the apical portion closely punctate in the ♂ and smoother in the ♀, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at one-fourth, and in the ♀ at one-third, from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, bisinuate at the base; densely, rugosely punctate, carinate down the middle anteriorly. Elytra constricted at the sides below the humeri, narrowing from about the basal third; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and obsoletely granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3, 5, and 7 abruptly twice interrupted. Mesosternum flat between the coxæ, protuberant and bituberculate in front. Ventral segments shining, sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, rugose, each armed with a stout triangular tooth, and with a small tooth placed nearly midway between it and the apex. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–$7\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$–$3\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Three specimens. The protuberant, bituberculate mesosternum, the dense, moderately coarse sculpture of the prothorax, the disc of the latter having two conspicuous ochreous spots, the fasciculate arrangement of the elytral vestiture, the dull upper surface, and the bidentate femora, are the chief characters of this species. It is very like *C. bidentatus*, Boh., from Colombia (the type of which I have seen), but has the prothorax much more finely punctured, and wanting the four tubercles on the disc.

45. **Conotrachelus lineatipes,** sp. n.

Subovate, slightly shining, nigro-piceous or black, the tarsi and antennæ partly reddish; the vestiture very sparse, ochreous above and whitish beneath and on the legs, that on the elytra subfasciculate, and that on the prothorax condensed into two small spots on the disc before the middle and another at each hind angle, the femora sometimes with a faint whitish ring, the anterior pair with a rather broad line of fulvous scales along their basal half above. Head densely, rugosely punctate; rostrum curved, stout, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ

inserted at one-third or one-fourth from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front, sinuate or crenulate at the sides, strongly bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, carinate down the middle anteriorly. Elytra constricted at the sides below the humeri, and rapidly narrowing from about the basal third; seriate-punctate, the interstices slightly rugulose, feebly granulate at the base, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, obsoletely bituberculate in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora each with a sharp triangular tooth and a minute tooth or prominence placed at some distance from it towards the apex. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $5\frac{1}{10}$–$6\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Sabo in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eight specimens (possibly including both sexes), one only being from Guatemala and perhaps wrongly labelled. The conspicuous, rather broad line of fulvous scales on the anterior femora, the two minute ochreous spots on the disc of the prothorax towards the apex, and the small tooth or prominence on the femora at some distance from the larger one, separate *C. lineatipes* from most of the various other very similar *Conotracheli*. *C. æthiops*, Kirsch, from Ecuador, is not unlike *C. lineatipes*, but is more depressed and has the anterior femora obsoletely dentate.

46. **Conotrachelus multiguttatus,** sp. n.

Very like *C. lineatipes*, but shining; the prothorax a little less transverse, more coarsely rugose, and almost bare, except for the two minute condensed ochreous spots on the disc before the middle and the similar spot at each hind angle; the elytra more coarsely seriate-punctate, the ochreous vestiture condensed into numerous small well-defined spots; the line of fulvous or ochreous scales on the anterior femora very narrow.

Length 5–6, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Teleman in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Nine specimens, all but one from Panama. Not unlike *C. adspersus*, Kirsch (nec Lec.), from Colombia, but smaller, and with much shorter elytra, a more rugose head, shorter legs and rostrum, &c.

47. **Conotrachelus curtirostris,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, black, the upper surface mottled with rufo-piceous, the legs (the base of the femora excepted) and antennæ in great part ferruginous; the vestiture rather close above, very sparse beneath, fulvous, that on the legs intermixed with white, the elytra with a faint whitish fascia beyond the middle and a small condensed fulvous patch on the humeri, and also set with very short, fine, pallid, semierect setæ. Head rugulosely punctate and faintly carinate, shallowly foveate between the eyes, which are separated by half the width of the rostrum; rostrum short and stout, very little longer than the prothorax, arcuate, rugulosely punctate and unicarinate, thickly punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex, joints 4–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax strongly transverse, narrowed in front, feebly bisinuate at the base, the disc obliquely depressed on each side anteriorly; densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, subparallel in front, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices slightly rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 abruptly twice interrupted and with the median portion very prominent, that on

5 and 7 also more or less interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, protuberant and binodose in front. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Femora strongly clavate, acutely unidentate. Anterior tibiæ sinuate within. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Tolé (*Champion*).

One specimen. A species with a short, stout, unicarinate rostrum, rather narrowly separated eyes, a short prothorax, with the disc obliquely depressed on each side anteriorly, and abruptly interrupted dorsal costæ of the elytra. It is perhaps nearest allied to *C. lineatipes*.

48. **Conotrachelus rufitarsis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, very shining, deep black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture very sparse, fine, whitish, somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, condensed into a slightly curved yellowish line on each side of the disc of the prothorax, the femora faintly annulate. Head closely punctate, transversely depressed between the eyes; rostrum very stout, arcuate, not longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and feebly 5-carinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, subquadrate, abruptly narrowed and feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base, the sides crenulate; densely, rugulosely punctate, carinate anteriorly, the disc with two small tubercles about the middle. Elytra abruptly constricted beneath the humeri, and narrowing from a little beyond this to the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, binodose in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Legs rather slender; femora clavate, each with an acute triangular tooth, the anterior and intermediate pairs also with a small tooth placed at some distance exterior to it; posterior tibiæ moderately sinuate within; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Irazu (*Rogers*).

One specimen. The shining black surface and very sparse vestiture, the clear ferruginous tarsi, the very abruptly interrupted dorsal costæ of the elytra, &c., distinguish *C. rufitarsis* from *C. multiguttatus*, *C. sinuaticollis*, and others.

49. **Conotrachelus sinuaticollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. fig. 5, anterior femur.)

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, varying in colour from black to rufo-piceous with darker markings (in one immature specimen entirely ferruginous); the vestiture very sparse, ochreous above and whitish on the legs and beneath, subfasciculate on the elytra, condensed into one or two minute spots on each side of the disc of the prothorax and another at each hind angle, and a small patch at the base of the third elytral interstice and another on the humeri in front, the femora each with a white annulus, the anterior pair with a line of fulvous scales at the base above. Head rugosely punctate, sometimes foveate between the eyes; rostrum (♂) stout, cylindrical, curved, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, and thickly punctate at the tip, (♀) a little more elongate and smoother, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-fourth, and in the ♀ at one-third, from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus rather shorter than 1. Prothorax broader than long, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, the sides crenate or sinuate, and often angulate anteriorly, the base strongly bisinuate; coarsely, rugosely punctate, and usually carinate anteriorly. Elytra constricted at the sides below the humeri, and narrowing from a little beyond this to the apex, the base sinuate; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices feebly granulate anteriorly, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, slightly hollowed and binodose in front. Ventral segments

shining, almost smooth. Femora clavate, each with a sharp triangular tooth and a minute tooth exterior to it, the latter on the anterior pair narrowly separated from the larger one. Tarsi rather elongate, the claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, San Juan, Senahu, and Sabo in Vera Paz, Cerro Zunil, Volcan de Atitlan (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA, La Palma (*Biolley*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera (*Champion*).

Found in abundance at Cerro Zunil, sparingly elsewhere. This is one of many very similar forms, and mainly recognizable by the narrowly separated teeth of the anterior femora, the rugose prothorax, the lateral margins of which are more or less sinuate or angulate, and the cylindrical rostrum. Fresh specimens have two minute ochreous spots on each side of the disc of the prothorax.

50. **Conotrachelus germanus,** sp. n.

Very like *C. sinuaticollis*, but with the triangular femoral tooth shorter, the minute outer prominence nearly or quite obsolete; the first and second elytral costæ once or twice interrupted, the first sinuate beyond the middle; the vestiture ochreous or fulvous above, condensed into larger patches at the base of the elytra, and a small oblique spot on each side of the disc of the prothorax anteriorly; the prothorax transverse, with the sides subparallel and crenulate from the apical constriction to the base; the ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate.

Length $5\frac{1}{5}$–$5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan, Sinanja (*Champion*).

Two specimens from the Volcan de Atitlan and one from Sinanja, differing too much from *C. sinuaticollis* to be included under that species. The very similar *C. fulvibasis* has a less transverse prothorax, the anterior femoral tooth acute in both sexes, the vestiture of the elytra (except at the base) intermixed with white, and the dorsal costæ less interrupted. The cylindrical rostrum separates *C. germanus* from *C. sinuatocostatus* and *C. segregatus*.

51. **Conotrachelus nigricans,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, nigro-piceous or black, the elytra and legs usually more or less mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ sometimes ferruginous; the vestiture very sparse, fulvous or ochreous, that on the elytra somewhat fasciculate and condensed into a small patch at the base of the third interstice and another on the shoulder, the elytra also set with very short, fine, decumbent, setiform scales. Head densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum very stout, arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, densely, rugulosely punctate and feebly tricarinate, closely punctured at the apex, smoother in its outer half in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax strongly transverse, slightly rounded at the sides, narrowed and compressed in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, more or less distinctly carinate anteriorly. Elytra obliquely constricted beneath the humeri and narrowing from a little beyond this to the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose or subgranulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, moderately protuberant and rounded or subtruncate in front. Ventral segments sparsely, somewhat coarsely punctate. Femora clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth minute and distant from the other. Anterior tibiæ sinuate within. Tarsal claws with a rather long tooth.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Zapote (*Champion*).

Four specimens. An obscure species approaching *C. sinuaticollis* and its numerous allies, but with the femora armed with two rather widely separated teeth (the outer one minute, but distinct), the prothorax strongly transverse, the mesosternum subtruncate (not hollowed) in front, &c. The stouter rostrum, the absence of the tubercles on the disc of the prothorax, the flat, mesially prominent mesosternum, &c., separate *C. nigricans* from *C. crenatus*.

52. **Conotrachelus fulvopictus,** sp. n.

Subovate, rather dull, varying in colour from nigro-piceous variegated with ferruginous to almost entirely ferruginous; the vestiture sparse, fine, fulvous or ochreous, somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, condensed into two short oblique streaks (placed one behind the other) on each side of the disc of the prothorax and a minute spot at each hind angle, the elytra also with a small condensed patch at the base of the third interstice and another on the shoulder, the femora with a whitish ring, the anterior pair with a fulvous line at the base above. Head closely punctate, a little flattened in front; rostrum cylindrical, stout, curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and tricarinate, the apex sparsely punctate in the ♂ and a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, and obsoletely carinate at the middle. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, slightly compressed beneath the rounded humeri and narrowing from a little beyond this to the apex, the base deeply sinuate; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 depressed or interrupted below the base, that on 3 sinuous beyond the middle and coalescent with that on 9 at the apex. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, swollen on each side in front. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Femora bidentate, the inner tooth long and sharp, the outer one small and placed at some distance from it. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length 4–5, breadth 2–2½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

Six specimens, all but one from Guatemala. In this insect the prothorax is very rugose, and has two short fulvous streaks (placed one behind the other) on each side of the disc, the dorsal costæ of the elytra are interrupted or depressed below the base only, and the femora are distinctly bidentate, characters separating *C. fulvopictus* from *C. sinuaticollis*, *C. germanus*, and other allied forms.

53. **Conotrachelus flavangulus,** sp. n.

Conotrachelus flavangulus, Chevr. in litt.

Subovate, slightly shining, nigro-piceous or piceous, the antennæ and tarsi, and sometimes the tibiæ also, ferruginous; the vestiture close, greyish or brown, somewhat mottled on the elytra and condensed into a broad, common, curved, indeterminate, pallid fascia beyond the middle, the prothorax with an oblique ochreous line on each side of the disc, extending forwards from the hind angles, the two lines nearly meeting at the apex and continued down the rostrum, the femora with a whitish ring, the elytra and legs feebly setulose. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, slightly depressed in front; rostrum stout, curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, densely rugulose, unicarinate, the apical portion a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1.

Prothorax transverse, constricted and abruptly narrowed in front, parallel behind, bisinuate at the base; the surface uneven, densely, rugulosely punctate, the disc usually carinate to near the base. Elytra subparallel anteriorly, transversely depressed below the base, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 twice and that on 5 once or twice interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments shining, 1–4 very sparsely, and 5 more closely, finely punctate, 5 flattened in the middle and foveate on each side. Femora each with a triangular tooth and a small prominence exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Ventanas in Durango, Matamoros Izucar, Yautepec, Jalapa (*Höge*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); Guatemala, Champerico, Coatepeque, Zapote (*Champion*); Costa Rica (*Biolley*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Sent in abundance from Yucatan. This insect exactly resembles *C. seniculus*, Lec. (a specimen of which has been sent me by Mr. Wickham), except that it has the ventral segments much more sparsely and finely punctate. The allied *C. affinis*, Boh., is said by Leconte to have broad, sinuous, curved lines on the prothorax, and two tubercles on the fifth ventral segment; and *C. elegans*, Boh., the ventral segments coarsely punctate. The broad elytral fascia is sometimes whitish. The close vestiture makes the upper surface appear opaque.

54. **Conotrachelus maculipes.**

Conotrachelus maculipes, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 2, p 450[1].

Subovate, rather dull, black or piceous, the antennæ and tarsi more or less ferruginous; the vestiture somewhat coarse, sparse, fulvous or greyish, closer, subfasciculate, and slightly intermixed with white on the elytra, there being often two conspicuous white spots near the apex, the femora with a narrow whitish ring. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, slightly depressed between the eyes above; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and 5-carinate, in the ♀ much smoother in its outer half, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed in front, the sides sinuous or subparallel thence to the base, subangulate anteriorly, the base feebly bisinuate; densely, rugulosely punctate, the disc obsoletely carinate at the middle and sometimes with one or two very small tubercles on each side of this. Elytra somewhat flattened on the disc anteriorly, constricted below the humeri, which are obliquely truncated in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, broadly, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, protuberant and feebly emarginate in front. Ventral segments shining, sparsely punctate, 5 depressed in the middle at the apex in the ♂. Femora feebly clavate, unidentate. Intermediate and posterior tibiæ in the ♂ strongly, abruptly unguiculate at the apex. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–5, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Villa Alta [1].

Of this species, a fuller description of which is now required, we possess eight specimens, agreeing with the type (♂) communicated by Dr. Sjöstedt, the latter also being from the Sallé collection. It would be almost equally well placed near *C. crenatus*, the prothorax sometimes having distinct tubercles on the disc.

55. **Conotrachelus annulipes,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture very sparse, ochreous above and whitish beneath and on the legs, subfasciculate on the elytra, that on the prothorax condensed into a faint longitudinal line on each side of the disc, which is continued on to the base of the third elytral interstice, the humeri also with a transverse ochreous patch in front; the femora with a whitish ring beyond the middle, the anterior pair with a conspicuous line of fulvous scales along their basal half above. Head rugosely punctate, faintly carinate in one specimen, transversely grooved in front; rostrum exceedingly stout, arched, gibbous at the base, tapering at the tip, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and 5-carinate, the apex rather sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, the sides parallel behind; coarsely, rugosely punctate. Elytra narrowing from a little below the base, constricted behind the humeri, which are rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, slightly rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, obsoletely bituberculate in front. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Legs rather slender; femora clavate, sharply unidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 4–4$\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2$\frac{1}{4}$–2$\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three specimens. A small species, recognizable by its shining surface and sparse vestiture, the exceedingly stout, arched, tapering rostrum, the two small ochreous patches at the base of each elytron, the inner one extending forwards along the disc of the prothorax, and the annulate, unidentate femora, the anterior pair with a conspicuous line of fulvous scales. It is much smaller than *C. lineatipes*, and has a very differently shaped rostrum.

56. **Conotrachelus duplicatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, slightly shining, piceous or rufo-piceous, more or less mottled with black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture very sparse, ochreous, condensed into a narrow oblique line on each side of the disc of the prothorax and a faint spot within the humeri, becoming closer towards the sides and on the apical declivity of the elytra, the femora with a faint ochreous or whitish ring beyond the middle. Head rugosely punctate, somewhat depressed or flattened, and often feebly carinate, between the eyes; rostrum (♂ ♀) exceedingly stout, arched, tapering a little towards the tip, scarcely as long as the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, the apical portion punctate and in the ♀ slightly smoother, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, the sides a little rounded; coarsely, rugosely punctate, carinate down the middle anteriorly. Elytra narrowing from near the base, constricted a little below the humeri, and strongly sinuate in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, bituberculate in front. Ventral segments shining, very sparsely, finely punctate, 5 depressed in the middle behind in the ♂. Legs stout; femora clavate, each with a stout triangular tooth and a minute tooth placed at some distance from it exteriorly; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 4$\frac{2}{3}$–5$\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2$\frac{2}{5}$–2$\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in abundance in Chiriqui. In this insect the rostrum is very stout, sharply 5-carinate, and comparatively short in both sexes, the apex being merely a little smoother in the female. The vestiture of the elytra is very sparse on the anterior half of the disc, becoming closer towards the sides and apex, and on the prothorax it is

condensed into an oblique line on each side of the disc. The minute outer femoral tooth is distinctly visible on all the legs.

57. **Conotrachelus bispinis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 6, 6 *a*; 6 *b*, ant. femur.)

Subovate, dull, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture short, sparse, fine, mostly ochreous above and whitish on the legs and beneath, that on the prothorax condensed into an oblique vitta on each side of the disc, the elytra also with short scattered setæ. Head closely, rugosely punctate, more or less foveate between the eyes; rostrum very stout, moderately curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugosely seriate-punctate and 5-carinate, sparsely punctured at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, the sides parallel behind, the base bisinuate; densely, rugosely punctate. Elytra slightly constricted below the humeri, and narrowed thence to the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose, dull, 3, 5, and 7 strongly, and 9 more feebly, costate, the ridge on 3, 5, and 7 abruptly twice interrupted, the median portion of 3 very prominent. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments shining, closely and rather coarsely punctate. Femora rugosely punctate, clavate, bidentate, the teeth widely separated, the outer one small but prominent. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Five specimens, one of which may be a female, as it has the rostrum a little smoother and not quite so stout as in the others. The dull surface, the condensed oblique ochreous vitta on each side of the disc of the prothorax (extending from opposite the eyes to the hind angles), the prominent median portion of the inner costa on the elytra, and the distinctly bidentate femora, are the chief characters of this species.

58. **Conotrachelus mixtus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♂; 7 *b*, intermediate leg, and 7 *c*, posterior leg, ♂.)

Subovate, shining, black or piceous, the elytra and legs sometimes variegated with ferruginous, the antennæ entirely of that colour; the vestiture rather close, ochreous or fulvous, mottled with white, subfasciculate on the elytra, the latter with a dense ochreous patch on each shoulder and a similarly-coloured spot at the base of the third interstice, the white scales on the prothorax usually forming some irregular markings on each side of the disc and a minute spot at each hind angle, the femora biannulate with white or ochreous, the anterior pair with a short fulvous line at the base above. Head densely punctate, the eyes separated by about half the width of the rostrum; rostrum stout, arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulose and tricarinate, thickly punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex in both sexes, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, constricted and narrowed in front, and deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, sometimes feebly carinate at the middle. Elytra subtriangular, less than twice the width of the prothorax, slightly dilated at the sides below the base, and narrowing thence to the apex, sinuate in front, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 5 once or twice, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, somewhat protuberant and slightly hollowed in the middle in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, minutely punctate. Femora each with a triangular tooth and often a minute prominence at some distance exterior to it. Posterior tibiæ of the ♂ gradually widening to about the middle and then abruptly hollowed and ciliate within to the apex. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–5, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Rincon in Guerrero, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa, Frontera, San Juan

Bautista, Tapachula (*Höge*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Palin (*Salvin*), Mirandilla, Cahabon (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Caldera (*Champion*).

Var.

The ridge on the third elytral interstice interrupted beyond the middle only, and that on the fifth sometimes interrupted for a short distance below the base.

Hab. Mexico, Acapulco (*Höge*); Guatemala, Cerro Zunil, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

A variable species, superficially resembling *C. subulatus*.

59. **Conotrachelus continuus**, sp. n.

Very like *C. mixtus*, but with the rostrum a little longer, much smoother towards the tip, and the antennæ inserted further from the apex; the ridge on the third and fifth elytral interstices simply undulate, uninterrupted; the posterior tibiæ almost straight within.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (? ♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*); Guatemala, San Gerónimo (*Champion*), Guatemala city (*Salvin*); Panama, Boquete (*Champion*).

Seven specimens, the one from Jalapa being probably a male and the others females. Perhaps an extreme form of *C. mixtus*, but if the sexes are correctly identified, the hind tibiæ are similarly shaped in both male and female. *C. continuus* is also very like *C. subulatus*, but is separable at a glance by the shorter, non-subulate rostrum and the more approximate eyes.

60. **Conotrachelus bilineatus**, sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, rather dull, varying in colour from piceous to ferruginous; the vestiture long, sparse, ochreous, somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, and condensed into two narrow, sharply defined, anteriorly diverging lines on each side of the prothorax, a line along the elytral humeri in front, and often a short streak at the base of the third interstice, the femora usually with a narrow ochreous ring, the anterior pair with a dense line of fulvous scales along the basal half above. Head rugosely punctate; rostrum very stout, strongly curved, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, sharply 5-carinate in both sexes, closely punctured at the tip, the apical portion longer, smoother, and narrower in the ♀, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-fourth, and in the ♀ at one-third, from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, carinate down the middle anteriorly. Elytra slightly constricted at the sides below the humeri, the sides arcuately converging from about the basal third to the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices somewhat rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 abruptly interrupted below the base, and that on 3 depressed a little beyond the middle. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, bituberculate in front. Ventral segments shining, sparsely, finely punctate. Femora rugose, clavate, each with a large, acute, triangular tooth. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $5\frac{1}{3}$–$7\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Six specimens. The two narrow, sharply-defined, ochreous lines on each side of the

prothorax, the outer of which is continued along the humeri in front, the subfasciculate vestiture of the elytra, the very stout 5-carinate rostrum, and the rugose unidentate femora are the chief characteristics of this species.

61. **Conotrachelus cristatus.** (Tab. XIX. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♀.)

Conotrachelus cristatus, Fahr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 438 [1]; Chevr. Petites Nouv. Ent. i. p. 239 (1880) [2].

Hab. Mexico, Cordova, Jalapa (*Höge*), Playa Vicente, Toxpam, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Panzos, Teleman, Chacoj, La Tinta, Senahu, San Juan, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, El Reposo, Las Mercedes, Zapote, Mirandilla (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); Costa Rica, San José (*Biolley*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera, David, Tolé (*Champion*).—South America, Colombia, Trinidad, &c. (*Mus. Brit.*); Antilles, Guadeloupe [1 2] (*coll. Sharp*).

This is one of the commonest and most widely distributed *Conotracheli* in Central America. It is easily recognizable by the oval, oblique, dark, bare patch immediately before the apex of each elytron, this being bordered internally by an ochreous line; and the oblique similarly-coloured line on each side of the disc of the prothorax, the two lines not meeting in front and continued down the head and rostrum, and also extending backwards on to the elytral humeri. The mesosternum is flattened between the coxæ. The femora are bidentate. The tarsal claws have a short tooth. The rostrum is exceedingly stout, short, arcuate, rugulose and carinate, and very similarly formed in the two sexes. The fifth ventral segment is depressed or foveate on each side in both male and female.

Fahræus [1] also gives "North America" as a locality, but the insect is not mentioned by Leconte, and probably does not extend north of Mexico.

62. **Conotrachelus divirgatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, shining, rufo-piceous, the antennæ, the apical half of the rostrum, the tibiæ, and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture sparse, ochreous, condensed into a sharply-defined oblique line on each side of the disc of the prothorax, the two lines continued forwards on to the head and rostrum and there coalescent, and backwards on to the humeri of the elytra, the latter with a common, broad, curved, ochreous, subapical fascia, which extends down the suture to the apex and nearly encloses an almost bare, oblique, apical patch on each elytron, the clothing of the under surface whitish, the femora with an ochreous ring. Head densely punctate, foveate between the eyes, finely carinate in front; rostrum moderately stout, thickened a little towards the base, feebly curved, nearly twice as long as the prothorax, rugulosely punctate and shallowly sulcate, unicarinate at the base, the apical half bare and rather sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, the narrow raised interspaces oblique or crescentiform. Elytra narrowing from about the basal fourth, slightly constricted below the humeri, which are obliquely truncate in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 abruptly twice interrupted, the median elevation on 3 prominent. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral

segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, each with an acute triangular tooth and a minute tooth placed at some distance exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.
Length $4\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. Near *C. cristatus*, Fahr., but with the almost bare space at the apex of each elytron smaller, the vestiture ochreous and condensed into a broad, curved, subapical fascia, as well as into an oblique line on the humeri and on each side of the prothorax, the rostrum (♀) straighter and much more elongate, the antennæ inserted near the middle, &c. *C. rufirostris*, Fahr., is another allied form.

63. **Conotrachelus dentiferus.** (Tab. XIX. figg. 11, 11 *a*, ♀.)

Conotrachelus dentiferus, Fahr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 143[1].
Conotrachelus frater, Faust, in litt.[2].

Hab. Mexico[1] (*ex coll. Sturm; Flohr; Koltze, in Mus. Dresden*), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); Panama, Bugaba, David, Volcan de Chiriqui, Boquete, Caldera (*Champion*).—Venezuela (*Mus. Brit.*).

A common species on the slopes of the Volcan de Chiriqui, and not rare in the Mexican State of Vera Cruz. In this insect the vestiture is close, brownish, or grey, without intermixed setæ, the elytra slightly mottled with darker brown, the prothorax with a faint median line, a curved, sinuous line on each side of the disc, and a broad oblique band on the flanks, whitish. The rostrum is moderately long in both sexes, rugulose and tricarinate. The prothorax is transverse, constricted in front, densely rugulose, without carina or tubercles. The elytra are constricted and angularly dilated below the shoulders, with the alternate interstices costate, the two inner ridges abruptly twice interrupted. The mesosternum is flattened between the coxæ. The tarsal claws have a long tooth. The femora are unidentate. Our specimens vary from 4–$5\frac{4}{5}$ millim. in length.

64. **Conotrachelus venustus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 12, 12 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, shining, black, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, the apices of the tibiæ, and the tarsi ferruginous, and the elytra slightly mottled with the same colour; the vestiture fine, ochreous, intermixed with white, close on the rostrum, prothorax, and base of the elytra, and sparse elsewhere, the whitish scales on the prothorax condensed into two parallel curved lines on each side of the disc, these lines extending on to the extreme base of the elytra, the latter also with some dense irregular markings at the apex, and the rest of the clothing somewhat fasciculate, the femora biannulate with white. Head densely punctate; rostrum very stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulose and sharply unicarinate, bare and sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and compressed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate, sharply carinate almost to the base, the disc with two minute prominences about the middle. Elytra subtriangular, deeply sinuate at the base, compressed and slightly dilated beneath the humeri and narrowing thence to the apex, the humeri obliquely truncated and rather prominent; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures deep and subquadrate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly and very sharply costate, the ridges on 3 and 5 abruptly

twice interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments sparsely, very finely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *C. quadrilineatus* (*infra*), but with the elytra relatively narrower, the vestiture much sparser (except at the base), the humeri less prominent, the seriate punctures coarser, the elevations on the third interstice smaller and less swollen, the mesosternum less protuberant in front, &c.

65. **Conotrachelus albolineatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, dull, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous, and the elytra and tibiæ mottled with the same colour; the vestiture very fine, brownish-ochreous, intermixed with whitish, dense on the rostrum, prothorax, and base of the elytra and sparser elsewhere, the prothorax with two rather broad whitish vittæ on the disc and a whitish line on each side, these being continued on to the extreme base of the elytra, the latter with a cluster of dense ochreous spots on each side at the apex, the femora biannulate with whitish. Head densely punctate; rostrum very stout, arcuate, as long as the head and prothorax, rugulose and finely unicarinate, thickly punctate and bare at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and compressed in front, moderately sinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate, carinate almost to the base, the disc with two minute granules about the middle. Elytra subtriangular, compressed beneath the humeri, which are obliquely truncated in front; seriate-punctate, the punctures oblong in shape, the interstices dull and rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate, the ridge on both 3 and 5 abruptly twice interrupted and the elevations very prominent. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 3–$3\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, David in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens from Chiriqui, precisely similar. Smaller than *C. quadrilineatus* and *C. venustus*, the dorsal vittæ of the prothorax broader. The elytra are narrower than in the first-named species, with the dorsal prominences much smaller, and the ochreous apical spots are lateral. Compared with *C. venustus*, the elytra are duller, with the vestiture closer (the densely clothed basal portion being also more extended), and the seriate punctures not nearly so coarse.

C. quadriguttatus, Kirsch, from Peru, is a closely allied form, but has much less prominent dorsal elevations on the elytra.

66. **Conotrachelus eburneus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♂.)

Conotrachelus ventralis, Jekel, in litt. (nec Lec.).

Subovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, and the tibiæ and tarsi in part, ferruginous; the vestiture fine, dense, white, the elytra with the apical fifth fulvous variegated with white, preceded by a denser broad white fascia, the suture and third interstice fulvous at the middle, the prothorax with a similarly-coloured subtriangular patch on the disc behind, divided down the centre by a white line, the head, rostrum, and legs fulvous, the femora biannulate with white, the under surface fulvous and white, the abdomen almost bare. Head densely punctate, depressed between the eyes; rostrum very stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate throughout, and also tricarinate, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1. Prothorax convex, transversely sub-

quadrate, abruptly narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra flattened on the disc anteriorly, subparallel in their basal third, compressed beneath the rounded humeri; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, broadly and abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum slightly hollowed in front. Ventral segments 1–4 finely and sparsely, and 5 closely, punctate, the latter deeply foveate on each side in the ♂. Femora clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth conspicuous. Tibiæ seriate within. Tarsal claws with a moderately long, stout tooth.

Length 5–5$\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 2$\frac{2}{3}$–2$\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*; *ex coll. Flohr*).

Two specimens, exactly alike, both probably from the State of Vera Cruz. Very similar to *C. albinus*, but much smaller, the rostrum (♂) rugose to the tip, the femora conspicuously bidentate, the first ridge on the elytra less raised posteriorly and interrupted below the base, the vestiture partly fulvous at the apex and condensed into a denser white post-median fascia, &c.

Compared with *C. sellatus*, the vestiture is denser, the prothorax is narrower, and the femora are more sharply bidentate.

67. **Conotrachelus albinus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 15, 15 *a*.)

Conotrachelus albinus, Sturm, in litt.

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, black; the vestiture fine and very dense throughout, white, except on the anteriorly evanescent, fulvous median vitta of the prothorax, which is divided down the middle by a white line, that of the head and rostrum fulvous, slightly intermixed with white, and that of the legs white, intermixed with fulvous, the anterior femora with a dense fulvous streak at the base above. Head densely punctate, transversely depressed between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, short, not longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate and feebly tricarinate, sparsely punctate and bare at the tip, the antennæ inserted a little before the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax slightly broader than long, subquadrate, abruptly narrowed in front, the base deeply bisinuate; densely, rugosely punctate, with four smooth, inconspicuous, bare prominences on the middle of the disc and two others placed further outwards near the apex. Elytra flattened on the disc in front, a little dilated at the sides below the rounded humeri; seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 interruptedly costate, the ridge on 3 becoming prominent posteriorly and broadly, abruptly divided beyond the middle, that on 5 and 7 visible towards the base and apex only. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Legs rather stout; femora clavate, unidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 7$\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 4 millim. (♂?)

Hab. Mexico (*Sallé, ex coll. Sturm*).

One specimen. A species with the vestiture dense and almost uniformly white over the whole of the prothorax (the attenuate median vitta not being very conspicuous) and elytra, the latter with the first ridge uninterrupted to beyond the middle, and becoming more prominent posteriorly, and the second and third visible towards the base and apex only. Larger and more oblong than *C. candidus*, the vestiture denser and without fine intermixed setæ, the legs and rostrum stouter, the tarsal claws very different, &c.

C. eburneus is a more nearly allied form.

68. **Conotrachelus sellatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, dull, black, the elytra and legs mottled with reddish, the antennæ of the same colour; the vestiture close, whitish, slightly intermixed with ochreous, condensed into faint, curved, confluent lines on the disc and sides of the prothorax, the elytra with an ochreous patch on each shoulder and a broad, curved, common, whitish fascia beyond the middle, the femora obsoletely biannulate with white, the anterior pair with a narrow fulvous line at the base above. Head closely punctate, depressed between the eyes; rostrum exceedingly stout, curved, as long as the prothorax, laterally sulcate, rugulosely punctate and feebly carinate at the base, very sparsely punctate, bare, and shining from the middle onwards, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1. Prothorax convex, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; the entire surface densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra flattened on the disc below the base, constricted beneath the humeri, the latter rounded and not prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately costate, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 5 and 7 once, broadly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, slightly hollowed in front. Ventral segments shining, sparsely, finely punctate. Femora strongly clavate, each with a sharp tooth and a minute prominence exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Cuernavaca (*Höge*).

One specimen. Very like *C. curvilineatus*, but with the rostrum smoother and stouter (in the ♀), the prothorax less coarsely punctate, the interrupted elytral costæ less raised, the humeri rounded and less prominent, the broad post-median fascia whitish and less transverse. This insect approaches the North-American *C. albicinctus*, Lec., but it has the ventral segments much smoother, and the outer femoral tooth reduced to a minute prominence. The more convex prothorax, &c., separate it from *C. flavangulus* and others.

69. **Conotrachelus curvilineatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. fig. 16, 16 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, rather dull, black, the elytra sometimes reddish, or with at least the large dorsal tubercles of that colour, the antennæ, and the tibiæ and tarsi in part, ferruginous; the vestiture close and rather coarse, sparse on the disc of the prothorax behind, fulvous or ochreous, intermixed with white, the prothorax with two white (or partly white) lines on each side—the inner one curving inwards before the middle, the outer one curving outwards anteriorly and connected with an irregular white patch on the disc in front, the elytra with a dense ochreous patch at the shoulders and a broad, common, transverse, similarly-coloured subapical fascia, the latter marked with white posteriorly, the femora biannulate with ochreous or white, the anterior pair with a short fulvous streak at the base above. Head densely punctate, depressed between the eyes; rostrum exceedingly stout, curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, squamose and rugulosely punctate, sulcate laterally and feebly tricarinate, somewhat gibbous at the base, the apex bare and sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1. Prothorax convex, a little broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and constricted in front, bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, obsoletely carinate before the middle. Elytra depressed towards the base, constricted beneath the rather prominent humeri, and narrowing from a little below this to the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 5 once, broadly, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, slightly hollowed in front. Ventral segments shining, very finely, sparsely punctate. Femora strongly clavate, each with a sharp tooth and a very small prominence exterior to it. Intermediate tibiæ feebly excavate at the apex within in the ♂. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–6, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*); British Honduras, R. Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Four specimens. Very similar to *C. discifer*, but without tubercles on the prothorax, the rostrum much shorter and stouter, the femora unidentate, &c. The prothorax is more convex than in *C. albofasciatus* and its allies, and has conspicuous, inwardly and outwardly curved, white lines on each side.

70. **Conotrachelus minutus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, narrow, shining, ferruginous, darker beneath; the vestiture rather long, coarse, whitish, scattered, subfasciculate on the elytra and condensed into a small patch on each shoulder, the femora with a white ring. Head closely punctate, foveate between the very large eyes, the latter separated by less than the width of the rostrum; rostrum arcuate, short, scarcely as long as the head and prothorax, moderately stout, punctate-striate at the sides, almost smooth at the tip, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus one-half the length of 1. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, constricted and slightly narrowed in front, feebly bisinuate at the base, closely punctate. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, oblong-subtriangular; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures oblong in shape, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 interrupted beyond the middle and, like 5, slightly depressed below the base. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, vertical in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, feebly unidentate. Tarsal claws with a very short tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{8}$, breadth 1 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. The smallest of the Central-American species.

71. **Conotrachelus dimidiatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, robust, dull, black or nigro-piceous, the elytra usually with the apical half more or less mottled with rufo-piceous, this colour sometimes extending over their entire surface, the antennæ, and the legs in part, ferruginous; the vestiture coarse, close, fulvous or ferruginous, that on the basal half of the elytra intermixed with whitish and that on the apical declivity dense and almost entirely ferruginous, the prothorax with an oblique, whitish or rusty-red stripe on each side of the disc, these stripes coalescent to near the base (which is sparsely squamose between them) and continued backwards along the humeri, the upper surface and legs also with fine, scattered, short, white, decumbent, setiform scales, the femora obsoletely annulate. Head convex, densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum stout, moderately curved, slightly dilated at the tip, in the ♀ fully or more than one-half longer than the prothorax, shorter in the ♂, rugosely punctate and feebly 5-carinate, sometimes smoother in the ♀, the apical portion thickly punctate, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-fourth and in the ♀ at one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, strongly constricted and much narrowed in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, usually carinate down the median third. Elytra broad, subtriangular, somewhat flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately costate, the ridge on 3 broadly twice interrupted, that on 5 also depressed or interrupted below the base. Ventral segments coarsely, closely punctate. Intermediate coxæ widely separated, the mesosternum simply flattened between them. Legs stout, rugose; femora clavate, strongly unidentate; tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*), Cuernavaca (*H. H. Smith*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); Guatemala, Chinautla (*Salvin*), San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Found in numbers at San Gerónimo. Recognizable by the dense ferruginous vestiture of the apical declivity of the elytra, the prothoracic markings (which partly enclose a transverse sparsely squamose basal space), the coarsely punctured under surface, the widely separated intermediate coxæ, &c. The rostrum of the female is long and stout, and it is much smoother in the Mexican examples than in those from Guatemala.

There are several nearly allied South-American forms in the British Museum labelled under MS. names of Jekel.

72. **Conotrachelus deplanatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 17, 17 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, depressed, shining, rufo-piceous or ferruginous, more or less mottled with black, especially on the rostrum, the basal half of the elytra, and the anterior legs, the head entirely black; the vestiture sparse, whitish, slightly intermixed with ochreous, the elytra with a dense white patch covering nearly the basal half, extending downwards on to the metasternum, and the space between the two largest dorsal prominences almost bare, the prothorax with a white median line behind, continued on to the scutellum, the femora also annulate with white. Head densely punctate; rostrum exceedingly stout, curved, short, very little longer than the prothorax, abruptly gibbous at the base, coarsely, confluently punctate, unicarinate, more finely punctured at the apex, the apical half smoother in the ♀, the antennæ short, inserted a little before the tip, joints 4–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 much shorter than 1. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, abruptly narrowed in front, the sides dentate anteriorly, the base deeply bisinuate; the surface uneven, very coarsely, irregularly punctate, the narrow interspaces here and there nodose or tuberculate. Elytra obliquely constricted and feebly dilated beneath the rather prominent, subangular humeri, and narrowing from a little beyond this to the apex, strongly sinuate in front, flattened in their basal third; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, broadly interrupted, the second and third elevations on 3 swollen and prominent. Mesosternum bituberculate in front. Ventral segments very finely and sparsely punctate, 5 shallowly foveate in the ♂. Femora bidentate. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Sinanja in Vera Paz, Mirandilla (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—Brazil (*Mus. Brit.*); Paraguay (*Mus. Dresden*).

Ten specimens. In this species the elytra at the base are broadly flattened and densely clothed with narrow white scales, and the space between the two larger prominences on the disc is almost bare and shining. The rostrum is greatly thickened, short, and abruptly gibbous at the base. The sexual differences are slight.

There is an example of *C. deplanatus* from Brazil in the British Museum labelled *C. lepidus*, Dej., a name used by Boheman for a very different Monte Videan insect.

73. **Conotrachelus præstans,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, robust, moderately shining, black, marked with ferruginous above, the larger elevations on the elytra usually of this colour; the antennæ and legs ferruginous, the femora and tibiæ annulate with black, the anterior tibiæ entirely black; the vestiture very fine and dense (except on the almost bare space between the two large prominences on the elytra), brownish, intermixed with white and ochreous, that on the transverse depression on the disc of the prothorax ochreous, the elytra each with a white streak at the base of the third interstice and a large greyish patch on the disc beyond the middle, the apical declivity slightly setulose; the femora biannulate with white, the posterior pair with a large ochreous patch at

the apex in front. Head rugosely punctate, depressed between the eyes, carinate above; rostrum very stout, curved, gibbous at the base, not longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and squamose, sulcate laterally, unicarinate above, the apex bare and sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted at from one-third to one-fourth from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax a little broader than long, convex, narrowed and constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; the surface very uneven, rugosely punctate and nodose, carinate to near the base, with four tubercles on the disc and two at the apex, the disc with a transverse depression between the anterior tubercles which is limited on each side behind by a curved ridge, the flanks with a smooth flattened bare space behind. Elytra strongly constricted below the humeri and narrowing from a little beyond this to the apex, the base sinuate; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 (except at the tip) sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, broadly, abruptly interrupted, the median elevation on 3 swollen and very prominent, 10 with a short acute ridge at the base. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, bituberculate in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth very small. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 5–5½, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Dueñas, Capetillo, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Seven specimens. A very remarkable species, separable from others with two large swollen dorsal prominences on the elytra and a tuberculate prothorax by the transverse depressed space at the middle of the disc of the latter, this space being covered with ochreous scales and interrupted by the median carina, which is continued forwards on to the head and rostrum. The elytra have a flattened space at the apex, the prominences abruptly terminating posteriorly.

74. **Conotrachelus trilineatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture very fine, close, brownish, slightly intermixed with ochreous, especially on the head, rostrum, prothorax, and legs; the prothorax with a sinuous, anteriorly converging, ochreous line extending down each side of the disc from the apex to near the hind angle, a short, curved, similarly-coloured line running inwards from it at the base and a short longitudinal one along the outer margin; the elytra with a common, broad, curved, sordid-ochreous fascia towards the apex, extending outwards to the lateral margin, the apical declivity obsoletely setulose; the femora biannulate with whitish, the anterior pair with a line of fulvous scales at the base. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed and foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, squamose, rugulosely punctate and feebly tricarinate, the apex sparsely punctate, shining, and bare, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax slightly broader than long, subquadrate, toothed at the sides before the middle and abruptly narrowed in front, the base feebly bisinuate; the surface uneven, densely, rugulosely punctate, incompletely carinate down the centre, and with small, scattered, smooth tubercles on the disc, two of these being conspicuous, the flanks very coarsely punctate. Elytra narrowing from about the basal third, strongly constricted below the humeri, which are rounded and prominent in front; rather finely seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, broadly, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, hollowed in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth small. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 6, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Separable from most of the species with a common, curved, broad,

post-median, paler fascia on the elytra by the three sharply-defined ochreous lines on each side of the prothorax, the median one of these extending forwards and inwards to the apex; the dull upper surface; the feebly tricarinate rostrum, &c. The elytral costæ are very broadly interrupted posteriorly.

75. **Conotrachelus nodulosus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, dull, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture fine, close, brown, sometimes intermixed with grey, especially on the apical third of the elytra, the prothorax in one specimen with a faint, sinuous, whitish line on each side of the disc, the elytra also with very short, scattered, decumbent setæ; the femora faintly biannulate with whitish, the anterior pair with a line of fulvous scales above. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, binodose in front, transversely depressed between the eyes; rostrum exceedingly stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, squamose, rugulose and tricarinate, the apex thickly punctate and bare in the ♂, and smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax slightly broader than long, abruptly narrowed in front, the margins thence to the base crenate and more or less tuberculate anteriorly, the base strongly bisinuate; the surface uneven, closely, rugulosely punctate, finely carinate down the middle anteriorly, and here and there nodose, the three elevations on each side of the carina prominent. Elytra constricted below the humeri, deeply sinuate at the base; the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, broadly, abruptly interrupted, 10 with a short ridge at the base. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, hollowed or bituberculate in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth small. Posterior tibiæ abruptly hollowed at the apex within in the ♂. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*), Orizaba (*H. H. Smith*), Teapa (*Höge*, *H. H. Smith*), Juquila (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, San Juan, Chiacam, San Joaquin, Las Mercedes, Dueñas, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. The nodose, feebly carinate prothorax, with crenate or tuberculate sides, the dull upper surface, the brownish vestiture slightly intermixed with grey, the tricarinate, rugulose, squamose rostrum, the feebly setulose elytra, and the excavate apex of the posterior tibiæ in the male, chiefly distinguish *C. nodulosus*. It approaches *C. trilineatus*. The first two ventral segments are subconnate.

76. **Conotrachelus discifer,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 20, 20 *a*; 20 *b*, anterior leg.)

Subovate, somewhat shining, black, mottled to a greater or less extent with ferruginous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture rather close, ochreous or brownish, slightly intermixed with white, the prothorax with an angulated or interrupted white line on each side of the disc and sometimes a line at the sides, the elytra with a large, common, transverse, dense, sordid ochreous or whitish patch towards the apex, which becomes white on the third interstice behind, the rostrum and femora more or less distinctly bi- or triannulate with white, the anterior femora with a line of fulvous scales along their basal half above, the mesothoracic epimera thickly clothed with ochreous scales and the episterna with a white spot. Head closely punctate, foveate between the rather narrowly separated eyes; rostrum curved, stout, as long as or a little longer than the head and prothorax, squamose, rugulose, and tricarinate, the apical portion bare, in the ♂ thickly, and in the ♀ sparsely, punctate, the antennæ inserted at about one-third (♀) or one-fourth (♂) from the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax slightly broader than long, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front and also narrowed behind, the

sides crenulate or feebly bidentate, the base strongly bisinuate; densely, rugulosely punctate, carinate down the anterior half, and with two or four tubercles on the disc and sometimes two smaller ones at the apex. Elytra strongly constricted below the shoulders and narrowing from a little beyond this to the apex, deeply sinuate at the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, broadly, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum bituberculate in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, minutely punctate. Femora clavate, sharply bidentate, the outer tooth small. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{10}$–$5\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Flohr*); Guatemala, Cerro Zunil, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eleven specimens, varying greatly in size. The nodose, anteriorly carinate prothorax, the large, dense, pallid fascia on the elytra beyond the middle, the conspicuously annulate rostrum and femora, the latter acutely bidentate, and the close ochreous vestiture of the mesothoracic epimera separate *C. discifer* from most of its allies.

The two large elevations on the elytra are placed further forward than in *C. gibbirostris*, and these are partly included in the large dorsal patch.

77. **Conotrachelus corallinus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 21, 21 *a*, ♂.)

Conotrachelus corallinus, Jekel, in litt.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the elytra variegated to a greater or less extent with ferruginous, the antennæ and the legs partly or entirely of that colour; the vestiture fine, close (except upon the bare space between the large tubercles of the elytra), longer on the prothorax, fulvous or brownish, mottled with white, the white scales tending to form an interrupted subapical fascia on the elytra and two rings on the femora, the anterior femora with a dense line of fulvous scales at the base above and the posterior pair with a large fulvous patch on the outer side towards the apex. Head closely punctate, depressed and foveate between the eyes; rostrum exceedingly stout, arched, gibbous at the base in the ♂, not longer than the head and prothorax, sulcate at the sides, tricarinate above, sparsely punctate and bare at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax a little broader than long, narrowed in front, the sides more or less crenulate; the surface uneven, rugulosely punctate, carinate to near the base, with three smooth prominent tubercles on each side of the disc and two at the apex. Elytra constricted below the shoulders, very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, broadly, abruptly interrupted, the median elevation on 3 swollen, somewhat curved posteriorly, and very prominent. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, bituberculate in front. Ventral segments almost smooth, 5 deeply foveate on each side in the ♂. Femora clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth on the anterior pair sometimes very little smaller than the inner. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$–$6\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*), Ventanas in Durango (*Forrer*), Tepetlapa, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Cuernavaca, Tapachula (*Höge*), Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

Nine specimens, varying in size and colour. More shining than *C. nodulosus*, the pubescence more or less variegate, the elytra bare between the two large, swollen, dorsal prominences, the teeth on the anterior femora almost equal in size, the male with the rostrum gibbous at the base and the posterior tibiæ not excavate at the apex. The tubercles are sometimes in great part red. The conspicuously tuberculate prothorax separates *C. corallinus* from the North-American *C. nenuphar* (Herbst).

78. **Conotrachelus striatirostris,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, black, slightly mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture fine, rather close, more condensed on the oblique post-median depressions of the elytra, fulvous or ochreous, slightly intermixed with white, the femora faintly biannulate with white, the anterior pair with a line of fulvous scales at the base above, the posterior pair with a fulvous patch at the apex in front. Head closely punctate, foveate and depressed between the eyes; rostrum very stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, 5-carinate, the apical portion in the ♂ thickly, and in the ♀ sparsely, punctate, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax slightly broader than long, subquadrate, abruptly narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, the sides crenulate; the surface uneven, rugulosely punctate, carinate down the anterior half, quadrituberculate on the middle of the disc. Elytra constricted beneath the humeri, deeply sinuate at the base, obliquely depressed below the middle; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, obsoletely bituberculate in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate, 5 shallowly foveate on each side in the ♂. Femora unidentate, and with indications of a minute tooth or prominence at some distance exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $5\frac{1}{8}$–$6\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Dueñas, Calderas (*Champion*).

Eight specimens, all from the Pacific slope. Very like the Mexican *C. corallinus*, but with the rostrum 5-carinate, the prothorax subquadrate, the elytra obliquely depressed or flattened a little below the middle, the vestiture distributed over the whole surface, the femora unidentate, the rostrum not gibbous in the male, nor the hind tibiæ excavate at the apex in this sex.

79. **Conotrachelus crenatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, dull, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and the tarsi in part or entirely ferruginous; the vestiture rather sparse, fulvous or ochreous, intermixed with whitish, somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, condensed into a patch on the humeri, a small spot at the hind angles of the prothorax, and an interrupted line or short oblique streak on each side of the disc of the latter, the femora each with a whitish annulus, the anterior pair with a fulvous streak along their basal half above. Head densely punctate, more or less foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax strongly transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, the sides sinuate or crenate (in some specimens feebly bidentate), the base bisinuate; densely, rugulosely punctate, more or less distinctly carinate, the disc feebly quadrituberculate. Elytra strongly constricted at the sides below the humeri, and narrowing from a little beyond this to the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 once or twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, binodose in front. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Femora each with a sharp triangular tooth, and a minute tooth placed at some distance exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 4–5, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Dueñas, Capetillo, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Nine specimens. This insect may be described as a form of *C. sinuaticollis* with the prothorax more transverse, less coarsely punctate, and feebly quadrituberculate on the disc, and the small tooth on the anterior femora placed at some distance from the

larger one. Compared with the Mexican *C. maculipes*, it is less flattened above, the prothorax is more distinctly quadrituberculate, the elytra have more rounded humeri and less broadly interrupted dorsal costæ, &c.

80. **Conotrachelus quadrinodosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, slightly shining, piceous or rufous-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture rather close, ferruginous or ochreous, that on the elytra (except at the shoulders and apex) paler, the prothorax with a sinuous, condensed, oblique, ferruginous line on each side of the disc, the femora with an ochreous or whitish ring, the anterior pair with a faint line of ferruginous scales at the base above. Head squamose, transversely depressed before the eyes, rugosely punctate, carinate in the middle and tuberculate on each side; rostrum (♂ ♀) exceedingly stout, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base, the sides more or less sinuate; coarsely, rugosely punctate, the disc obsoletely carinate anteriorly and bituberculate before the middle and at the apex. Elytra narrowing from near the base, constricted a little below the humeri, and strongly sinuate in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, obsoletely bituberculate in front. Ventral segments shining, sparsely, finely punctate, 5 depressed at the apex in the ♂. Legs stout; femora clavate, each with a triangular tooth, and a minute tooth nearly midway between it and the apex; posterior tibiæ hollowed on the inner side at the apex in the ♂; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $5\frac{1}{10}$–6, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Five specimens. The quadrinodose prothorax distinguishes this insect at once from *C. duplicatus* and other similar forms.

81. **Conotrachelus gibbipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, rather broad, dull, ferruginous, mottled above and beneath with piceous; the vestiture very fine, sparse, ochreous and white intermixed, becoming closer on the oblique depressions of the elytra, the femora faintly annulate. Head closely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum (♂) stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, closely, rugulosely punctate throughout, subcarinate down the middle, (♀) smoother and carinate, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1. Prothorax slightly broader than long, narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base, the sides feebly crenulate; the surface uneven, rugulosely punctate, carinate anteriorly, feebly 4-tuberculate on the middle of the disc, and with two small tubercles at the apex. Elytra somewhat cordate, constricted beneath the humeri, sinuate in front, the disc broadly and obliquely depressed a little below the middle; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, granulate towards the base, 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted, the median elevation on 3 slightly oblique, very large, swollen, and prominent, 10 with a short acute ridge at the base. Mesosternum bituberculate in front. Ventral segments shining, with a few minute scattered punctures, 5 shallowly trifoveate in the ♂. Femora clavate, each with a sharp triangular tooth and a minute tooth placed at some distance exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$–$4\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Smith, ex Wickham*: ♀); Guatemala, San Gerónimo (*Champion*: ♂).

A single specimen from each locality, the Mexican insect being immature and much

less rugose above than the Guatemalan one, from which the description is mainly taken. The arrangement of the tubercles is similar, but in the Mexican example the broad oblique depressions of the elytra are flatter and better defined, and the vestiture is closer and greyish in colour.

82. **Conotrachelus hybophorus,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 24, 24 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, mottled with rufo-ferruginous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture rather long, irregularly distributed, fulvous, intermixed with white, becoming paler and more condensed on the oblique depressions of the elytra, the femora biannulate with white. Head convex, closely punctate, depressed and foveate between the rather narrowly separated eyes; rostrum very stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, sulcate at the sides, tricarinate above, the apical portion bare and very sparsely, finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at one-fourth from the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax slightly broader than long, subquadrate, abruptly narrowed and laterally compressed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, the sides uni- or bituberculate anteriorly; the surface very uneven, rugulosely punctate, the disc quadrituberculate, obliquely swollen on each side towards the base, and with a smooth stout median carina down the anterior half. Elytra oblong-cordate, obliquely constricted beneath the humeri, which are rounded externally and prominent in front, the disc broadly and obliquely depressed at about the middle; seriato-foveolate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted, 10 also sharply costate at the base. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, hollowed in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate, 5 shallowly foveate on each side. Femora clavate, unidentate, the tooth on the anterior pair short. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Smaller, narrower, and less robust than the Colombian *C. coralifer*, Boh., the femora unidentate, the elytra with a more oblique, broad, submedian depression interrupting the costæ, the elevations less swollen, and the humeri rounded. It is more elongate and more shining than *C. gibbipennis*.

83. **Conotrachelus cærulescens,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 25, 25 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture fine, sparse, bluish, somewhat fasciculate upon the elytra and clustered into annuli on the femora. Head closely punctate; rostrum very stout, curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, gibbous at the base above, rugosely punctate and unicarinate in the ♂, smoother above in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, 5–7 transverse. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed in front, the sides almost parallel thence to the base, the latter strongly bisinuate; coarsely, rugosely punctate, the disc feebly bituberculate before the middle and at the apex, shallowly, longitudinally sulcate in front, arcuately depressed towards the base, and sometimes with a short median carina. Elytra subcordate, slightly flattened on the disc anteriorly, strongly sinuate at the base; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, uneven and here and there confluent, 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, slightly hollowed in the middle in front. Metasternum very coarsely, and the ventral segments finely and sparsely, punctate. Femora clavate, with an acute triangular tooth, and a minute prominence exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{4}{5}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Acapulco (*Höge*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Chiacoj in Vera Paz (*Champion*).—Colombia (*Mus. Brit.*).

Six examples. Not unlike *C. cordatus* and *C. gibbirostris*, but with the vestiture bluish, the femora with a minute prominence exterior to the tooth, and the prothorax less nodose on the disc. There is an unnamed Colombian specimen of this species in the British Museum, and also another of a nearly allied insect from Brazil.

84. **Conotrachelus cestrotus.** (Tab. XIX. figg. 26, 26 *a*, ♂.)

Conotrachelus cestrotus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1893, p. 358 [1].

Subovate, rather dull, black or piceous, the elytra with a common, broad, curved, reddish fascia towards the apex, this colour sometimes extending over the greater part of the upper surface (the large, almost bare, elytral prominences, however, always black), the antennæ, the legs in part, and sometimes the rostrum, ferruginous; the vestiture very fine and close, ochreous, slightly intermixed with white, the prothorax with a narrow angulated white line on each side of the disc, extending on to the base of the third elytral interstice, the latter also with a white streak towards the apex, the curved subapical fascia greyish, the femora biannulate with white, the clothing of the under surface very sparse and white. Head convex, densely punctate, slightly depressed between the eyes; rostrum exceedingly stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulose and squamose, sulcate laterally and sharply unicarinate above, bare and sparsely punctate at the tip, smoother from the middle onwards in the ♀, the antennæ inserted a little before the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, abruptly narrowed in front, the base feebly bisinuate; the surface uneven, closely punctate, carinate down the centre, the carina widening out into a smooth flattened space behind, the disc with two tubercles at the middle, and sometimes two small prominences at the apex and two towards the base. Scutellum bare. Elytra subtriangular, a little rounded at the sides, the latter with a small conical prominence below the base beneath, the humeri obliquely truncated; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming fine on the subapical fascia, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 abruptly twice interrupted, the median elevation on 3 very large, lamelliform, and somewhat pointed behind. Mesosternum slightly protuberant in front. Ventral segments shining, very sparsely minutely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).—Venezuela [1]; Guiana; Amazons [1].

Seven examples, all but one from Mexico. The two very large, lamelliform, almost bare, black dorsal prominences on the elytra, the unequal seriate punctuation of the latter, the bituberculate prothorax, the sharply unicarinate, squamose, very stout rostrum, &c., separate this species from *C. arachnoides* and others here described.

Our specimens agree very nearly with a co-type of *C. cestrotus* communicated by Dr. Heller.

85. **Conotrachelus spinifer,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 27, 27 *a*, ♀; 27 *b*, hind leg.)

Subovate, moderately shining, black, the elytra variegated with ferruginous, this colour extending to the large dorsal prominences, the head, rostrum (except at the tip), and antennæ, and the legs in great part, ferruginous; the vestiture very fine and unequally distributed, whitish and ochreous intermixed, almost absent from the middle of the prothorax, condensed into a broad band at the sides of the latter, whence a curved line extends inwards, that of the basal portion of the elytra dense, the apical declivity reticulate or fasciculate with white, the head with a conspicuous white patch, and the femora also biannulate with

white, the dorsal tubercles of the prothorax setose. Head densely punctate, slightly depressed between the eyes; rostrum very stout, longer than the head and prothorax, curved, rugulose, sulcate at the sides and feebly 5-carinate, gibbous at the base, sparsely punctate and bare at the tip, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at one-third from the apex and in the ♀ at a little nearer the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus fully as long as 1. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, the margins distinctly dentate or angulate before and behind the middle, the base feebly bisinuate; the surface uneven, sparsely, irregularly punctate, almost smooth in the middle behind, carinate to near the base and also with one or two short carinæ towards the sides, the disc with two large compressed tubercles at the middle, two small ones at the apex, and two others towards the base. Elytra subtriangular, a little rounded at the sides, the latter with a small conical prominence below the base beneath, the humeri dentiform, obliquely truncated in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted, the elongate median elevation on 3 large and lamelliform. Mesosternum bituberculate in front. Ventral segments shining, very sparsely, finely punctate. Legs rather elongate; femora strongly clavate, bidentate—the inner tooth large, triangular, emarginate externally, the outer one small, but prominent; tarsi slender, the claws with a very short tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000–4000 feet (*Champion*).

Ten examples. This insect approaches *C. tuberculatus*, but differs from it in the armature of the femora, the form of the mesosternum, &c.; the prothoracic tubercles are clothed with long setæ (appearing pointed), the rest of the surface being without bristles; the rostrum is longer and not so stout, &c. *C. clivosus*, Faust, from Venezuela, is very similar to *C. spinifer*, but has smaller tubercles on the prothorax, &c.

86. **Conotrachelus reticulatus**, sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 28, 28 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, opaque, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous; the vestiture of the head and rostrum dense, ochreous or whitish above, brown at the sides, that on the prothorax and elytra short and close, brown, the prothorax with a network of narrow whitish lines, which become broader and ochreous in colour on the two prominences at the apex, and are continued along the shoulders of the elytra and down the base of the third interstice, the elytra with a dense white patch covering the apical declivity (a space along the suture posteriorly excepted), the seriate punctures each with a small white scale; the clothing of the under surface very sparse, that of the legs close, brownish and white intermixed, the femora narrowly biannulate with whitish; the entire surface also set with scattered, suberect, blunt, light and dark setæ, which are clustered into crests on the ridges in front of the prothorax. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed in front, foveate between the eyes; rostrum exceedingly stout, curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, sculptured like the head, the extreme tip bare, shining, and sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted at one-fourth from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, the sides compressed at the middle and abruptly constricted at the apex, the base deeply bisinuate; sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, feebly binodose at the middle of the disc and with two oblong prominences in the centre in front. Elytra broad, flattened on the disc, subcordate, compressed for some distance below the somewhat obliquely truncated humeri, the sides angularly dilated below the base beneath; seriate-punctate, the interstices broad, finely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 interruptedly costate, the median elevation on 3 very large, lamelliform, and somewhat pointed behind. Mesosternum bluntly protuberant in front. Ventral segments opaque, with scattered coarse punctures. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $5\frac{1}{5}$, breadth 3 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, San Andres Tuxtla in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Cahabon (*Champion*).

Two specimens, both from the Atlantic slope. Viewed laterally, the white scales on the sides of the disc of the prothorax form an elongate, **X**-shaped mark, which is connected externally with a straight marginal line.

87. **Conotrachelus piliventris,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 29, 29 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; the vestiture dense throughout, dark brown, becoming mottled or paler on the head, the sides of the prothorax, and the apical half of the elytra, and ochreous on the humeri in front and on the basal margin of the prothorax, that of the under surface longer, coarser, and pale brown, and that of the legs brown, annulate with lighter colour, the upper surface and legs also with very short, scattered, decumbent, white hairs. Head closely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes; rostrum moderately stout, curved, scarcely longer than the prothorax, thickly punctate and feebly tricarinate, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1. Prothorax about as long as broad, abruptly narrowed in front, the sides dentate behind this and subparallel thence to the base, the latter deeply bisinuate; coarsely, closely punctate, feebly carinate anteriorly, and with two tubercles at the apex and four on the disc, the sides of the latter abruptly declivous. Elytra rather long, sinuate in front, obliquely constricted beneath the rounded humeri, narrowing almost from the base; coarsely and deeply seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 broadly and abruptly twice interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, and swollen on each side anteriorly. Ventral segments closely, finely punctate. Legs stout; femora bidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Guanajuato (*Sallé*).

One specimen. A rather elongate, opaque form, with dense brown or brownish vestiture, which becomes much longer and paler beneath, the prothorax coarsely punctate and sextuberculate, the elytra with the alternate dorsal interstices strongly, interruptedly costate, the femora bidentate.

88. **Conotrachelus granulicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 30, 30 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, mottled with obscure ferruginous, the raised portions of the elytra of this colour, the antennæ and tarsi also ferruginous; the vestiture rather close, fulvous, slightly intermixed with white, that of the under surface sparse and white. Head closely punctate; rostrum curved, stout, very little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate and tricarinate, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, abruptly narrowed in front, the sides almost straight thence to the base, which is deeply bisinuate; densely, rugulosely punctate, sharply carinate anteriorly, and slightly depressed on the middle of the disc before the base, the interspaces between the punctures irregularly raised and here and there subtuberculate. Elytra rather long, narrowing from a little below the base, constricted beneath the rounded humeri, sinuate in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interspaces rugulose and faintly granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, broadly and abruptly twice interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, swollen on each side anteriorly. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Legs stout; femora each with a stout tooth and a small prominence at some distance exterior to it; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 7, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Capetillo (*Champion*).

One specimen. An insect somewhat resembling *C. piliventris*, but with the prothorax densely rugulose, sharply carinate, and irregularly granulate (not coarsely

punctate and sextuberculate), the first ridge on the elytra more broadly interrupted posteriorly, the outer femoral tooth reduced to a small prominence, the tarsal claws with a longer tooth, the general vestiture less dense, that of the under surface much shorter and finer. There is an allied form from Colombia in the British Museum.

89. **Conotrachelus unifasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, opaque, nigro- or rufo-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture fine, rather sparse, brownish, the prothorax with a condensed, whitish or ochreous, sinuous line on each side of the disc, extending on to the humeri of the elytra, and one or two faint lines at the sides, the elytra with a broad, common, outwardly narrowed, sordid white transverse fascia beyond the middle, the femora indistinctly biannulate with white. Head densely, rugosely punctured, shallowly foveate between the widely separated eyes; rostrum (♂) very stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugose and feebly tricarinate, the apical portion shining and somewhat thickly punctate, (♀) much smoother beyond the middle, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed in front, the sides subparallel and crenulate, the base rather feebly bisinuate; densely, rugulosely punctate, the disc bituberculate a little before the middle, and sometimes obsoletely carinate anteriorly. Elytra constricted and angularly dilated beneath the humeri, and narrowing from a little beyond this to the apex, the base feebly sinuate; very coarsely and deeply seriate-punctate, the punctures not very closely placed, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, broadly, abruptly interrupted, the median elevation on 3 very prominent. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, bituberculate in front. Ventral segments sparsely punctate, 5 feebly trifoveate in the ♂. Femora clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth small. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*), Oaxaca (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).

Four specimens. This insect approaches *C. discifer*, but the eyes are widely separated, the rostrum is more rugose at the base, shorter, and stouter, the elevations on the anterior half of the disc of the elytra are shorter, the fulvous line on the anterior femora is wanting, the prothorax has a sharply defined whitish line on each side of the disc, &c.

90. **Conotrachelus albofasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 2, 2 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, somewhat depressed, rather shining, black or piceous, the elytra sometimes with the apex and a subapical fascia rufescent, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture close, fine, grey, slightly intermixed with white, the elytra with a broad, dense, irregular, subapical white fascia, extending on to the metasternum beneath, the prothorax with an oblique ochreous line on each side of the disc running forwards from the hind angles, the two lines nearly meeting at the apex, and continued down the rostrum and extending posteriorly on to the humeri of the elytra, the femora densely biannulate with white. Head densely punctate, slightly depressed in front; rostrum very stout, arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, densely rugulose and unicarinate, smoother at the tip in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joint 2 slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, bisinuate at the base; the surface uneven, densely rugulosely punctate, carinate anteriorly, the disc with indications of two or four very small prominences. Elytra subparallel anteriorly, slightly constricted below the humeri, which are somewhat obliquely truncated in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 each broadly and abruptly twice interrupted, that on 7 entire. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments very

sparsely, finely punctate, 1 sulcate down the middle behind in the ♂. Femora clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth very small, but distinct. Tarsal claws with a rather long tooth.

Length $4\frac{2}{3}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

Four specimens. A species resembling *C. flavangulus*, but with the dorsal costæ of the elytra prominent and broadly and abruptly twice interrupted. the femora more distinctly bidentate and distinctly annulate, the elytra with a dense white fascia towards the apex *. Compared with *C. unifasciatus* the elytra are much less coarsely seriate-punctate, and have the elevations on the disc less prominent, the ridge on the seventh interstice uninterrupted.

91. **Conotrachelus vittaticollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 3, 3 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, shining, piceous above, darker beneath, the antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi more or less ferruginous; the vestiture rather close, ochreous, becoming whiter at the base of the elytra, on the scutellum, and on the prothorax, and condensed into five faint longitudinal vittæ on the latter, the clothing of the under surface sparse and whitish, the femora biannulate. Head densely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes; rostrum very stout, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and tricarinate, the apex thickly punctate in the ♂, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and compressed in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate, the disc with four minute smooth tubercles. Elytra compressed and laterally dilated below the rounded humeri, and narrowing thence to the apex; rather finely seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply undulato-costate, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 7 once, interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Femora unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{7}{8}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500–4000 feet (*Champion*).

One pair. A small species resembling *C. dentiferus*, Fahr., in general facies, the prothorax 5-vittate, with four shining minute prominences on the disc, the dorsal costæ of the elytra less interrupted (the second from the suture entire), the humeri not so prominent, &c.

92. **Conotrachelus megalops,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, shining, black, the elytra and legs variegated with ferruginous, the antennæ and tarsi entirely of that colour; the vestiture sparse, fine, ochreous, intermixed with white on the legs and under surface, that on the elytra condensed into small scattered patches, the humeri with a dense whitish patch in front, the femora biannulate. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes very large and narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, curved, rugulose and 5-carinate at the base, the apical half thickly punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, subquadrate, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; closely, rather coarsely punctate, and with two prominent tubercles at the apex and two others on the disc just behind the apical constriction, the longitudinal intervening space feebly carinate. Elytra triangular, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, compressed beneath the obliquely truncated humeri, sinuate at the base; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures placed in shallow striæ, the interstices narrow, rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate, 8 and 10 also costate

* It would be equally well placed in sect. a^5 in the Table.

at the base, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 5 once, abruptly interrupted, the median elevation on 3 very prominent. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth minute and distant from the larger one. Tarsal claws with the tooth nearly as long as the claw itself.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect has much the facies of *C. varicolor*, but the prothorax is subquadrate and strongly quadrituberculate, the rostrum is short (with the antennæ inserted further back than usual amongst the species with a short rostrum in both sexes), the eyes are very large and narrowly separated, the femora are bidentate, &c.

93. **Conotrachelus constrictus,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, black or piceous, slightly mottled with ferruginous, the antennæ and tarsi entirely of the same colour; the vestiture very sparse, ochreous or greyish, fasciculate on the elytra, and also condensed into a small patch on the humeri and a spot at the base of the third interstice, the femora annulate. Head densely punctate, transversely sulcate between the eyes above, the latter separated by rather less than the width of the rostrum; rostrum stout, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and sharply 5-carinate, the apical portion sparsely punctate, smoother from the middle onwards in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax much broader than long, subquadrate, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, moderately bisinuate at the base, crenulate at the sides, the latter obtusely dentate anteriorly; densely, rugulosely punctate, the disc with four tubercles about the middle and two others at the apex. Elytra subtriangular, transversely convex, strongly constricted and feebly dilated beneath the prominent rounded humeri; coarsely seriate-punctate and shallowly striate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate, the ridge on 3, 5, and 7 abruptly interrupted below the base only. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, bituberculate in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Legs rather elongate; femora strongly clavate, each with an acute triangular tooth, and usually a minute prominence placed at some distance exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{6}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens. This insect resembles *C. sinuaticollis, C. lineatipes,* &c., but has a transversely subquadrate prothorax, with a double series of tubercles along the middle of the disc, and shorter, subtriangular elytra, the latter with the three dorsal costæ abruptly once interrupted.

94. **Conotrachelus sextuberculatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, black, mottled above with ferruginous, the antennæ and legs also of that colour, the femora annulate with black; the vestiture fulvous, intermixed with greyish, rather close, except upon the bare spaces on the elytra, the femora biannulate. Head densely punctate, transversely depressed and faintly carinate in front; rostrum very stout, arcuate, scarcely longer than the prothorax, rugulose and unicarinate, rather sparsely punctate at the apex, the antennæ inserted near the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, subquadrate, abruptly narrowed and constricted towards the apex, the sides and base moderately sinuate; finely, rugulosely punctate, carinate down the centre, and with six tubercles on the disc (placed three on each side in an oblique series, the median the largest) and two short parallel ridges at the apex. Elytra subtriangular, narrowing from the base, strongly sinuate in front, the humeri obliquely truncated and dentiform; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply and strongly costate, the ridge on 3 and 5

each abruptly twice interrupted, the spaces between the elevations on 3 about equal in length, the median elevation large and lamelliform. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate, 5 foveate at the apex. Femora clavate, each with a short triangular tooth, and a minute prominence placed at some distance exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, David (*Champion*).—Colombia (*Mus. Brit.*).

The subtriangular elytra, with dentiform humeri and prominent equidistant elevations on the third interstice, separate *C. sextuberculatus* from *C. corallinus*, *C. discifer*, &c. The description is taken from a single specimen from Chiriqui, agreeing with one from further south in the British Museum. *C. clivosus*, Faust, from Venezuela, is very like the present species, but has three almost equidistant tubercles placed in a longitudinal series on each side of the disc of the prothorax.

95. **Conotrachelus leucophæatus.** (Tab. XX. figg. 5, 5 *a*.)

Conotrachelus leucophæatus, Fahr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 417 [1]; Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 234 [2].

Conotrachelus demens, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 2, p. 31 [3].

Hab. North America, Colorado, Texas [2].—Mexico [2], Durango City, Paso del Macho, Jalapa (*Höge*), Ventanas, Presidio (*Forrer*), Guanajuato, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Vera Cruz [1 3].

Sent us in profusion from Paso del Macho. A species easily identified by the dense, mottled, white vestiture of the elytra, this becoming ferruginous at the base and apex, and the network of white lines at the sides of the prothorax. The rugosely punctured prothorax is bicarinate on the disc in front, and has an abbreviated median ridge. The second and third elytral costæ are usually a little interrupted below the base. The femora have a minute prominence exterior to the triangular tooth. The tarsal claws have a short tooth. The entire under surface is very coarsely, closely punctate, and opaque. The upper surface is set with very short, decumbent, scattered, inconspicuous setæ. The types of *C. leucophæatus* and *C. demens* have been communicated by Dr. Sjöstedt. Mr. Wickham has sent me specimens of the present species from Colorado under the name *C. nivosus*, Lec., which, however, lacks the carinæ on the prothorax, &c.

96. **Conotrachelus umbrosus,** sp. n.

Subovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and tarsi more or less ferruginous; densely clothed with narrow, minute, brown scales, the prothorax with a short oblique streak at each hind angle and a longitudinal one opposite the third elytral interstice, the latter at the base, and the humeri, usually fulvous, the femora obsoletely biannulate with fulvous. Head densely punctate; rostrum very stout, short, about as long as the head and prothorax, arcuate, densely, rugulosely punctate, finely unicarinate, the apical portion closely punctate, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the apex in the ♀, and at a little nearer the tip in the ♂, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 about half the length of 1. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; finely, rather sparsely punctate, the interspaces dull, the disc binodose at about the middle and also at the apex, the space between these elevations appearing longitudinally sulcate. Elytra constricted below the shoulders and

arcuately narrowing from about the middle, the humeri more or less dentiform, obliquely truncated in front, the inflexed sides with a small conical prominence below the base; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures not very closely placed, the interstices dull, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 5 and 7 thrice, broadly and abruptly interrupted, the median elevation on 3 large and lamelliform. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, bituberculate in front. Ventral segments sparsely, coarsely punctate. Legs stout; femora clavate, acutely unidentate; tarsal claws with a very short tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. British Honduras, Belize, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

Five examples. A small species approaching *C. anaglypticus*, the prothorax shorter and wanting the white lines at the sides, the elytra with the costæ more prominent and more interrupted, the median elevation on the third interstice large and lamelliform, the humeri dentiform, the legs stouter, the femora simply unidentate, the mesosternum hollowed in the middle in front. *C. defricatus*, Kirsch, from Peru, is an allied form.

97. **Conotrachelus canaliculatus,** sp. n.

Ovate, robust, dull, black or piceous, the elytra more or less mottled with ferruginous, the tarsi and antennæ, and in one specimen the rostrum, femora, and tibiæ also, similarly coloured; the vestiture close, fine, brownish, the prothorax in one specimen with a curved whitish line on each side of the disc, the two lines bifurcating posteriorly and continued on to the humeri and the base of the third elytral interstice, the femora biannulate. Head, rostrum, antennæ, and prothorax much as in *C. umbrosus*, the rostrum not carinate in the ♂, and smoother towards the apex in the ♀. Elytra comparatively short, constricted below the humeri, the latter not prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices dull, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 5 (and sometimes that on 7 also) thrice, broadly and abruptly interrupted, the median elevation on 3 large and lamelliform. Mesosternum flat between the coxæ, slightly hollowed in the middle in front. Ventral segments sparsely, coarsely punctate. Femora unidentate. Tarsal claws with a very short tooth.

Length $2\frac{7}{8}$–3, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Cordova (*Höge*).

Two specimens, one reddish in colour (apparently immature) and with definite markings on the prothorax. A small, short form of *C. umbrosus*, with the elytral humeri obtuse (instead of dentiform), the rostrum smoother in the female, the mesosternum less hollowed in the middle in front.

98. **Conotrachelus opacus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 6, 6 *a*.)

Oblong, opaque, black, the tarsi and antennæ obscure ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with very minute, narrow, brownish scales, these becoming long and piliform on the prothorax, the latter with a short, faint, curved streak on each side of the disc behind, the elytra with some condensed irregular fulvous markings at the base, which become whitish in front, and a dense rounded-triangular whitish patch beneath each shoulder, the elytra and legs also with short, scattered, decumbent, setiform scales, the femora obsoletely annulate. Head densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum very stout, short, scarcely longer than the prothorax, abruptly curved and slightly widened just before the tip, rugulosely punctate and feebly carinate, the apex shining and thickly punctured, the antennæ inserted near the tip, joints 5–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, feebly bisinuate at the sides, narrowed in front, moderately sinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate, the disc slightly hollowed down the centre anteriorly and obsoletely binodose before the middle. Elytra oblong, one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri somewhat obliquely truncated in front;

finely seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3, 5, and 7 much interrupted, that on 5 and 7 reduced to a series of scattered prominences. Ventral segments densely, rather coarsely punctate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, somewhat protuberant in front. Femora clavate, finely unidentate. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{5}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. Mexico, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. An isolated form, with opaque upper surface, relatively narrow, oblong elytra, the latter with irregular fulvous markings at the base and a whitish spot beneath the shoulders, a short, stout, rugose rostrum, &c. It agrees with *C. nodifer* and *C. elongatus* in having a white scar-like mark beneath the humeri, but the mesosternum is not conically protuberant as in those species.

99. **Conotrachelus arachnoides,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, somewhat shining, piceous, rufo-piceous, or ferruginous, the prothorax beneath and the elytra below the base and at the apex usually more or less mottled with black; the vestiture short, fine, and sparse, ochreous, intermixed with white (except on the median third of the elytra), that on the dorsal hump of the prothorax close and entirely ochreous and that on the apical third of the elytra mostly white and fasciculate, the prothorax with a narrow white line at the sides and another extending outwards from the median prominence, and the mesothoracic episterna also with a white line, the femora biannulate with white. Head densely, finely punctate, slightly depressed between the eyes above; rostrum stout, widened towards the middle and narrowing outwards, arcuate, half as long as the body, sulcate laterally and 5-carinate, the bare apical portion almost smooth, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-fourth and in the ♀ at one-third from the apex; antennæ long and slender, joint 2 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 1. Prothorax broader than long, abruptly narrowed and constricted before the apex, the sides more or less dentate anteriorly and subparallel thence to the base, the latter deeply bisinuate; sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, the disc sharply carinate and abruptly gibbous at the middle and obliquely depressed on each side of this anteriorly. Elytra subtriangular, slightly rounded at the sides, the latter with a small conical prominence below the base beneath, strongly sinuate at the base, transversely gibbous at the middle, and more or less depressed on the disc before this, the humeri dentiform; punctate-striate, the interstices broad, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 narrowly interrupted below the base. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, slightly swollen on each side anteriorly. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Legs elongate; femora clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth small and distant from the inner one; tibiæ and tarsi comparatively slender, tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Nicaragua (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Eighteen specimens. A very peculiar species, recognizable by the carinate dorsal hump on the prothorax, the subtriangular, gibbous elytra, with very sharply carinate alternate interstices, the long legs, bidendate femora, &c.* *C. humerosus*, Fahr., has a similar prominence on the prothorax.

100. **Conotrachelus albifrons,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, mottled with obscure ferruginous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture rather sparse, coarse, fulvous or ochreous, intermixed with white, that on the head very dense

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* *C. arachnoides* would have perhaps been better placed under sect. *d'* in the Table, the rostrum being dilated towards the middle.

and white, the elytra with a dense ochreous patch on each shoulder, the clothing of the under surface very sparse and white. Head densely, finely punctate; rostrum exceedingly stout, arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate, feebly carinate, and squamose, bare and sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, constricted and abruptly narrowed in front, emarginate in the centre at the apex, and deeply bisinuate at the base; the surface very uneven, coarsely, closely punctate, feebly carinate towards the apex, strongly, obliquely nodose on each side of the shallow median groove before the middle, the elevations followed by a deep oblique sulcus. Elytra abruptly constricted below the rounded humeri and narrowing from a little beyond this to the apex, strongly sinuate in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted, 10 with a short ridge at the base. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, bituberculate in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Legs rather short; femora strongly clavate, sharply unidentate, the anterior pair with a small prominence placed at some distance exterior to the tooth; tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length 5–5½, breadth 2½–2⅘ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Aceituno (*Champion*).

Three specimens, probably all males, found near the city of Guatemala. The dense white vestiture of the head, the coarsely punctured, binodose, obliquely bisulcate prothorax, the very prominent elevations on the disc of the elytra, the dense ochreous patch on the shoulders of the latter, the exceedingly stout rostrum, &c., will enable this species to be easily identified. The anterior femora only, which are unusually stout, have a small prominence exterior to the usual tooth. Viewed in profile, the prothorax projects broadly forwards over the head.

101. **Conotrachelus cordatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 9, 9 *a*.)

Ovate, dull, black, more or less variegated with rufo-piceous, the antennæ, and the legs in part, ferruginous; the vestiture close, brownish, slightly intermixed with white on the prothorax and at the apex of the elytra, the latter with a short white streak on the third interstice beyond the middle, that of the head dense and ochreous in colour, the femora faintly biannulate with whitish, the very sparse squamosity of the under surface also white. Head densely punctate, depressed between the eyes; rostrum exceedingly stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, arcuate, slightly swollen at the base above, rugulosely punctate and feebly tricarinate, sulcate at the sides, the apical portion bare and sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, narrowed and strongly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; the surface uneven, rugosely punctate, confluently binodose at the middle of the disc and obliquely sulcate behind this, the two sulci sometimes separated by a short carina. Elytra nearly twice as wide at the base as the prothorax, cordate, strongly sinuate at the base, flattened on the disc anteriorly; coarsely seriate-punctate, rugulose, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, sometimes a little swollen on each side anteriorly. Ventral segments shining, very sparsely, finely punctate, 5 shallowly foveate at the apex in the ♂. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsi rather slender, the claws with a short tooth.

Length 3⅕–3⅘, breadth 1 9/10–2 1/10 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in numbers in Chiriqui. This is one of several small species with a narrow, rugose, uneven prothorax, cordate, somewhat flattened elytra, and the rostrum very

similarly formed in the two sexes. In *C. cordatus* the elytra have a conspicuous short white streak on the third interstice at about one-third from the apex.

102. **Conotrachelus gibbirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 10, 10 *a*.)

Ovate, shining, black, sometimes with the prothorax and a subapical fascia on the elytra reddish, the antennæ fusco-ferruginous; the vestiture very fine, widely scattered, greyish, becoming condensed into a common, curved, subapical fascia on the elytra, that of the prothorax longer, closer, and ochreous in colour, the elytra also with an ochreous patch on each side of the scutellum, the anterior femora with a conspicuous fulvous streak at the base above. Head closely punctate; rostrum exceedingly stout, laterally compressed, not longer than the head and prothorax, abruptly arcuate, separated from the head by a transverse groove, rugosely punctate and 5-carinate, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, short, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, 5–7 transverse. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; closely punctate, the disc shallowly sulcate and finely carinate anteriorly, and with a V-shaped prominence at the middle, followed on each side by a deep oblique sulcus. Elytra subtriangular, twice as wide as the prothorax, broadly and arcuately dilated at the sides below the rounded humeri and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex, the base very deeply sinuate; seriato-foveolate, the interstices narrow, here and there transversely confluent, 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted, the elevations on 3 and 5 very prominent. Intermediate coxæ widely separated, the mesosternum flattened between them and somewhat prominent in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{8}$–4, breadth 2–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. This insect approaches *C. cordatus*, but differs from it in having the elytra strongly dilated at the sides below the shoulders, the rostrum still stouter, more compressed, and gibbous above, the vestiture much sparser and otherwise coloured, &c. There is an allied species from Brazil in the British Museum, but it has a more convex scutellum, &c.

103. **Conotrachelus excavatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture fine, sparse, greyish, becoming fulvous at the base of the elytra, and on the prothorax, head, and rostrum, the femora faintly biannulate, the anterior pair with a fulvous line at the base above. Head densely punctate, flattened between the narrowly separated eyes; rostrum exceedingly stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, strongly arcuate, somewhat gibbous at the base, rugulosely punctate and feebly 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex, joints 4–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, except along the interrupted smooth median line, the disc with a V-shaped prominence at the middle and obliquely sulcate on each side behind this. Elytra subtriangular, gradually widening to about one-fifth from the base and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex, deeply bisinuate in front, the humeri obliquely truncated; coarsely and deeply seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow and rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly and sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted, the median elevation on 3 large and lamelliform. Mesosternum flat between the coxæ, protuberant and binodose in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth minute and distant from the other. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Panzos in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

One specimen. Smaller than *C. gibbirostris*, the elytra less dilated at the sides below the base, the median elevation on the third interstice relatively larger, the femora bidentate, the eyes narrowly separated, the rostrum less gibbous. Smaller than *C. sulcicollis*, the rostrum shorter, the elytra widening to some little distance below the base.

104. **Conotrachelus sulcicollis,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, black, the legs distinctly, and the elytra very faintly, mottled with ferruginous, the antennæ and tarsi wholly of that colour; the vestiture fine, very sparse, greyish, subfasciculate on the elytra, becoming closer and in great part fulvous on the base of the latter, and on the prothorax, head, and rostrum, the femora faintly biannulate, the anterior pair with a fulvous line at the base above. Head densely punctate, foveate between the narrowly separated eyes; rostrum very stout, arcuate, not longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and 5-carinate to near the middle and thence to the apex sparsely punctured, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the tip, joints 5–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 much shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front, and deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugulosely punctate, except along the smooth, interrupted, median line, the disc obliquely binodose at about the middle (the two elevations united posteriorly and forming a **V**-shaped prominence) and sulcate on each side behind this. Elytra subtriangular, narrowing from the base, deeply sinuate in front, the humeri obliquely truncated and subdentiform; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures deep and subquadrate, the interstices slightly rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly and very sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 7 twice, and that on 5 thrice, abruptly interrupted, the median elevation on 3 very large and lamelliform. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, somewhat protuberant and binodose in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora strongly clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth small and distant from the other. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$–2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Near *C. gibbirostris*, but with the rostrum simply curved, the elytra not dilated below the base and with the median elevation on the third interstice larger, the femora bidentate, the eyes narrowly separated, &c. *C. cordatus* and *C. cærulescens* are more distantly related forms.

105. **Conotrachelus cavicrus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. fig. 11, hind leg of ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, black, the rostrum, knees, and elytra mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture ochreous, slightly intermixed with whitish, very sparse on the prothorax and under surface, and closer elsewhere, subfasciculate on the elytra and condensed into a faint oblique line on each side of the disc of the prothorax (the two lines not connected in front), the femora incompletely biannulate, the anterior pair with a fulvous line at the base. Head closely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, cylindrical, arcuate, not longer than the head and prothorax, squamose, rugulose, and finely tricarinate, thickly punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, obsoletely carinate anteriorly. Elytra narrowing from a little below the base, sinuate in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 interrupted below the base and sinuous beyond the middle. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, binodose in front. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate, the anterior pair with a minute prominence placed at some distance from the tooth. Posterior tibiæ widened on the inner side from

about the middle, and deeply excavate and ciliate at the apex, the claw long. Tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, David, Caldera (*Champion*).

Two males. This is one of several forms with the ridge on the third elytral interstice interrupted below the base and strongly sinuate beyond the middle. The vestiture of the elytra is rather close, and not condensed into spots at the base, that on the prothorax being condensed into two faint oblique lines on the disc. The shape of the hind tibiæ is characteristic.

106. **Conotrachelus fulvibasis,** sp. n.

Very like *C. sinuatocostatus* (*infra*), but with the rostrum cylindrical; the prothorax less transverse, very coarsely, confluently punctate and also carinate, with, at most, a short, faint, condensed, whitish or fulvous line midway between the carina and outer margin; the elytral interstices smoother, the ridge on 3 depressed or interrupted below the base; the femora with a sharp triangular tooth, and a very minute prominence a little exterior to it; the posterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within in both sexes; the vestiture of the elytra condensed and fulvous in colour at the base, very sparse, subfasciculate, and intermixed with whitish thence to the apex.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Zapote, Senahu (*Champion*) PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens, apparently belonging to one species; the description is taken from the examples from Teapa and Zapote.

107. **Conotrachelus rufescens,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, rather narrow, shining, rufo-piceous, the suture and under surface darker, the head and rostrum ferruginous; the vestiture rather coarse, sparse, ochreous, that on the prothorax condensed into a curved line on each side of the disc and a minute spot at each hind angle, and that on the elytra fasciculate, becoming more condensed at the base of the third interstice, on the shoulders, and at the apex, the femora biannulate. Head closely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes; rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, tricarinate at the base, almost smooth in its apical half, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, a little rounded at the sides, narrowed and compressed in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; closely, confluently punctate, and also carinate anteriorly. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow and finely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 depressed below the base and sinuate beyond the middle. Intermediate coxæ rather narrowly separated. Mesosternum flattened, binodose in front. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Femora clavate, each with a sharp triangular tooth, and a very minute prominence exterior to it. Anterior tibiæ strongly, the others feebly, sinuate within. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Not unlike *C. fulvopictus*, but with the rostrum (♀) less curved, smoother, and not so stout; the vestiture coarser, condensed into a curved line on each

side of the disc of the prothorax, and conspicuously fasciculate on the elytra; the intermediate coxæ more approximate; the femora less distinctly bidentate; the prothorax shorter, &c.

108. **Conotrachelus nemorivagus,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, black, the elytra and legs mottled with obscure ferruginous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture ochreous, very sparse, a little closer and fasciculate on the elytra, the latter with an ochreous streak along the humeri in front, the femora faintly biannulate, the anterior pair with a fulvous line along their basal half above. Head closely, rugulosely punctate, somewhat depressed in front, feebly foveate between the narrowly separated eyes; rostrum very stout, arcuate, not longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and 5-carinate, the apical portion sparsely punctured, the antennæ inserted a little before the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; very coarsely, rugosely punctate, and sharply carinate to near the base. Elytra subtriangular, short, transversely convex, rather more than one-half wider than the prothorax, strongly sinuate at the base, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices narrow, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate, the ridge on 3 abruptly interrupted below the base only. Mesosternum simply flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, sharply unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three specimens. The short, transversely convex, subtriangular elytra, with the acute ridge on the third interstice interrupted below the base only, and the very coarsely punctured, carinate prothorax, chiefly distinguish this small species. It somewhat approaches *C. mixtus*.

109. **Conotrachelus divisus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 12, 12 *a*.)

Subovate, moderately shining, nigro-piceous, the elytra rufo-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; the vestiture sparse, ochreous, slightly intermixed with white, the elytra with a very large, dense, whitish patch occupying about the apical two-fifths; the clothing of the under surface very scattered and whitish, that of the legs closer, ochreous and white intermixed, the femora with indications of a whitish ring. Head densely punctate; rostrum stout, curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and 5-carinate, bare and sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front and slightly narrowed behind, the base deeply bisinuate; densely, rather finely punctate, not carinate. Elytra narrowing from about the basal third, obliquely constricted beneath the rounded humeri; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 interrupted beyond the middle. Mesosternum slightly depressed between the coxæ, bituberculate in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length 6, breadth $3\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect has the general facies of *C. alboplagiatus* and *C. allosignatus*, but the elytra lack the large lamelliform prominence at the middle of the third interstice, the ridge on the latter is only once interrupted, and the seriate punctures are larger; the prosternal tubercles, too, are absent.

110. **Conotrachelus obliquelineatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, moderately shining, rufo-piceous above, darker beneath, the prothorax with a small space on the disc at the base, and the elytra with an ante-median fascia and the apex black or piceous, the antennæ and legs in great part ferruginous; the vestiture exceedingly fine, very sparse, ochreous, the prothorax with two condensed oblique lines of coarser, narrow scales on each side of the disc—the inner lines confluent at the middle and almost enclosing a small, narrow, bare space behind, these markings continued forwards as a single stripe down the head and rostrum, and backwards on to the base of the alternate interstices of the elytra,—the latter also with an irregular, condensed, angulated fascia of coarser whitish or ochreous scales at the apex, the clothing of the under surface very sparse and whitish, the femora biannulate. Head densely punctate; rostrum very stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulose and carinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax narrow, nearly as long as broad, narrowed and slightly compressed in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; densely punctate, the disc with two small prominences about the middle and sometimes very finely carinate anteriorly. Elytra oval, rapidly narrowing from about the basal third, sinuate in front, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly and very sharply costate, the ridge on 3 abruptly interrupted beyond the middle. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, somewhat protuberant in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Legs rather elongate; anterior femora feebly or obsoletely, the others distinctly, unidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three specimens. A peculiar little species somewhat resembling *C. anaglypticus*, but with the markings of the prothorax very different (the oblique lines being placed on the disc, instead of at the sides), and the two carinæ in front absent, the elytra rapidly narrowing from about the basal third, the costæ much more prominent, the first abruptly interrupted beyond the middle.

111. **Conotrachelus brevisetis,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♂; 14 *b*, abdomen, ♂; 14 *c*, hind leg, ♂.)

Subovate, shining, black, the elytra and legs usually mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ and tip of the rostrum also reddish; the vestiture very scattered, fulvous, condensed into two small spots on the middle of the disc of the prothorax, one at each hind angle of the latter, and numerous others on the elytra, one at the base of the third interstice being conspicuous, the femora annulate at the middle, the anterior pair with a fulvous line at the base above, the narrow scales on the under surface whitish; the upper surface and legs also set with numerous short, fine, semierect, ochreous or whitish setæ. Head densely, rugosely punctate, transversely depressed above the eyes, the front with a short median carina and a small tubercle on each side of it; rostrum moderately stout, arcuate, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, sharply 5-carinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted near the apex, and in the ♀ at about one-fourth from it, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; very coarsely, confluently punctate, and also sharply carinate to near the base. Elytra cordate, seriate-punctate, the punctures towards the suture placed in shallow striæ, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate throughout. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, hollowed in the middle and nodose on each side anteriorly. Ventral segments coarsely, rather sparsely punctate, 5 sinuato-truncate at the apex in the ♂, the pygidium exposed and becoming ventral in this sex. Legs stout, rugose; femora clavate, each with a small triangular tooth, the anterior pair at least with a minute

prominence placed at some distance exterior to it; posterior tibiæ in the ♂ hollowed and ciliate at the apex within and abruptly unguiculate; tarsal claws with a short fine tooth.

Length $5\frac{1}{3}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{9}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panzos in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, David (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA (*Mus. Dresden*).

Numerous examples, all from the "tierra caliente." A well-marked species, with a very rugose, carinate, almost bare prothorax (the fine setæ excepted), and cordate, setulose elytra, the alternate interstices of which are sharply carinate throughout. In the ventrally exposed pygidium of the male it agrees with *C. lateralis*, but these two species are not otherwise related.

112. **Conotrachelus squamifrons,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. fig. 15, abdomen, ♂.)

Subovate, rather dull, black or piceous, the elytra and legs more or less mottled with obscure ferruginous, the antennæ (the club excepted) and the tip of the rostrum of the same colour; the vestiture sparse, fulvous, closer and fasciculate on the elytra, the head with a transverse, almost divided, dense fulvous patch in front, the prothorax with a small fulvous spot or faint oblique line on each side of the disc and a minute spot at each hind angle, the elytra also with a small fulvous patch at the base of the third interstice and another on the shoulder, the femora with a whitish or ochreous ring, the anterior pair with a fulvous line at the base above; the upper surface and legs also set with short, fine, pallid, semierect setæ. Head transversely depressed and rugulosely punctate in front; rostrum moderately stout, arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted towards the apex, and in the ♀ at about one-fourth from it, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, and sharply carinate to near the base. Elytra cordate or oblong-cordate, about one-half wider than the prothorax; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 sometimes interrupted below the base. Mesosternum hollowed in the middle in front. Ventral segments coarsely, closely punctate, 5 sinuato-truncate at the apex in the ♂, the pygidium narrowly exposed in this sex. Femora clavate, moderately or feebly unidentate, the tooth sometimes very short in the ♂. Posterior tibiæ in the ♂ ciliate at the apex within and abruptly unguiculate. Tarsal claws with a short fine tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Volcan de Atitlan, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in numbers at Zapote, sparingly elsewhere. A small form of *C. brevisetis*, with a dense, transverse, almost divided, patch of fulvous scales on the front of the head, the femora without trace of an additional prominence, the pygidium more narrowly exposed in the male, &c. The femoral tooth is sometimes quite small, especially in the male. *C. naso*, Lec., from Georgia and Texas, approaches the present species.

113. **Conotrachelus posticatus.**

Conotrachelus posticatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 406[1]; Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 232[2].

Very near *C. squamifrons* (the head having a patch of fulvous scales in front), but with the prothorax less

rugosely punctate, and without condensed spots on the disc; the elytra more feebly costate, usually more or less mottled with whitish, especially behind a transverse, almost bare, common, post-median fascia; the ventral segments coarsely, closely punctate, 5 truncate at the apex in the ♂, the pygidium not visible in this sex; the mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, binodose and protuberant in front; the femora sharply unidentate; the posterior tibiæ of the ♂ similar to those of the ♀.

Var. The elytral interstices 1 and 2 also costate.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$–5, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Southern States [2], Florida [1].—MEXICO, Cordova, Cerro de Plumas, Jalapa (*Höge*), Yolos (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Capetillo, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Central-American examples differ from others from the United States sent me by Mr. Wickham in having the ventral segments a little less closely punctured. Both forms have been found at Yolos. A similar variety is also noticed by Leconte.

114. **Conotrachelus suturalis,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 16, 16 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, more or less mottled with ferruginous, the suture of the elytra blackish and the costæ rufescent; the vestiture rather coarse, close, ochreous or fulvous, intermixed with white, becoming sparser on a large subtriangular space on the disc of the prothorax, the elytra with a broad, transverse, subapical white fascia and the clothing thence to the apex in great part fulvous, the squamosity of the under surface sparse. Head densely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and 5-carinate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, parallel behind, narrowed and constricted in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, and sharply carinate from the apex to near the base. Elytra oblong, gradually narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose and faintly granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate throughout. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, rather narrow. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate, 5 foveate in the middle. Legs stout; femora strongly clavate, each with a triangular tooth and a minute prominence a little exterior to it; tarsal claws with the inner tooth almost as long as the claw itself.

Length $5\frac{4}{5}$–6, breadth 3 millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Two males. Differs from most of its allies with uninterruptedly costate alternate elytral interstices in having a broad white subapical fascia, also in the very sparsely punctate abdomen and the long tooth to the tarsal claws. *C. suturalis* superficially resembles *C. inæquidens*, but the latter has quadridentate posterior femora, a slender rostrum, a shorter, non-carinate prothorax, &c.

115. **Conotrachelus albopictus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 17, 17 *a*.)

Broad ovate, feebly shining, nigro-piceous; the vestiture rather sparse, ferruginous, here and there very slightly intermixed with white, the elytra with a transverse mark on each shoulder, a minute spot at the base of the third interstice, and an interrupted transverse mark on each side of the suture beyond the middle, densely clothed with narrow white scales, the femora each with a narrow, incomplete, white ring. Head closely punctate, transversely depressed in front; rostrum very stout, strongly arcuate, somewhat gibbous at the base above, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and striate, carinate down the middle, thickly punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and

much narrowed in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; rather coarsely, rugosely punctate, obsoletely carinate anteriorly. Elytra broad, subtriangular, rounded at the sides posteriorly, slightly dilated beneath the humeri; punctate-striate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply, uninterruptedly costate, 10 also with an acute ridge at the base. Intermediate coxæ distant, the mesosternum flattened. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Legs rugose; femora unidentate; tarsal claws with a short, fine tooth.

Length 4, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. A short, broad ovate form, with a very stout, strongly arcuate rostrum, a rugosely punctate prothorax, and subtriangular elytra, the latter with a very conspicuous white spot on each shoulder and another near the suture beyond the middle, and the alternate interstices sharply costate throughout.

116. **Conotrachelus scoparius,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♂; 18 *b*, hind leg, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, dull, piceous, the elytra obscure ferruginous with darker markings, the antennæ, and the legs in great part, ferruginous; the vestiture fine, close on the head and elytra, and sparse elsewhere, fulvous, the elytra faintly mottled with whitish, the third and sixth interstices each with a dense fulvous spot at the base, the femora incompletely annulate with fulvous, the anterior pair with a fulvous line at the base above, the upper surface and legs also with scattered fine semierect setæ. Head densely punctate, feebly foveate and a little depressed between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and feebly 5-carinate, the antennæ inserted near the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 4–7 transverse. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, carinate to the base, the narrow interspaces obsoletely granulate. Elytra oblong, subparallel in their basal third, sinuate in front, the humeri rounded; coarsely and shallowly seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 finely costate throughout. Ventral segments densely, coarsely punctate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, protuberant and bituberculate in front. Metasternum broadly depressed and pilose in the middle. Fifth ventral segment foveate at the apex. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tibiæ each with a long brush of fulvous hairs at the apex, the usual hook almost obsolete. Tarsi clothed with long hairs at the base beneath, the claws with a moderately long slender tooth.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Yautepec in Morelos (*Höge*).

One specimen. Differs from all the species here enumerated in the peculiar male-characters, the tibiæ, tarsi, and metasternum each showing a sexual mark of distinction. It approaches *C. posticatus* (Say).

117. **Conotrachelus lobatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♂; 19 *b*, front leg, ♂; 19 *c*, hind leg, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, feebly shining, nigro-piceous, more or less mottled with ferruginous, the elytra sometimes in great part ferruginous; the vestiture very sparse, ochreous, closer and somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, the latter with a small spot at the base of each of the third and sixth interstices, the femora obsoletely annulate at the middle, the upper surface and legs also with short, fine, scattered, semierect setæ, those on the elytra seriately arranged down each interstice. Head densely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum in the ♂ moderately stout, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate, and 5-carinate almost to the tip, in the ♀ with the carinæ less extended and the

apex smoother, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted close to the tip and in the ♀ at about one-fifth from it. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, densely punctate, the punctures here and there confluent, the disc carinate down the middle from the base to the apex. Elytra oblong, slightly constricted beneath the humeri and narrowing thence to the apex, the base strongly sinuate, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate throughout. Ventral segments densely, coarsely punctate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, protuberant and binodose in front. Legs rugosely punctate; femora feebly clavate, unidentate, the anterior pair in the ♂ densely ciliate beneath from the tooth to the base; posterior tibiæ with a broad, spoon-shaped, chitinous lobe at the apex within in the ♂, simply unguiculate in the ♀; tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length 6–6$\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*).

One male and three females. Larger and more robust than *C. scoparius*, the prothorax broader, the male-characters very different.

118. **Conotrachelus compressus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♂; 20 *b*, hind leg, ♂.)

Subovate, rather narrow, robust, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with rather coarse, narrow, yellowish-white scales, which are condensed into small patches on the elytra and become finer and more scattered on a large subtriangular space on the disc of the prothorax, the vestiture of the metasternum and abdomen very sparse. Head convex, densely punctate, the eyes not very widely separated; rostrum rather slender, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate and feebly 5-carinate, bare and sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted a little before the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax convex, slightly broader than long, narrowed and compressed anteriorly, strongly bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, and carinate down the middle to near the base and apex. Elytra oblong, subtriangular, strongly sinuate at the base, about one-half wider than the prothorax, laterally compressed and with the sides vertical from the seventh interstice, the humeri rounded; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, and 7 narrowly costate throughout, and 9 also feebly costate from a little below the base. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Femora strongly clavate, unidentate. Posterior tibiæ abruptly excavate and sparsely ciliate at the apex within, the apex strongly unguiculate. Tarsal claws with the inner tooth almost as long as the claw itself.

Length 5–5$\frac{1}{8}$, breadth 2$\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*).

Two males. The laterally compressed elytra, with uninterruptedly carinate alternate interstices, the coarse yellowish-white vestiture (which becomes ochreous on the head and prothorax), the rugose, carinate prothorax, the bifid tarsal claws, &c., distinguish *C. compressus* from most of its allies. It has somewhat the facies of the North-American *C. cratægi*, Walsh, but has much narrower elytra, a more rugose prothorax, a more slender rostrum, &c.

119. **Conotrachelus rubidus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 21, 21 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, opaque, rufo-piceous, the head, rostrum, antennæ, and elytra more or less rufo-ferruginous, the elytra irregularly nigro-fasciate at and beyond the middle, the legs ferruginous, with the femora mottled with black; the vestiture very sparse, ochreous or fulvous, closer on the head, the prothorax with a dense, oblique, white line on each side of the disc, the two lines nearly or quite meeting in front and extending from the hind angles on to the humeri, the elytra with an irregular white post-

median fascia (and sometimes a small fulvous spot at the apex of the eighth interstice), the femora fulvous at the apex in front and faintly annulate with white or ochreous. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum short and stout, about as long as the prothorax, feebly curved, slightly depressed at the base above, rugulosely punctate and finely 5-carinate, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, 5–7 transverse. Prothorax broader than long, a little rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, the hind angles obtuse, the base deeply bisinuate; densely, confluently punctate. Elytra barely one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in front, the humeri rounded and not prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices dull and alutaceous, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly, uninterruptedly costate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments coarsely punctate. Legs short and stout; femora unidentate at about the middle; tarsal claws with a very short tooth.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$–4, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$–2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Mirandilla (*Champion*).

Two specimens. A small, robust species, with comparatively narrow elytra, stout legs and rostrum, and opaque upper surface; the prothorax with an oblique white line on each side; the elytra in great part rufo-ferruginous, almost bare towards the base, with a post-median white fascia, the alternate interstices uninterruptedly costate. The two lines on the prothorax are contiguous in front in the Mexican specimen, and separated in the Guatemalan one. There is an allied form from Colombia in the British Museum.

120. **Conotrachelus isthmicus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, rather narrow, shining, black or piceous; the vestiture rather coarse, sparse, whitish and fulvous intermixed, somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, the latter with indications of a small condensed fulvous spot on each shoulder and another at the base of the third interstice, the clothing of the under surface and legs finer and almost entirely whitish. Head closely punctate, transversely depressed and obsoletely foveate between the eyes above, the latter separated by less than the width of the rostrum; rostrum stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate and feebly 5-carinate, sparsely punctured and much smoother towards the tip, the antennæ inserted a little before the apex, joints 4–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 much shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, the disc sometimes with a smooth narrow space or faint carina about the middle. Elytra barely one-half wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, sinuate in front, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices narrow, 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately costate throughout. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, prominent and binodose in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Legs stout; femora clavate, sharply unidentate, the tooth on the anterior pair obsolete in the ♂; intermediate and hind tibiæ curved, especially in the ♂, all three pairs strongly unguiculate in this sex; tarsal claws with a very short tooth.

Length 4–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Tolé (*Champion*).

Five males and one female, the former wanting the tooth on the anterior femora, and the latter with all the femora unidentate and the rostrum a little smoother than in the others. The coarsely punctate prothorax, the relatively narrow elytra, the curved hind tibiæ, and the sparse vestiture, separate it from most of the allied forms.

121. **Conotrachelus fulvolineatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, narrow, shining, black, the tibiæ and tarsi mottled with ferruginous, the antennæ of the same colour; the vestiture coarse, fulvous and white intermixed, dense, except upon the scattered bare spaces on the prothorax and elytra, the fulvous squamosity on the latter condensed into a stripe down each of the alternate interstices and some irregular markings at the apex, the white scales clustered into spots on the disc, at the base of the third interstice, and on the shoulder, the rostrum densely squamose to the tip, the femora biannulate, the under surface (the abdomen excepted) thickly clothed with elongate white scales. Head convex, the eyes separated by a little less than the width of the rostrum; rostrum very stout, as long as the prothorax, feebly curved, rugulose to the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex, joints 4–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 much shorter than 1. Prothorax about as long as broad, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, moderately bisinuate at the base, the sides parallel behind; densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri obliquely truncated and rather prominent; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately costate, the ridge on 3 slightly depressed below the base. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, declivous in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, the intermediate and posterior pairs each with an acute triangular tooth and a minute prominence placed at some distance exterior to it, the anterior pair with two minute prominences only. Anterior tibiæ deeply sinuate within; posterior tibiæ strongly and abruptly unguiculate, and also ciliate, at the apex, the claw curved at the tip. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One example. A small species somewhat resembling *C. continuus*, but with the vestiture coarser, denser beneath, and that on the elytra alternately fulvo-lineate and albo-tessellate, the rostrum densely squamose to the tip, the prothorax nearly as long as broad, the elytra rather narrow and with more prominent humeri; the posterior tibiæ (♂) with a strong curved claw at the apex.

122. **Conotrachelus silvicola,** sp. n.

Subovate, rather narrow, robust, feebly shining, black, the elytra piceous or rufo-piceous, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with small, oval, ochreous scales, which sometimes become paler at each hind angle of the prothorax and on the front of the humeri, the prothorax with a large almost bare space on the posterior half of the disc, the vestiture of the under surface very sparse and whitish, the femora obsoletely annulate, the upper surface also clothed with short, semierect, scattered, whitish setæ, which on the elytra are subseriately arranged down each of the alternate interstices. Head densely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, in the ♂ rugulosely punctate and tricarinate, with the apex thickly punctate, in the ♀ much smoother, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and constricted in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate, and more or less distinctly carinate at the middle. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded; punctate-striate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly, feebly costate, the ridge on 3 becoming obsolete or indistinct towards the base. Mesosternum simply flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, 5 broadly and shallowly depressed in the middle behind in the ♂. Legs stout; femora clavate, unidentate; intermediate and posterior tibiæ slightly hollowed at the apex within in the ♂; tarsal claws with a short, stout tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Five specimens. Not unlike *C. rugulosus*, but narrower, the prothorax more rounded

at the sides, carinate, and wanting the oblique ochreous line on each side of the disc, the rostrum shorter, the vestiture squamiform, the upper surface sparsely setose.

123. **Conotrachelus uncifer,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♂; 22 *b*, hind leg, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, somewhat depressed, slightly shining, black, the legs and upper surface mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous, with the club darker; the vestiture of the entire upper surface close, fulvous, intermixed with white on the elytra, the humeri sometimes with a small white patch in front, that of the legs fulvous and white intermixed, that of the under surface very sparse and whitish. Head densely punctate; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, densely, rugulosely punctate and feebly tricarinate, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax small, transverse, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, the disc obsoletely carinate at the middle. Elytra rather elongate, sub-parallel in their basal third, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very feebly costate, 3 more distinctly raised for a short distance before and beyond the middle. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Posterior tibiæ in the ♂ hollowed and fulvo-ciliate at the apex within, the apical portion abruptly curved, produced, and spoon-shaped. Tarsal claws with a rather long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Two males and one female. This species somewhat resembles *C. maculipes*, Boh., but it is more elongate, the femora are not annulate, the elytral costæ are inconspicuous (the first only a little prominent before and beyond the middle), and the posterior tibiæ of the male are peculiarly shaped at the apex, the usual claw being replaced by a strongly curved spoon-shaped process.

124. **Conotrachelus lineatus,** sp. n.

Conotrachelus lineatus, Sturm, in litt.

Subovate, shining, piceous, the elytra and legs rufo-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture sparse, whitish, intermixed with ochreous, the prothorax with a condensed, curved, whitish line on each side of the disc, continued down the third elytral interstice to the apex, the femora also annulate with whitish, the upper and under surfaces also with scattered, very fine, semierect setæ. Head densely punctate; rostrum very stout, moderately curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and feebly 5-carinate, the tip sparsely punctured, the antennæ inserted a little before the apex. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, moderately sinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra narrowing from about the basal third, sinuate in front, the humeri obliquely truncated and rather prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices closely rugulose, convex, 3 slightly raised towards the apex. Beneath densely, coarsely punctate; mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, protuberant in front. Femora moderately clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé, ex coll. Sturm*).

Distinguishable by the non-carinate alternate elytral interstices, these being almost uniformly convex throughout, the very stout rostrum, the densely, coarsely punctate under surface, &c. The markings are probably somewhat abraded or modified in the single example seen.

125. **Conotrachelus parvulus,** sp. n.

Subovate, narrow, rather convex, shining, rufo-piceous, more or less mottled with black, the antennæ ferruginous; the vestiture sparse, fine, whitish, condensed into small scattered patches on the elytra (including one at the base of the third interstice and another on each shoulder), the latter also with an irregular series of semierect white setæ down each interstice. Head densely punctate, finely foveate between the eyes; rostrum short and very stout, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate and unicarinate, the antennæ inserted near the tip, joints 4–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 a little shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, convex, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, feebly sinuate at the base; densely, rather coarsely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little before the middle, the humeri obtuse, somewhat obliquely truncated in front; coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures subquadrate and closely placed, the interstices not wider than the striæ, closely rugulose, equally convex throughout. Ventral segments densely, coarsely punctate. Mesosternum simply flattened between the coxæ. Legs rather short; femora finely unidentate; tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a very short tooth.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Champerico (*Champion*).

Two specimens, from the Pacific coast, the one assumed to be the male having stouter legs than the other. A small, rather convex form, with relatively narrow elytra, the interstices of the latter not wider than the striæ and equally convex throughout. It approaches *C. lineatus*.

126. **Conotrachelus adustus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, broad, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture dense, pale brown, slightly intermixed with white and dark brown, the dark brown scales condensed into three vittæ on the prothorax, an irregular, transverse, undulate fascia at about the middle of the elytra, and a faint fascia towards the apex, the upper and under surfaces and the legs also clothed with short, scattered, white, decumbent, fine setæ, the femora obsoletely annulate. Head densely, finely punctate; rostrum nearly twice as long as the prothorax, moderately stout, curved beyond the middle, squamose and densely rugulose, the apical portion bare and thickly punctate, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex in the ♂ and nearer the base in the ♀, joint 1 of the funiculus much longer than 2. Prothorax small, transverse, abruptly narrowed in front, the sides parallel behind, the base feebly bisinuate; densely, finely punctate. Elytra nearly twice as wide as, and more than three times the length of, the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, the humeri rounded in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices broad, densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 twice interrupted and the median elevation prominent, that on 5 slightly interrupted below the base. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, declivous in front. Ventral segments, except at the sides, sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, rather feebly unidentate. Tarsal claws each with a long curved tooth arising from the base, the two teeth nearly meeting at the tip.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Capetillo, Dueñas (*Champion*).

One pair, the female with the intermixed white scales more abundant than in the male, the latter having the dark brown elytral markings more distinct. This insect somewhat resembles *C. dentiferus*, Fahr. The tarsal claws are formed almost as in the North-American *C. fissunguis*, Lec. The dense vestiture hides the surface-sculpture.

127. **Conotrachelus candidus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 24, 24 *a*, ♂; 24 *b*, hind leg, ♂; 24 *c*, tarsal claw.)

Subovate, rather convex, piceous or rufo-piceous, the elytra rufescent, more or less mottled with black, usually with a distinct, transverse, irregular, median fascia, the rostrum, antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture dense, whitish, mottled with pale brownish-ochreous, sparser on the elytral markings, the prothorax with two darker patches on the middle of the disc behind, the femora with a whitish annulus, the alternate elytral interstices and the legs also with numerous short whitish setæ. Head densely punctate; rostrum (♂) moderately curved, comparatively slender, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and unicarinate, thickly punctate at the tip, (♀) smoother and a little more elongate, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-third from the apex, in the ♀ nearer the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax rather narrow, transverse, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; densely, finely, uniformly punctate. Elytra subparallel in their basal fourth, slightly depressed below the base, the humeri obtuse; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 uninterruptedly costate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments shining, coarsely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate, the tooth on the anterior pair short. Posterior tibiæ in the ♂ excavate on the inner side before the apex, appearing strongly sinuate within. Tarsal claws with a very long, curved tooth, the two teeth nearly meeting at the tip.

Length 5–6, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Zapotlan in Colima (*Höge*), Guanajuato (*Sallé*).

Found in numbers at Zapotlan. The dense whitish and pale brownish vestiture, the subfasciate elytra, the alternate interstices of which are uninterruptedly costate and set with short white bristles, the unidentate, annulate femora, the form of the tarsal claws, &c., will separate *C. candidus* from most of its allies. *C. adustus* has similarly shaped tarsal claws.

128. **Conotrachelus farinosus,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, nigro-piceous, much mottled with ferruginous, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs (the middle of the femora excepted) entirely of that colour; the vestiture very fine, close, whitish, sparser on a rounded space on the disc of the prothorax and on the under surface, and also clothed with long, fine, scattered, semierect setæ. Head closely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, very sparsely, finely punctate from near the base to the tip, punctato-sulcate at the sides, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and much narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; closely, somewhat coarsely, punctate, with a minute interstitial punctation. Elytra comparatively short, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, subparallel at the base, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices minutely punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 feebly costate. Mesosternum simply flattened between the coxæ. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Femora strongly clavate, finely unidentate; tibiæ and tarsi rather slender; tarsal claws with a curved tooth nearly as long as the claw itself.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀?)

Hab. Mexico, Orizaba (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen. An obscure little species somewhat resembling *C. rubicundulus* and *C. parvicollis*.

129. **Conotrachelus parvicollis,** sp. n.

Conotrachelus parvicollis, Deyr. in litt.

Conotrachelus rufitarsis, Chevr. in litt.

Ovate, the head and prothorax dull, the elytra shining, black or piceous, the elytra variegated with rufo-piceous or ferruginous (usually leaving an angulated median fascia, the suture thence to the scutellum, and some markings towards the base and apex, black), the legs in part and the antennæ ferruginous; the vestiture rather close (sparser on the prothorax), condensed into patches on the elytra and becoming denser on the apical declivity, fulvous or brownish, intermixed with white, the prothorax with an interrupted, curved, faint white line on each side of the disc, and the elytra with a short streak at the base of the third interstice and often a subapical transverse fascia white or ochreous, the femora annulate; the upper surface also set with numerous stiff, semierect, whitish and dark brown setæ, the legs setulose. Head convex, densely punctate, transversely depressed above the eyes; rostrum very stout, arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, densely, rugulosely punctate and finely carinate, the antennæ inserted near the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; closely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra rather short, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, abruptly declivous beyond the middle, slightly constricted behind the obliquely truncated humeri, and narrowing from about the basal third; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices rugulose, narrow, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 usually interrupted or depressed beyond the middle, 1, 2, 6, and 8 sometimes convex. Ventral segments coarsely, closely punctate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, sometimes protuberant in front. Femora with a short tooth, and sometimes a small prominence exterior to it. Posterior tibiæ slightly hollowed at the apex within in the ♂. Tarsal claws with a long, curved tooth, the two teeth nearly or quite meeting at the tip.

Var. ?

The prothorax much more coarsely punctured, the intervening rugæ here and there longitudinally confluent; the elytral costæ uninterrupted.

Length $3\frac{1}{8}$–5, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Tepetlapa, Tierra Colorada, Rio Papagaio, Chilpancingo, Atoyac (*H. H. Smith*), Cuernavaca (*Fenyes*), Cosamaloapam and Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Teapa (*Sallé, H. H. Smith*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, Calderas, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Not rare in Mexico and distributed in various collections under the MS. name of *C. parvicollis.* A small, hirsute, variable species, of ovate form, with the alternate elytral interstices costate, the one nearest the suture with a white or fulvous line at the base; the rostrum in both sexes short, rugose, and stout; the abdomen coarsely punctate; the tarsal claws with a very long, curved tooth. The variety (?) was sent from Yucatan with the form selected as typical. In most of the larger specimens the femora are distinctly bidentate and the mesosternum protuberant.

130. **Conotrachelus crucifer,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 25, 25 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, robust, black, the elytra and legs mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture close, sparser on the prothorax and under surface, fulvous, intermixed with white, the prothorax with an angulate white line on each side of the disc (enclosing a somewhat cruciform patch), bifurcating posteriorly, and the elytra each with a broad, dense, oblique, white fascia extending from a little below the shoulder to near the suture and a short white streak at the base of the third interstice, the femora biannulate with white; the elytra also with scattered, short, pallid, semierect

setæ along each interstice. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, flattened between the eyes above; rostrum stout, curved, scarcely longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate and tricarinate (the median carina sharp), the antennæ inserted near the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; coarsely, densely punctate. Elytra less than twice the width of the prothorax, compressed below the rounded humeri, and narrowing from about the basal fourth; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices densely, finely rugulose and faintly granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately costate, the ridge on 3 abruptly interrupted beyond the middle and also (like that on 5) slightly depressed below the base. Ventral segments coarsely, densely punctate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Legs rugosely punctate; femora somewhat feebly unidentate; tarsal claws with a very long curved tooth.

Length $4\frac{2}{3}$–$4\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Huetamo in Michoacan (*Höge*), Dos Arroyos in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Two specimens, one partially abraded. Superficially not unlike *C. leucophæatus*, but shorter and broader, the prothorax wanting the carinæ on the anterior part of the disc, the ridge on the third elytral interstice abruptly interrupted beyond the middle, the vestiture differently arranged. *C. nivosus*, Lec., and *C. similis*, Boh., of North America, are also somewhat like the present species.

131. **Conotrachelus cinerascens,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 26, 26 *a*; 26 *b*, tarsal claw.)

Subovate, slightly shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture close, whitish beneath and on the legs, that on the upper surface ochreous or brownish intermixed with white, the prothorax with a condensed, curved, white line on each side of the disc and a straight one down the middle, the humeri also white in front, the elytra with numerous scattered fine whitish setæ, the femora with a faint white ring. Head densely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes; rostrum moderately stout, slightly curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, closely, rugulosely punctate and with an indistinct median carina, the apical portion somewhat thickly punctured, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed and slightly constricted in front, parallel behind, feebly bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra rapidly narrowing from about the basal third, parallel in front; punctate-striate, the interstices closely, rugulosely punctate, and each with a scattered series of rather coarse setigerous impressions, 3, 5, 7, and 9 finely, uninterruptedly costate. Intermediate coxæ distant, the mesosternum flat, vertical in front. Ventral segments shining, rather sparsely, moderately coarsely punctate. Legs comparatively slender; femora clavate, rather feebly unidentate; tarsal claws with a very long, stout, flattened tooth, which is obliquely truncate at the apex.

Length $5\frac{4}{5}$–$6\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

Three specimens. A species easily recognizable by the peculiar form of the tarsal claws.

132. **Conotrachelus subfasciatus.** (Tab. XX. figg. 27, 27 *a*; 27 *b*, tarsal claw.)

Conotrachelus subfasciatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 413[1].

Subovate, broad, robust, dull, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous, the elytra

and tibiæ sometimes mottled with this colour; the elytra densely clothed with pale brown or whitish oval scales, intermixed with numerous short, coarse, blunt, seriately arranged setæ, and with an irregular dark fascia beyond the middle; the rest of the vestiture, above and beneath, very sparse and setiform; the legs thickly clothed with narrow brownish scales intermixed with whitish setæ. Head convex, densely, rugosely punctate; rostrum very stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate, feebly carinate at the sides and base, the antennæ inserted near the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, 4–7 transverse. Prothorax transverse, somewhat rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; very coarsely, confluently punctate, the narrow intervening rugæ becoming longitudinal towards the apex, the disc often with a narrow flattened space or carina down the middle anteriorly. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base, sinuate in front, the humeri rounded; punctate-striate, the punctures oblong in shape, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 feebly costate throughout. Intermediate coxæ rather narrowly separated. Mesosternum flattened, slightly hollowed in the middle in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, coarsely punctate, 5 feebly foveate at the apex in the ♂. Legs stout; femora feebly unidentate; tarsal claws angularly dilated in their basal half.

Length $5\frac{1}{5}$–6, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Flohr*), Cordova (*Höge*), Toxpam (*Sallé*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Yzabal (*Sallé*), Panzos (*Champion*).—Brazil [1].

Nine specimens, all from the Atlantic slope, agreeing with others from Brazil in the British Museum, and also with the type. Very like the North-American *C. fissunguis*, Lec., but with the tarsal claws differently formed, the alternate interstices of the elytra raised throughout, the setæ coarse and blunt, the ventral segments sparsely punctate, &c. The present species is also not unlike *C. setosus*, Ros., but the latter has a peculiarly shaped mesosternum and a narrower prothorax. The sculpture of the prothorax is very coarse in some examples, almost foveolate.

133. **Conotrachelus semirufus,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 28, 28 *a*, ♂; 28 *b*, hind leg, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, ferruginous, the prothorax with a space down the middle, the elytra usually with the suture to about the middle, the larger prominences near it, and the apex more or less, and the legs often in part, black, the abdomen black or piceous; the vestiture very sparse, whitish, somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, that on the prothorax condensed into an indistinct line on each side of the disc and another at the sides, the inner one continued on to the base of the third elytral interstice, the femora more or less biannulate, the anterior pair with a faint line of fulvous scales at the base above. Head rugosely punctate, transversely depressed and often foveate in front; rostrum (♂) very stout, curved, distinctly widened towards the middle, not longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, the apex sparsely punctate, (♀) a little smoother beyond the middle, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax almost as long as broad, constricted and abruptly narrowed in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; the surface uneven, coarsely rugosely punctate, and carinate down the middle anteriorly. Elytra constricted below the shoulders and narrowing from a little beyond this to the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices slightly rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, broadly, abruptly interrupted, the median elevation on 3 very prominent. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate, 1 depressed down the middle in the ♂. Intermediate coxæ rather widely separated, the mesosternum flattened between them, vertical and shallowly emarginate in front. Legs stout; femora strongly clavate, each with a short triangular tooth and an indication of a very minute tooth or prominence at some

distance exterior to it; posterior tibiæ hollowed and ciliate in their apical fourth within, and with a long terminal claw, in the ♂; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. In this insect the rostrum is short and stout, and widened towards the middle, the posterior tibiæ are hollowed and ciliate at the apex within in the ♂, the mesosternum is vertical and feebly emarginate in front, the femora are biannulate, and the body is ferruginous, marked with black above.

134. **Conotrachelus dilatirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 29, 29 *a*, ♀; 30, rostrum from in front, ♂.)

Subovate, rather dull, nigro-piceous or black, with rufo-piceous or ferruginous markings, which on the elytra are mainly confined to the sides and apex; the vestiture very sparse, short, ochreous, becoming much closer on the reddish portions of the elytra, condensed into a faint curved line on each side of the disc of the prothorax and a minute spot at each hind angle, and sometimes into a small spot within the humeri in front, the elytra also with a short, conspicuous, narrow patch of white scales on the third interstice at the base; the femora faintly biannulate with whitish, the anterior pair with a line of fulvous scales along their basal half above. Head rugosely punctate, feebly carinate, foveate, and transversely grooved between the eyes; rostrum very stout, widened in its median third, arcuate, not longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, the apical portion thickly punctate in the ♂ and sparsely so in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at one-fourth from the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax a little broader than long, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, the sides thence to the base crenulate and almost straight, the base deeply bisinuate; coarsely, rugosely punctate, feebly carinate anteriorly. Elytra obliquely constricted behind the humeri, and narrowing from a little beyond this to the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 twice, and that on 7 once, abruptly interrupted. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, obsoletely bituberculate in front. Ventral segments shining, very sparsely, minutely punctate, 1 depressed down the middle in the ♂. Legs stout; femora clavate, each with a sharp triangular tooth, and a minute tooth about midway between it and the apex; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$–5, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panzos and Teleman in Vera Paz (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, San José (*Biolley*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Eleven specimens, eight of which are from Chiriqui. In this species the elytra have a common, broad space, extending from the base to beyond the middle, darker and more sparsely squamose than the rest of their surface, and a conspicuous narrow white patch at the base of the third interstice. It approaches *C. semirufus*, but is much smaller, the rostrum is more dilated at the middle, the femora have a distinct outer tooth, and the hind tibiæ of the ♂ are not excavate at the tip.

135. **Conotrachelus sinuatocostatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous or black, the elytra and legs usually more or less mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi piceous or ferruginous; the vestiture very sparse on the prothorax and under surface, closer elsewhere, ochreous, slightly intermixed with whitish, subfasciculate on the elytra and also condensed on the latter into a small spot at the base of the third interstice and another on the shoulder, the prothorax also with two small ochreous spots on the disc anteriorly, the femora with a

whitish annulus, the anterior pair with a narrow fulvous line at the base above. Head rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed in front; rostrum very stout, widened towards the middle, arcuate, not longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the tip, smoother towards the apex in the ♀, the antennæ inserted near the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, confluently punctate, and sharply carinate anteriorly. Elytra narrowing from a little below the base, sinuate in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices finely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 9 coalescent at the apex, that on 3 shortly and abruptly interrupted below the base and sinuate posteriorly (in one specimen also depressed beyond the middle). Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, slightly hollowed in the centre in front. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Femora clavate, each with a sharp triangular tooth, that on the anterior pair almost obsolete in the ♂, and sometimes with a minute prominence at some distance exterior to it. Posterior tibiæ of the ♂ sinuate within, and also hollowed and ciliate at the apex, the apex strongly unguiculate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$–$5\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan and Panima in Vera Paz (*Champion*: ♀); PANAMA, David, Caldera (*Champion*: ♂ ♀).

The above description is mainly taken from a pair from Chiriqui. This species is very like *C. sinuaticollis*, but it has the rostrum shorter and stouter, and rounded at the sides when viewed from above; the prothorax rounded at the sides and more coarsely punctate; the elytral costæ less interrupted, the one nearest the suture strongly sinuate posteriorly. *C. dilatirostris*, which also has a mesially dilated rostrum, has the dorsal costæ of the elytra much more prominent and more interrupted.

136. **Conotrachelus segregatus**, sp. n.

Very like *C. sinuatocostatus*, but with the rostrum stouter, and similarly widened towards the middle; the prothorax less coarsely punctate, not carinate; the elytra with the ridge nearest the suture more broadly interrupted below the base and strongly sinuate posteriorly; the femora each with a triangular tooth and a minute prominence a little exterior to it; posterior tibiæ feebly sinuate within in both sexes.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$–3 millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

Two specimens. If I have correctly identified the sexes of this insect (the supposed male having the rostrum more closely punctate at the apex), *C. segregatus* cannot be a form of *C. sinuatocostatus*, the latter having the posterior tibiæ peculiarly formed in the male.

137. **Conotrachelus latirostris**, sp. n. (Tab. XX. fig. 31, rostrum, from in front.)

Oblong, robust, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; the vestiture rather coarse, fulvous and whitish intermixed, very sparse on the disc of the prothorax and on the under surface, and closer elsewhere, becoming subfasciculate on the elytra, that on the prothorax condensed into two small spots on each side of the disc and another at each hind angle, the femora with a whitish ring. Head densely, rugosely punctate; rostrum exceedingly stout, not longer than the prothorax, flattened at the base above, widened from a little beyond the middle to the apex, sculptured

like the head, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; very coarsely, rugosely punctate, carinate down the middle of the anterior half. Elytra rather long, subparallel in their basal third, the humeri rounded externally; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices slightly rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately costate, the ridge on 1 interrupted below the base. Prosternum very short before the anterior coxæ, the sulcus shallow. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, protuberant and bituberculate in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Legs very stout and rugose; femora strongly clavate, with a stout triangular tooth and a minute one exterior to it; tibiæ strongly sinuate within; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $6\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 3 millim. (♂?)

Hab. PANAMA, Tolé (*Champion*).

One specimen. An isolated form, oblong in shape, with the prosternum very short before the anterior coxæ, and the sulcus shallow; the mesosternum protuberant; the rostrum short, flattened at the base above, very rugose, and widened beyond the middle, the base of the scrobes being visible from above.

138. **Conotrachelus nodifer,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 1, 1 *a*.)

Oblong, robust, opaque, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous; the vestiture dense above, reddish-brown on the prothorax, and brownish on the elytra, the latter with a large sordid-ochreous humeral patch, limited inwards by an oblique white streak at the base of the third interstice and outwards by a dense, oblique, attenuate, white fascia below the shoulder, that of the under surface and legs sparse, brownish, with narrow white scales intermixed, the mesosternal side-pieces with an oblique ochreous streak, the femora subannulate. Head rugulosely punctate, depressed between the widely separated eyes; rostrum a little shorter than the prothorax, feebly curved, very stout, depressed at the base above, densely rugulosely punctate, obsoletely unicarinate at the base, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax about as long as broad, narrowed and constricted in front and narrowed behind, the sides obsoletely bidentate, the base very feebly bisinuate; rather sparsely, finely punctate, the interspaces rugulose, the disc binodose before the middle and at the apex. Elytra oblong, subparallel in their basal half, broadly rounded at the apex, slightly constricted below the shoulders; interruptedly seriate-punctate, the interstices dull, 3 with a series of four very stout, oblong, granulate tubercles, and 5 and 7 with scattered smaller tubercles, the others with small conical prominences. Beneath opaque, finely punctate. Mesosternum conically protuberant in front. Legs very stout, short, rugose; femora clavate, acutely unidentate; tibiæ broad, compressed, sinuate; tarsal claws with a very long tooth.

Length $6\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*).

One specimen, partially abraded. A species of oblong form, with a short, stout rostrum, conically protuberant mesosternum, strongly nodose elytra, and broad, flattened tibiæ. It is extremely like *C. leucostictus*, Boh., from Colombia (the type of which I have seen), having a similar dense, oblique, chalky-white fascia below the shoulders of the elytra, but wanting the cluster of four small white spots on each side of the suture towards the apex; the mesosternum, however, is conically protuberant (instead of being deeply excavate) in front, the prominences on the elytra are more swollen, and the setæ are absent.

139. **Conotrachelus elongatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 2, 2 *a*.)

Elongate, opaque, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; the vestiture close, fine, brown, the elytra with a dense, white, oblong, subquadrate, lateral patch just below the humeri and several minute scattered white spots near the suture at about one-third from the apex, the third interstice with a short fulvous streak at the base, the upper and under surfaces and the legs also clothed with short, scattered, semierect setæ. Head transversely depressed above the eyes, densely, rugulosely punctate and also with two minute frontal tubercles and indications of a short median carina; rostrum short, feebly curved, exceedingly stout, sculptured like the head, faintly carinate down the middle, the apical portion shining and thickly punctate, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, short, joints 5–7 of the funiculus strongly transverse, 2 small, half the length of 1. Prothorax about as long as broad, rather convex, a little narrowed in front, feebly bisinuate at the base, bidentate at the sides; the surface uneven, sparsely punctate, and with six smooth tubercles on the disc (arranged in an irregular series on each side of the middle) and some others towards the lateral margins. Elytra elongate, about one-half wider than the prothorax, sinuate at the base, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri prominent in front; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, 3 with a series of four oblong elevations, 5, 7, and 9 with scattered tubercles, the others with small scattered granules or subconical prominences. Beneath very finely, sparsely punctate. Mesosternum conically protuberant in front. Legs short; femora acutely unidentate; tibiæ broad, compressed, sinuate; tarsal claws with a long curved tooth.

Length 6–6$\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 2$\frac{1}{2}$–2$\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Six specimens, from near the coffee-estate known as "Las Nubes." Narrower and more elongate than *C. nodifer*, the rostrum and antennæ much shorter, the prothorax bidentate at the sides and conspicuously tuberculate on the disc, the elevations on the third elytral interstice much less swollen, the dense chalky-white humeral patch subquadrate. The mesosternal prominence, &c., separate it from *C. leucostictus*.

140. **Conotrachelus rubicundulus.**

Conotrachelus rubicundulus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 47[1]; viii. 2, p. 50[2].

Conotrachelus pilosellus, Boh. op. cit. viii. 2, p. 50[3].

Conotrachelus arcuatus, Jekel, in litt.[4]

Subovate, shining, nigro-piceous or piceous, the elytra rufo-piceous or ferruginous, usually with a common, curved, narrow, median fascia and some other markings towards the base and apex black, the antennæ, rostrum, and legs partly or entirely ferruginous; densely clothed (when fresh) with small brownish or brownish-white scales, the prothorax with a strongly-curved white line on each side of the convex portion of the disc (the two lines often meeting in front) and a short white line at the sides, the elytra slightly mottled with whitish, especially before and behind the dark median fascia and on the humeri, the femora annulate, the upper surface also set with numerous semierect, pallid setæ (those on the elytral markings sometimes blackish), the legs setulose, the vestiture of the under surface sparse. Head densely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum (♂) moderately stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, striate, punctate at the tip, (♀) a little longer and smoother, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, constricted and narrowed in front, moderately sinuate at the base, the sides rounded anteriorly; closely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra subparallel at the base, slightly constricted below the humeri; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, more or less convex. Ventral segments coarsely, closely punctate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, conically protuberant in front. Femora clavate, feebly or obsoletely unidentate, the anterior pair sometimes unarmed. Posterior tibiæ slightly hollowed at the apex within in the ♂. Tarsal claws with a very long curved tooth, the two teeth nearly meeting at the tip.

Length 2$\frac{1}{2}$–4$\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 1$\frac{2}{5}$–2$\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Guanajuato (*Sallé*), Colima city, Chilpancingo, Jalapa (*Höge*), Vera Cruz (*Mus. Brit.*), Teapa (*Sallé*, *H. H. Smith*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); Guatemala (*Salvin*), Coatepeque, Zapote, Capetillo, Guatemala city, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—Colombia [2 3]; Brazil [1].

A common species in Central America. In fresh specimens the prothorax has an almost complete white ring on the disc of the prothorax—a character not mentioned by Boheman, and not visible in worn or dirty examples. The sculpture of the upper surface is rather variable and cannot be properly seen till the scales are removed. The dark median fascia of the elytra is usually distinct; the alternate interstices are sometimes a little more raised than the others. I have seen the types of *C. rubicundulus* and *C. pilosellus*, Boh., the former being abraded and the latter densely squamose. *C. ambiguus*, Faust, from Venezuela, differs in having longer setæ. *C. hispidus*, Lec., from Georgia, is probably synonymous with the present species.

141. **Conotrachelus hystricosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 3, 3 *a*.)

Subovate, shining above, dull beneath, piceous, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, the tibiæ in part, and the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with narrow, whitish and brown scales, those on the elytra oblong-oval in shape, the whitish scales on the prothorax condensed into a curved line on each side of the disc and a longitudinal one at the sides, each line being continued on to the base of the third and fifth elytral interstices, the elytra also with two transverse, connected, narrow whitish fasciæ towards the apex and indications of another below the base, the femora biannulate with white; the upper surface also set with numerous long, erect, stout, blunt, intermixed whitish and black setæ, a number of the latter being clustered together at the middle of the third elytral interstice, the legs also setose. Head densely punctate; rostrum stout, feebly curved, as long as, or a little longer than, the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate, the antennæ inserted near the tip, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 twice as long as 1. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, a little narrowed in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; finely punctate. Elytra subtriangular, rather convex, the humeri obliquely truncated; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and somewhat convex. Intermediate coxæ narrowly separated. Mesosternum convexly protuberant in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, finely unidentate. Tarsal claws each with a long, slender, curved tooth, the two teeth almost meeting at their apex.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Five specimens. A small species, distinguishable by the long, erect, stout, intermixed black and whitish setæ on the upper surface (there being a cluster of black setæ at the middle of the third elytral interstice), the squamose, variegate, non-costate elytra, the long, curved tooth of the tarsal claws, &c. It is more strongly setose than *C. rubicundulus*, and the setæ are stouter than in *C. ambiguus*.

142. **Conotrachelus bicarinatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, opaque, black; the elytra obscure ferruginous, with a broad subapical fascia and the space between the first ridge and the suture black, the reddish colour extending to the sides of the meso- and metasternum, the antennæ and the legs in great part ferruginous; the vestiture very fine and short, that on the elytra mainly confined to the light-coloured portions of the surface (the dark portions being almost

bare), ochreous or fulvous, intermixed with white, the prothorax with two oblique, dense, ochreous lines on each side (the outer one reaching from the hind angle to beneath the anterior angle, the inner one shorter and in a line with the third elytral interstice), the elytra with a dense, transverse, fulvous space on the humeri in front and a similarly-coloured streak on the third interstice just below the base; the clothing of the under surface very scattered, that of the legs mostly fulvous, the femora each biannulate with white; the elytral costæ and the legs also with very short, scattered, decumbent, white bristles. Head rugulosely punctate; rostrum (♂) stout, curved, very little longer than the prothorax, bare, 5-carinate, the tip shining and thickly punctate, (♀) a little longer, and with the tip smoother, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, abruptly narrowed in front, the sides almost straight thence to the base, the latter strongly bisinuate; sparsely, coarsely punctate, the disc with two sharp, undulate carinæ running down the anterior half. Elytra twice as wide as the prothorax, rather short, flattened on the disc, arcuately narrowing from a little below the subangular humeri, deeply sinuate in front, the sides with a small subconical prominence below the base beneath; seriate-punctate, the interstices broad, alutaceous, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 5 interrupted below the base. Intermediate coxæ widely separated. Mesosternum conically protuberant in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate, and with a small prominence exterior to the tooth. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–5, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One pair. A very peculiar species, recognizable by the sharply bicarinate prothorax, with two oblique ochreous lines on each side, the conically protuberant mesosternum, the short, broad elytra, with the second ridge only interrupted, &c. The rostrum, head, disc of the prothorax, and a broad space down the suture and the subapical fascia of the elytra are almost bare, the surface being dull and alutaceous.

143. **Conotrachelus anaglypticus.** (Tab. XXI. figg. 5, 5 *a*; 5 *b*, hind leg, ♂.)

Cryptorhynchus anaglypticus, Say, Descr. N. Am. Curc. p. 18 (1831) [1]; Complete Writings, i. p. 282 [2].

Conotrachelus anaglypticus, Fahr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 418 [3]; Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. pp. 233, 234 [4].

Conotrachelus rubiginosus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 2, p. 28 [5].

Hab. NORTH AMERICA[1–3], Massachusetts to Kansas, Georgia, and Texas [4].—MEXICO, Acapulco, Tapachula (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).—COLOMBIA [5].

Eleven specimens from the above-quoted localities in our region are referred to this species, which, on account of the two longitudinal ridges on the anterior part of the prothorax, is placed next *C. leucophæatus* by Leconte. In some of them the smaller outer femoral tooth is quite distinct (especially on the posterior pair), but in others it is absent. The prothorax has two white lines on each side, these being continued on to the base of the opposite elytral costæ, where they become ochreous. The elytra usually have the humeri and apex ferruginous; the alternate interstices are narrowly costate, the dorsal ridges more or less interrupted, the first joining the fourth at the

apex; and the inflexed sides are usually armed with a small conical prominence a little below the base. The mesosternum is protuberant in the middle in front. The rostrum is rugulose and 5-carinate in both sexes. The posterior tibiæ of the male are excavate and ciliate at the apex within, and strongly, abruptly unguiculate. The tarsal claws have a short tooth. In worn or dirty examples the lines on the prothorax are obsolete. I have seen the type of *C. rubiginosus*. Found on hickory, in the fruit of which they deposit their eggs, according to Say.

144. **Conotrachelus insularis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, opaque, black, the elytra mottled with ferruginous along the anterior half of the disc and with a large, irregular, similarly-coloured patch on the apical declivity, the legs in part and the antennæ also ferruginous; the vestiture very fine, fulvous on the head, the elevated portions of the prothorax, and the reddish portion of the elytra, the prothorax with a long, slender, somewhat X-shaped, white mark on each side, the elytra with a large pallid humeral patch connected inwards with the condensed oblique fulvous streak at the base of the third interstice, the rest of their clothing greyish, that of the legs fulvous intermixed with white, the femora biannulate; the upper surface also set with an abundant, semierect, long setosity, the legs setulose. Head rugulosely punctate; rostrum very stout, not longer than the prothorax, curved, rugulose throughout, 5-carinate, the antennæ inserted near the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1. Prothorax almost as long as broad, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; finely punctate, the disc with two very prominent, longitudinal, undulating carinæ extending along the anterior half of the disc. Elytra narrowing from about the basal third, flattened on the disc anteriorly, the sides with a conical tubercle below the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 interrupted beyond the middle and abruptly terminating at about the commencement of the apical declivity. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, protuberant in the middle in front. Ventral segments rather closely, coarsely punctate. Femora clavate, each with a stout, acute tooth, the two hinder pairs also with a minute prominence exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Taboga I. (*Champion*).

One specimen, in very fresh condition. An insular form of *C. anaglypticus*, the upper surface with a long, abundant setosity, the elytra differently coloured and with the interrupted ridge on the third interstice abruptly terminating some distance before the apex, the two carinæ on the prothorax still more prominent.

145. **Conotrachelus tuberculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 7, 7 *a*; 7 *b*, hind leg, ♂.)

Subovate, moderately shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi, and the apices of the tibiæ, more or less ferruginous, the base of the elytra sometimes reddish; the vestiture very fine, widely scattered on parts of the surface and dense elsewhere, ochreous or white, dense on the head and rostrum, the prothorax with a network of narrow white or ochreous lines at the sides (the outer lines enclosing a triangular space), the elytra with a broad, dense, whitish-ochreous space at the base and a similarly-coloured, narrow, oblique fascia below it (neither reaching the suture), and a rather broad, common, transverse, dense white fascia at one-third from the apex, the femora biannulate with white; the upper surface and legs also with short, blunt, strong, scattered setæ, which are clustered into fascicles on the dorsal prominences of the prothorax. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed, obsoletely carinate, and binodose in front; rostrum exceedingly stout, curved, very little longer than the prothorax, densely

rugulose, unicarinate at the base, sparsely punctate and bare at the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, dentate at the sides before the middle, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, and slightly narrowing behind, the base feebly sinuate; coarsely, irregularly punctate, with two prominent tubercles a little before the middle of the disc and two others at the apex. Elytra rather short, subtriangular, with broad, obliquely truncated, angularly projecting humeri, and the sides slightly dilated below the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 abruptly twice or thrice interrupted, the elevations becoming short and subconical towards the base. Mesosternum conically protuberant in front. Ventral segments shining, very coarsely punctate. Femora strongly clavate, each with a triangular tooth and a small prominence placed at some distance exterior to it. Posterior tibiæ slightly hollowed at the apex within, and also strongly unguiculate, in the ♂. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$–5, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Five specimens. The quadri-tuberculate prothorax, the angularly projecting, broadly truncated humeri, the short, subconical prominences at the base of the elytra, the short setosity, the conically protuberant mesosternum, &c., distinguish *C. tuberculatus* from most of its allies. The rostrum is very similarly formed in the two sexes.

146. **Conotrachelus quadrilineatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♀.)

Broad-ovate, shining, rufo-piceous, darker beneath, the antennæ and tarsi, and the tibiæ in great part, ferruginous; the vestiture fine, rather close, ochreous, intermixed with white, somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, the prothorax with two narrow, curved, whitish lines on the disc and another on each side, these extending on to the extreme base of the elytra, the latter with a dense, angulate, ochreous fascia at the apex, the clothing of the under surface very sparse and whitish, the femora biannulate. Head densely punctate; rostrum very stout, slightly longer than the head and prothorax, curved, rugulose and sharply unicarinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted towards the apex. Prothorax transverse, compressed and narrowed in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate and sharply carinate. Elytra broadly subtriangular, sinuate in front, compressed beneath the humeri, which are obliquely truncated and somewhat dentiform, the sides feebly dentate below the base beneath; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 strongly and very sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 abruptly twice interrupted, the elevations on 3 large, swollen, and lamelliform. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, conically protuberant in front. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Femora clavate, each with a triangular tooth, the anterior pair also with a small prominence exterior to it. Tarsal claws with a stout tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Not unlike *C. dentiferus*, but much smaller, the prothorax sharply carinate and with four longitudinal whitish lines, the elytra shorter, and with the elevations on the disc still more prominent, the rostrum shorter, the anterior femora only with a small prominence exterior to the main tooth, the mesosternum conically protuberant in front. The last-mentioned character separates it from *C. venustus* and *C. albolineatus*, both of which are very similar in colour and sculpture.

147. **Conotrachelus mexicanus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, rather convex, piceous, the legs mottled with ferruginous, the antennæ and tarsi entirely of that colour; above densely clothed with minute brown scales, the prothorax with a sharply defined, oblique, dense, fulvous or whitish line on each side of the disc, the two lines nearly meeting in front and continued posteriorly on to the humeri, the head with a similarly-coloured line down the middle and an oblique one on each side near the eyes, these uniting in front and continued as a single stripe along the upper part of the rostrum, the upper surface also with short, scattered, semierect, light and dark setæ, those on the elytra seriately arranged down each interstice; the vestiture of the under surface and legs very sparse, whitish or ochreous, the femora annulate. Head densely punctate; rostrum exceedingly stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, abruptly incurved beyond the middle, rugulosely punctate, striate laterally, the apex rather sparsely punctured, the antennæ inserted a little before the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 4–7 transverse. Prothorax strongly transverse, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Elytra rather narrow, less than twice the width of the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3, 5, and 7 much interrupted, that on 9 interrupted below the base only. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, protuberant in the middle in front. Ventral segments shining, sparsely, coarsely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Posterior tibiæ slightly hollowed at the apex within in the ♂. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Motzorongo in Vera Cruz (*Flohr*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Frontera in Tabasco (*Höge*).

Sent in numbers from Tabasco. The sharply-defined ochreous or whitish oblique line on each side of the disc of the prothorax, which is duplicated as it were on the head, the close brown vestiture of the rest of the upper surface, the very stout, short rostrum in both sexes, the rather narrow elytra, with much interrupted feebly raised dorsal costæ, &c., distinguish this small species.

148. **Conotrachelus ramifer,** sp. n.

Subovate, moderately shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, tarsi, and apices of the tibiæ ferruginous; somewhat sparsely clothed with minute, narrow, brown scales, the prothorax with a condensed sinuous line of white scales on each side of the disc, dividing into two posteriorly, and continued on to the humeri and the base of the third elytral interstice, the femora with a whitish ring, the upper surface also with scattered, clubbed, whitish setæ. Head densely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and feebly unicarinate, thickly punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra narrowing from about the basal third, slightly constricted beneath the obliquely truncated humeri; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate, large, and deep, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 5 once or twice, broadly interrupted. Mesosternum conically protuberant in front. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. All the tibiæ slightly hollowed and sparsely ciliate at the apex within, and also strongly unguiculate, in the ♂. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{5}$–$3\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*); Guatemala, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Three specimens from Mexico and two from Guatemala. A small species, with the

white line on each side of the disc of the prothorax dividing into two posteriorly, and continued on to the base of the elytra; the elytra with series of coarse, subquadrate punctures and scattered, clubbed, whitish setæ, the alternate interstices interruptedly costate; the mesosternum conically protuberant in front, &c. The Guatemalan examples (which are dirty) have the prothorax and elytra less coarsely punctate, and the vestiture a little closer and finer than those from Mexico.

149. **Conotrachelus punctiventris,** sp. n.

Subovate, robust, shining, black, the elytra and legs more or less mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ of the same colour; the vestiture very sparse on the prothorax and under surface, closer and fasciculate on the elytra, becoming denser on the apical declivity, ferruginous or brownish, the elytra with a small fulvous or whitish spot at the base of the third interstice and sometimes another on the shoulder, the femora not annulate; the upper surface also set with numerous semierect, stiff, pallid setæ, the legs setulose. Head closely, rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed above the eyes; rostrum (♂) moderately stout, curved, distinctly longer than the head and prothorax, sharply 5-carinate, (♀) a little more elongate and with the tip more sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, and usually carinate. Elytra slightly constricted behind the obliquely truncated humeri, deeply sinuate at the base, subparallel anteriorly; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and obsoletely granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 uninterruptedly costate. Ventral segments coarsely, closely punctate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ, conically protuberant in the middle in front. Legs stout, rugose; femora acutely unidentate; posterior tibiæ slightly hollowed at the apex within in the ♂; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{10}$–$4\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–$2\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Panima, Sinanja, San Juan, and Teleman in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui, David (*Champion*).

Ten specimens, varying greatly in size. Very like *C. parvicollis*, but with the rostrum longer, not so stout, smoother, and sharply 5-carinate; the vestiture rather sparser, the third elytral interstice with a small spot (instead of a rather long streak) at the base; the mesosternum more protuberant in front; the tarsal claws with a shorter, less curved tooth. The sculpture of the prothorax is variable, the median carina being sometimes absent. The single example from San Juan, a female, has a more elongate rostrum than the others of the same sex before me. The stiffer setæ and the conically protuberant mesosternum separate it from *C. squamifrons*, *C. posticatus*, &c.

150. **Conotrachelus uniformis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 10, 10 *a*.)

Broad, robust, shining, rufo-piceous; the vestiture dense and of a uniform pale brownish colour, each of the coarser punctures with a short, fine, decumbent, pallid seta. Head densely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, densely, rugulosely punctate and very faintly 5-carinate, the apical portion abruptly becoming bare and sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax convex, slightly broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front, parallel behind, the base moderately bisinuate; rather closely punctate, with the interspaces densely, minutely punctate, the disc somewhat gibbous at the middle. Elytra broad, triangular, comparatively short, the humeri obliquely truncate in

front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures deep and rounded, the interstices densely rugulose, 7 costate at the base and slightly raised thence to the apex, 5 and 9 also faintly subcostate posteriorly. Anterior coxæ narrowly separated, subconical. Intermediate coxæ distant, the mesosternum rather broadly depressed between them. Metasternum short. Ventral segments very sparsely punctate. Legs stout; femora clavate, unidentate; tarsal claws rather short, with a moderately long tooth.

Length $6\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $3\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. A broad robust species, with triangular elytra, the alternate interstices of which (the seventh at the base excepted) are scarcely raised on the disc, the vestiture close and uniformly brownish, with short, fine, decumbent, intermixed setæ, the mesosternum depressed.

151. **Conotrachelus humerosus.** (Tab. XXI. figg. 11, 11 *a*.)

Conotrachelus humerosus, Fahr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 422 [1].

Var. The vestiture of the upper surface almost entirely greyish or whitish, a triangular space on the disc of the prothorax at the base excepted.

Hab. Mexico, Alvarado in Vera Cruz (*Chevrolat* [1]), Jalapa (*Höge*, *Smith*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Of this species we have received six specimens from Mexico and five from Panama, varying from $3\frac{1}{3}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. in length, some of them agreeing perfectly with the type. The latter has a large greyish-white, common, discoidal patch on the elytra, this colour extending in two of the Jalapa examples to nearly the whole of the upper surface, the rest of the fine vestiture being more or less ferruginous. The obliquely truncated elytral humeri are spiniform in some examples and rather obtuse in others; the broadly interrupted dorsal costæ, too, vary in development. The carinate prominence on the middle of the disc of the prothorax is always conspicuous. The femora are unidentate. The intermediate coxæ are widely separated. The mesosternum is broad, and hollowed in the middle anteriorly. The rostrum is rather elongate in both sexes, rugulose, and feebly unicarinate.

The North-American *C. cratægi*, Walsh, is an allied form. A specimen from Chiriqui is figured.

152. **Conotrachelus nodifrons,** sp. n.

Ovate, robust, moderately shining, black, the rostrum (except at the tip) and the legs in part rufo-piceous, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; the vestiture very sparse on the prothorax, rostrum, and under surface, closer elsewhere, fulvous, subfasciculate and slightly intermixed with whitish on the elytra, and condensed into a conspicuous patch at the base of the latter on each side of the scutellum, the prothorax with two small condensed fulvous spots at about the middle of the disc, the femora obsoletely annulate; the upper surface also set with short, fine, scattered, semierect setæ. Head closely punctate, transversely depressed in front, with a smooth raised space along the middle and a subtriangular smooth space on each side of it; rostrum slender, curved, much longer than the head and prothorax, tricarinate at the base, the apical half very sparsely, finely punctate, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted

in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; densely, rather coarsely punctate, and sharply carinate. Elytra subcordate, about one-half wider than the prothorax, deeply sinuate at the base; punctate-striate, the interstices finely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 uninterruptedly costate. Intermediate coxæ rather widely separated, the mesosternum depressed between them, the sides of the latter not thickened in front. Ventral segments closely punctate. Legs very stout, short, rugose; femora strongly clavate, feebly unidentate, the tooth on the anterior pair almost obsolete; anterior tibiæ almost straight on their inner edge; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, David (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *C. brevisetis*, but smaller, the rostrum (♀) long and slender, the prothorax more rounded at the sides, the legs shorter and stouter, the mesosternum depressed between the coxæ and not in the least thickened at the sides anteriorly, the ventral segments closely punctate. The form of the rostrum, mesosternum, &c., also separates it from *C. squamifrons* and others.

153. **Conotrachelus ovalis**, sp. n.

Broad-ovate, robust, moderately shining, black, the antennæ in part and the tip of the rostrum reddish, the legs slightly mottled with the same colour; the vestiture rather coarse, ferruginous, sparse on the prothorax, rostrum, and under surface, and closer elsewhere, subfasciculate on the elytra, that on the legs slightly intermixed with white, the femora conspicuously annulate; the upper surface and legs also set with short, fine, semierect setæ. Head rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed in front, shortly carinate; rostrum rather slender, feebly curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, sharply 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, somewhat rounded and crenulate at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, and sharply carinate, the narrow interspaces towards the sides here and there raised into short prominent rugæ. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, comparatively short, subcordate, sinuate at the base; punctate-striate, the interstices finely rugulose and obsoletely granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 uninterruptedly costate. Mesosternum depressed between the coxæ. Ventral segments closely punctate. Legs short and stout; femora clavate, unidentate; anterior tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Teleman in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

One specimen. Less elongate and relatively broader than *C. nodifrons*, the rostrum (♂) much shorter and sharply 5-carinate, the prothorax less rounded at the sides and nodulose on the outer part of the disc, the legs not so stout, the vestiture a little coarser and longer. The mesosternum is similarly formed in both species.

154. **Conotrachelus alternans**, sp. n.

Subovate, dull, nigro-piceous; the vestiture fine, rather close above and very sparse beneath, fulvous or ferruginous, condensed into a transverse patch on the front of the head and somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, the femora annulate, the anterior pair with a fulvous line at the base above, the upper surface and legs also with short, fine, scattered setæ. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed and obsoletely binodose above the eyes; rostrum moderately stout, arcuate, a little longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the tip in the ♂, and sparsely so in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, and also a little narrowed behind, the base deeply bisinuate; densely,

rugulosely punctate, the interspaces here and there obliquely raised or granulate, two small granules being conspicuous at about the middle of the disc, the latter carinate to near the base. Elytra cordate, seriate-punctate, striate towards the suture, the interstices dull and faintly granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 sometimes interrupted a little below the base. Mesosternum broadly depressed between the intermediate coxæ, the sides nodose in front. Ventral segments sparsely, rather coarsely punctate. Femora unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 5–6, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Volcan de Atitlan (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Four specimens, three of which are from Guatemala. There are numerous Central-American species superficially very like *C. alternans*; but the former have a smooth shallow cavity in the front of the metasternum for the reception of the apex of the rostrum, whereas in the present insect the front of the metasternum is very coarsely punctate and almost flat.

155. **Conotrachelus validus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 12, 12 *a*, ♀; 12 *b*, tarsal claw.)

Subovate, broad, robust, shining, piceous, the elytra and legs more or less mottled with ferruginous, the rostrum and antennæ almost entirely of that colour; the vestiture of the prothorax, above and beneath, very dense (becoming sparser on a large subtriangular space on the disc behind), ochreous or whitish, that of the rest of the surface moderately close, ochreous or fulvous, slightly intermixed with white, and somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, the latter with a dense white or ochreous patch on the humeri in front, and the mesothoracic episterna similarly clothed, the femora biannulate, the anterior pair with a short fulvous or ochreous line at the base above. Head densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and feebly carinate at the sides towards the base, the smooth, convex, median ridge widening forwards and gradually merging into the very sparsely punctate apical portion, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax convex, subconical, nearly as long as broad, compressed at the sides anteriorly, and moderately bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, and carinate down the anterior half, the narrow raised interspaces crescentiform. Elytra very broad, subtriangular, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures deep and rounded, the interstices rugulose and obsoletely granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate throughout. Meso- and metasternum slightly depressed down the middle. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Legs stout; femora strongly clavate, unidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 7–$7\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 4–$4\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Tolé (*Champion*).

Two females. Larger and broader than *C. lateralis*, the dense vestiture of the prothorax more extended over the disc, the humeri a little more prominent, the tarsal claws with a much shorter tooth, the elytra without conspicuous fine setæ.

156. **Conotrachelus lateralis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♂; 13 *b*, tarsal claw; 13 *c*, terminal segments of abdomen.)

Subovate, robust, shining, piceous, the elytra and legs mottled with ferruginous, the antennæ entirely of that colour; the vestiture rather close and coarse, ochreous or fulvous, slightly intermixed with white, condensed into an interrupted, irregular, transverse post-median fascia on the elytra, the prothorax with a broad, dense, white or ochreous band on each side, extending halfway down the flanks, and continued

along the humeri and the mesothoracic episterna, the femora obsoletely biannulate, the elytra also with fine, scattered, decumbent, whitish setæ. Head densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, arcuate, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and 5-carinate, the median carina widening out anteriorly, the apex very sparsely punctate, smoother from the middle onwards in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax convex, broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, the base moderately bisinuate; densely, rugosely punctate, the narrowly raised interspaces more or less crescentiform, the disc feebly carinate anteriorly. Elytra somewhat triangular, widest a little below the base, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate throughout, the ridge on 3 slightly depressed below the base. Meso- and metasternum slightly depressed down the middle. Ventral segments very sparsely punctate, 5 bisinuato-truncate in the ♂, the pygidium exposed and becoming ventral in this sex. Legs stout; femora clavate, unidentate; tarsal claws with the inner tooth nearly as long as the claw itself.

Length $5\frac{1}{5}$–$5\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Tolé (*Champion*).

Two females and one male. A robust species, with a broad space at the sides of the prothorax, the humeri in front, and the mesothoracic episterna ochreous or white, the alternate elytral interstices carinate throughout, the meso- and metasternum shallowly grooved down the middle, the pygidium exposed in the male. *C. validus* is a nearly allied form.

157. **Conotrachelus longidens,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 14, 14 *a*; 14 *b*, anterior leg.)

Ovate, rather dull, piceous, the legs in part and the antennæ reddish; the vestiture moderately close above, very sparse beneath, fine, ferruginous, the head with a large dense white patch in front, the elytra slightly mottled with white, the femora incompletely annulate, the anterior pair with a fulvous line at the base above; the upper surface also set with short, fine, scattered, decumbent setæ, the legs setulose. Head densely punctate, the front transversely depressed and with two minute bare prominences; rostrum very stout, arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, shining, with two sinuous carinæ on each side, the inner two joining the very short median carina at the base, the apex somewhat closely punctate, the antennæ inserted towards the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus longer than 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, emarginate at the apex, deeply sinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, and sparsely subgranulate, the disc with four smooth larger prominences about the middle, and also carinate from the apex to near the base. Elytra about one-third wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from the basal fourth, deeply sinuate in front, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices very sparsely and feebly seriato-granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply, uninterruptedly costate. Mesosternum concave, smooth, protuberant on each side in front. Metasternum depressed down the middle. Ventral segments finely punctate. Legs rugose; femora clavate, the anterior pair with a very long narrow tooth, the others with an acute triangular tooth; anterior tibiæ strongly, and the others feebly, sinuate within; tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–6, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀ ?)

Hab. Guatemala, Sinanja in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Two specimens. The very long narrow tooth on the anterior femora distinguishes *C. longidens* at a glance from all the other *Conotracheli* here described.

158. **Conotrachelus dentimanus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♂; 15 *b*, anterior leg.)

Ovate, robust, dull, nigro-piceous, the antennæ in part and the tips of the tarsi reddish; the vestiture rather sparse, rusty-red, subfasciculate on the elytra, the head with a large white patch in front, the prothorax with two minute white spots on the disc and one at each hind angle, the elytra also mottled with white, the femora with a whitish annulus, the anterior pair with a narrow fulvous line along their basal half above; the upper surface and legs also set with short, scattered, semierect setæ. Head rugulosely punctate, broadly, transversely depressed and feebly binodose in front; rostrum moderately stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, shining, sharply 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus much longer than 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, strongly constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply sinuate at the base, densely, finely, rugulosely punctate, and also sparsely, rather coarsely granulate, the disc with indications of a short median carina. Elytra subtriangular, about one-half wider than the prothorax, deeply sinuate in front, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices very sparsely and finely seriato-granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 shortly interrupted below the base. Intermediate coxæ distant. Mesosternum concave, protuberant on each side in front. Metasternum feebly depressed along the middle, smooth in front. Ventral segments coarsely, rather closely punctate, 1 depressed in the centre. Legs stout and rugose; femora clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth small, but prominent; tibiæ strongly sinuate within, the anterior pair angularly dilated at about the middle; tarsal claws with a short, acute tooth.

Length 7, breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Caldera in Chiriqui 1200 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. The dense white patch on the front of the head, the sparsely granulate prothorax, the sides of which are rounded from the base, the angularly dilated anterior tibiæ, and the distinctly bidentate femora, separate *C. dentimanus* from *C. curvimanus* and others.

159. **Conotrachelus tenuipes,** sp. n.

Ovate, robust, dull, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the apices of the tarsi reddish; the vestiture fine, rather close above, very sparse beneath, rusty-red, the elytra slightly mottled with whitish, the femora faintly annulate; the upper surface and legs also set with short, semierect setæ. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed in front; rostrum comparatively slender, arcuate, a little longer than the head and prothorax, shining, sharply 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, the narrow shining interspaces here and there obliquely raised or granulate, the disc with indications of an abbreviated median carina. Elytra somewhat cordate, rather more than one-half wider than the prothorax, deeply sinuate in front; seriate-punctate, faintly striate towards the suture, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly, uninterruptedly costate. Mesosternum concave, smooth, protuberant on each side in front. Metasternum slightly depressed down the middle. Ventral segments 1–4 coarsely and rather closely, and 5 densely, punctate. Legs comparatively elongate, rugose; femora somewhat linear, the anterior pair unidentate, the others sharply bidentate; anterior tibiæ sinuous within; tarsi rather slender, the claws with a short, acute tooth.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. Costa Rica, Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*).

A single example. A species with comparatively elongate legs, unequally dentate femora, irregularly granulate prothorax, uninterrupted elytral carinæ, and coarsely punctured abdomen, its nearest allies being *C. dentimanus* and *C. longidens*.

160. **Conotrachelus scapularis.** (Tab. XXI. figg. 16, 16 *a*, ♂.)

Conotrachelus scapularis, Fahr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 419 (nec Chevr.*) [1].

Hab. Mexico, Alvarado in Vera Cruz (*Chevrolat* [1]), Jalapa (*Höge*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Zapote (*Champion*).

We have ten specimens of this species, some of them agreeing well with the type. In fresh examples the prothorax has an oblique, sinuous, white or whitish line on each side of the disc, the two lines more or less connected at the middle and towards the apex, sometimes sending off a short longitudinal branch at the base, and continued posteriorly along the front of the humeri; the elytra have also a few very small, scattered, white spots on the disc. The rostrum is rugulose and carinate in the male, smoother in the female. The prothorax is carinate at the middle. The elytra are short, broad, subtriangular, with the alternate interstices moderately costate, the first and second ridges depressed or interrupted below the base. The mesosternum and the front of the metasternum are slightly hollowed in the middle. The first two ventral segments are coarsely, the others minutely punctate. The femora are unidentate at the middle. The tarsal claws have a short tooth.

161. **Conotrachelus aristatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, black, the rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi more or less ferruginous; densely clothed with oval, reddish-brown scales, a few whitish ones being intermixed on the head, prothorax, and humeri, the vestiture of the under surface sparse, the upper surface also with scattered whitish and fuscous setæ, the latter clubbed and clustered into fascicles on the dorsal prominences of both the prothorax and elytra, the legs with whitish setæ, the femora biannulate. Head densely punctate, transversely depressed above the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulose and feebly tricarinate to near the middle and smooth and shining thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted at some distance before the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax convex, broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front, the sides parallel behind, the base moderately bisinuate; densely, rugulosely punctate, the disc abruptly gibbous at about the middle and feebly binodose at the apex. Elytra subtriangular, with the humeri abruptly, obliquely truncate in front and angularly dilated at the sides; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 very broadly twice interrupted, the others flat. Meso- and metasternum slightly depressed between the middle coxæ, the mesosternum nodose on each side in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Legs stout; femora strongly clavate and acutely unidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Panima in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Near *C. humerosus*, Fahr., but separable therefrom by the coarsely fusco-setose dorsal prominences of the prothorax † and elytra, the oval scales of the upper surface, and the mesially depressed metasternum.

* *C. scapularis,* Chevr. Petites Nouv. Ent. i. p. 229 (1880).—Guadeloupe I., W.I.

† In the Table (sect. *p'*, *anteà*, p. 342), *for* "prothorax without prominences" *read* "prothorax not granulate."

162. **Conotrachelus curtus,** sp. n.

Short-ovate, shining, piceous or rufo-piceous, the rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with rather coarse, oval, fulvous or ochreous scales, with a few whitish ones intermixed, the elytra also with scattered, short, semierect, whitish and fuscous setæ, the legs with whitish setæ, the femora faintly annulate, the anterior pair with a fulvous line at the base above. Head densely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, curved, rugulosely punctate and feebly 5-carinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted a little nearer the apex in the ♂ than in the ♀, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax strongly transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, the sides parallel behind, the base deeply bisinuate; densely, finely punctate, sharply carinate down the middle towards the base. Elytra rather short, subtriangular, rounded at the sides posteriorly, the humeri dentiform, obliquely truncated in front; punctate-striate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate, the ridge on 3 twice, and that on 5 once, broadly interrupted. Meso- and metasternum slightly depressed down the middle, the mesosternum nodose on each side in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short stout tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{7}{8}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).

Two specimens. Near *C. aristatus*, but shorter and smaller, the prothorax sharply carinate towards the base, without prominences on the disc, the elytral costæ less widely interrupted, the fascicles of clubbed setæ wanting.

163. **Conotrachelus paleatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, robust, shining, nigro- or rufo-piceous, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; the vestiture rather coarse, sparse, reddish or fulvous, slightly intermixed with white, somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, the short white hair-like scales on the latter, and those on the legs also, subsetiform, the head with a dense fulvous patch in front, the femora annulate, the anterior pair with a short fulvous streak at the base above. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed in front; rostrum (♂) moderately stout, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, sharply 5-carinate, the apex rugulosely punctate, (♀) longer and smoother, the apex sparsely punctured, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-fourth, and in the ♀ at one-third from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, much narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate and also carinate, the narrow intervening rugæ becoming longitudinal towards the apex. Elytra subtriangular, less than twice the width of the prothorax, deeply sinuate in front, the disc transversely depressed below the base, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate throughout, the others usually a little raised posteriorly. Meso- and metasternum depressed down the middle. Ventral segments coarsely, rather sparsely punctate. Femora strongly clavate, unidentate. Posterior tibiæ slightly hollowed and ciliate at the apex within in the ♂. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*: ♀); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*: ♂ ♀).

Eight specimens, one only being from Nicaragua and that having the elytra broader at the base than the others. The sparse vestiture, except for the dense fulvous patch on the front of the head, the shining surface, the subtriangular (or subcordate) elytra, with costate alternate interstices, &c., will help to distinguish this species from others with a depressed meso- and metasternum, the depression in *C. paleatus* extending a little further back in the female than in the male.

164. **Conotrachelus guatemalensis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, broad, moderately shining, nigro-piceous or black, the elytra and legs more or less mottled with rufo-piceous or ferruginous, the antennæ ferruginous; the vestiture very fine, fulvous, rather close on the elytra, sparse on the prothorax, condensed into a faint oblique line on each side of the disc of the latter, a small patch on the front of the humeri, and an interrupted patch on the front of the head, the femora obsoletely annulate, the anterior pair with a fulvous line at the base above; the upper surface and legs also set with very short, fine, semierect setæ. Head rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed in front, shortly unicarinate; rostrum (♂) moderately stout, arcuate, much longer than the head and prothorax, slightly widened at the tip, 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the apex, (♀) longer, the apical portion with scattered, oblong, rather coarse punctures, the antennæ inserted at or near the middle in the ♂, and at about one-third from the tip in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax strongly transverse, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front, moderately sinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, feebly carinate anteriorly. Elytra nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, subparallel in front, transversely depressed below the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices finely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately, uninterruptedly costate. Meso- and metasternum slightly depressed down the middle. Ventral segments rather closely punctate. Femora clavate, sharply unidentate. Posterior tibiæ dilated at the outer apical angle. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote, Dueñas, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Very like *C. rugiventris*, but with the rostrum of equal thickness in both sexes, the meso- and metasternum depressed down the middle. The elytra are not so rapidly narrowed from the base as in the more nearly allied *C. paleatus*.

165. **Conotrachelus subtilis.**

Conotrachelus subtilis, Fahr. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 404 [1].

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz [1] (*Sallé*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).

Two specimens in our collection nearly agree with the somewhat immature type communicated by Dr. Sjöstedt, of the Stockholm Museum. This species is recognizable by the fasciculate arrangement of the elytral vestiture, which is condensed into a conspicuous yellowish or rusty-red patch within the humeri, there being a similarly-coloured patch on the front of the head and a small spot at each hind angle of the prothorax; the somewhat abundant, short setosity; the comparatively broad, coarsely, rugosely punctured, carinate prothorax, the base of which is feebly bisinuate; the almost uninterrupted elytral costæ; the widely separated intermediate coxæ; the slightly hollowed meso- and metasternum, the sides of the mesosternum not being at all protuberant in front; the coarsely, sparsely punctate abdomen, &c. The first and second joints of the funiculus are equal in length.

166. **Conotrachelus conicicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, shining, nigro-piceous, the elytra, the legs in part, and the antennæ rufo-piceous; the vestiture rather long and close, ochreous, intermixed with cinereous (except on the head and front of the prothorax), the elytra mottled with that colour, the femora faintly annulate. Head densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, curved, nearly one-half longer than the prothorax, rugulose and feebly 5-carinate, the apical portion bare and sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the

middle, joint 2 of the funiculus a little longer than 1 and about the length of 3–5 united. Prothorax a little broader than long, conical, the apex produced and tubulate, the base strongly bisinuate; coarsely, rugosely punctate, with the intervening rugæ minutely punctate, finely carinate down the anterior half. Elytra subtriangular, rather long, sinuate in front, the humeri broadly rounded; coarsely, seriate-punctate, the punctures rounded, deep, and each bearing a minute scale, the interstices finely rugulose, 7 and 9 costate throughout, 3 also costate towards the apex, and 5 from the middle onwards. Anterior coxæ subconical. Intermediate coxæ widely separated. Mesosternum concave, depressed to below the level of the metasternum, the latter also slightly depressed along the middle. Ventral segments 2–5 very sparsely, minutely punctate. Legs stout; femora sulcate beneath, clavate, and sharply unidentate; tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Motzorongo in Vera Cruz (*Flohr*).

One specimen. The conical, rugose prothorax, the anteriorly abbreviated dorsal costæ of the elytra, the concave mesosternum, the elongate second joint of the funiculus, &c., readily distinguish this species.

167. **Conotrachelus serpentinus.** (Tab. XXI. figg. 19, 19 *a*; 19 *b*, hind leg, ♂.)

Conotrachelus serpentinus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 402[1].

Conotrachelus koltzei, Faust, in litt.[2]

Oblong, robust, shining, black or piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture long, rather coarse, somewhat close, rufo-ferruginous or brown, in some specimens slightly intermixed with white on the alternate elytral interstices, legs, and under surface, and condensed into a small spot at the hind angles of the prothorax and on the front of the humeri. Head densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum (♂) moderately stout, curved, more than one-half longer than the prothorax, punctate-striate at the sides, carinate down the middle towards the base, bare and sparsely punctured at the apex, (♀) not so stout, longer, smoother, and more curved, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-fourth and in the ♀ at one-third from the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus as long as or longer than 1, about the length of 3–5 united. Prothorax transverse, subconical, moderately constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate and finely carinate. Elytra elongate-subtriangular, deeply sinuate at the base, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate and closely placed, the interstices narrow, rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 each becoming evanescent before the middle. Meso- and metasternum flattened and depressed between the intermediate coxæ, the metasternum also hollowed in the middle behind. Ventral segments very sparsely, coarsely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate, sulcate beneath. Anterior tibiæ hollowed on the outer edge towards the apex. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length 7–$7\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Koltze, in Mus. Dresden*), Cordova (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); COSTA RICA, Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, David, Tolé (*Champion*).—ANTILLES, Cuba[1], Jamaica (*Gosse, coll. Sharp*).

Eight specimens, agreeing with one from Cuba in the British Museum, and also with the type communicated by Dr. Sjöstedt. *C. serpentinus* approaches *C. conicicollis*, but it is narrower, and has a more transverse, anteriorly constricted, less rugose prothorax; the mesosternum is not depressed below the level of the metasternum; the tarsal claws have a longer tooth, &c. The second joint of the funiculus is at least as long as the first.

168. **Conotrachelus incanus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♂.)

Rather elongate, subrhomboidal, rufo-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; above and beneath densely, uniformly clothed with minute yellowish-cinereous scales, and with very short, fine, scattered, decumbent setæ. Head densely punctulate; rostrum (♂) slender, feebly curved, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, finely punctate and squamose at the base, for the rest bare and almost smooth, the apical portion a little widened, (♀) very slender, smooth, and cylindrical, twice as long as the prothorax, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip in the male and at the middle in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate and subequal. Prothorax short, conical, strongly bisinuate at the base, compressed at the sides in front; sparsely punctate, the interspaces closely, minutely punctate. Elytra elongate-triangular, one-half wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri obliquely truncate in front; seriate-punctate, the punctures well-separated, the interstices finely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 feebly costate towards the apex, 7 and 9 also more or less costate at the base, 3 with a short, prominent, abruptly terminated ridge a little beyond the middle in the ♂, this being almost obsolete in the ♀. Mesosternum concave between the coxæ, the sides nodose in front. Metasternum depressed down the middle. Ventral segments closely, finely punctulate. Femora clavate, acutely unidentate. Tarsal claws with a very long tooth.

Length 6–6$\frac{4}{5}$ breadth 3–3$\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo in Vera Paz 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Three specimens, in a perfect state of preservation. A very peculiar species, nearly allied to *C. serpentinus*, but easily distinguishable by the uniform, dense, yellowish-cinereous vestiture, the short, conical prothorax, the very slender smooth rostrum of the female, &c.

169. **Conotrachelus sulcipectus,** sp. n.

Subovate, robust, shining, rufo-piceous, darker beneath, the antennæ ferruginous; the vestiture close, rather short, almost entirely fulvous, very sparse on the abdomen. Head densely punctate; rostrum rather slender, feebly curved, longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and striate at the sides, unicarinate at the base, the apex minutely, very sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate, equal in length. Prothorax transverse, subconical, strongly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, very finely punctate, with scattered coarse punctures intermixed, sharply carinate. Elytra subtriangular, rather more than one-half wider than the prothorax, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices broad, rugulose, 7 and 9 costate throughout, 3 costate at the apex and 5 from about the middle onwards. Meso- and metasternum hollowed down the middle, the latter short. Ventral segments 1 and 2 coarsely, and 3–5 more finely, punctate, the punctuation very sparse on 3 and 4. Femora clavate, unidentate, sulcate beneath. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length 7, breadth 3$\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One rather worn specimen. Less elongate than *C. serpentinus*, the elytra shorter and broader, the prothorax sharply carinate, densely, finely punctate, with scattered coarse punctures intermixed, the meso- and metasternum more hollowed down the middle, the latter short.

170. **Conotrachelus spinipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 21, 21 *a*.)

Broad-ovate, very robust, rather dull, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; the vestiture moderately close above, very sparse beneath, ferruginous, becoming denser, subfasciculate, and

slightly intermixed with white on the elytra, that on the legs similarly coloured, the femora obsoletely annulate, the anterior pair with a conspicuous fulvous streak along their basal half above; the upper surface and legs also set with short, scattered, semierect, pallid setæ. Head rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed, carinate, and binodose in front; rostrum stout, arcuate, about as long as the prothorax, shining, 5-carinate, the median carina short, thickly punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex, joints 5–7 of the funiculus shorter than 3 and 4, 2 elongate, a little longer than 1. Prothorax large, broader than long, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, strongly constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base, and emarginate at the apex; coarsely, shallowly, confluently punctate, the interspaces shining and here and there obliquely raised or granulate, four of the prominences on the middle of the disc and two at the apex being more conspicuous than the rest, the disc also carinate anteriorly. Elytra somewhat cordate, about one-third wider than the prothorax, deeply sinuate in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices finely and sparsely seriato-granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, 10 also costate at the base, the ridge on 3 shortly interrupted anteriorly, and that on 7 and 9 each produced at the apex into a short spine. Intermediate coxæ widely separated. Rostral canal smooth, deep, reaching the anterior portion of the metasternum, the mesosternum conically protuberant on each side in front. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Legs very stout and rugose; femora strongly clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth small; anterior and intermediate tibiæ strongly, and the posterior pair feebly, sinuate within; tarsal claws with the inner tooth nearly as long as the claw itself.

Length $6\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. Differs from all its allies in the quadrispinose apical declivity of the elytra.

171. **Conotrachelus sobrinus.** (Tab. XXI. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♂.)

Conotrachelus sobrinus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 453[1].

Conotrachelus gerstaeckeri, Jekel, in litt.[2]

Subovate, robust, arched above (as seen in profile), shining, black, the elytra rufo-piceous, with a transverse patch at the middle of the suture and a smaller one between it and the apex black, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, and the legs in part (the base of the femora excepted) reddish; the vestiture of the elytra dense, greyish- or reddish-brown, the head with a large, dense, whitish or fulvous patch in front, enclosing two minute bare prominences, the clothing of the prothorax, rostrum, and under surface very sparse, that of the legs and coxæ closer, fulvous or white, the prothorax with two very small condensed whitish spots on the disc and sometimes another on each side, the femora faintly annulate, the anterior pair with a fulvous streak at the base; the upper surface also set with numerous short, semierect, pallid, stiff setæ, and the seriate elytral punctures each with a narrow whitish scale, the legs setulose. Head densely punctate, transversely depressed in front; rostrum moderately stout, arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, gibbous at the base above, sharply 5-carinate, the apex sparsely punctate, much smoother throughout in the ♀, the antennæ inserted near the tip in the ♂, and further back in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax a little broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; very coarsely, confluently punctate, and also carinate. Elytra rather long, subtriangular, convex above, deeply sinuate at the base, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply, uninterruptedly costate. Rostral canal somewhat abruptly terminating in the front of the metasternum. Ventral segments sparsely, coarsely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws with the inner tooth nearly as long as the claw itself.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA (*Salvin*), Mirandilla, Cubilguitz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, David, Caldera, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Cayenne, Brazil[1].

A common insect in Chiriqui, and recognizable by its arched body, the dense vestiture of the front of the head and of the elytra, the latter with a dark patch at the middle of the suture, the almost bare, very coarsely punctured prothorax, &c. Our specimens agree with others from Brazil in the British Museum.

172. **Conotrachelus glabricollis,** sp. n.

Subovate, moderately shining, black, the elytra rufo-piceous, with a common transverse median fascia and a patch at the apex black, the antennæ, rostrum, and legs partly ferruginous; the vestiture fine, close on the elytra and legs, very scattered on the other parts of the body, brownish, becoming paler and more condensed along the base of the elytra, the latter also set with very short, fine, scattered, decumbent, pallid setæ. Head densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum (♂) rather slender, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, abruptly curved from a little beyond the middle, rugulosely punctate and feebly tricarinate, and with the apical portion sparsely punctate, (♀) longer, smoother, and more curved towards the apex, the antennæ in the ♀ inserted at the middle, and in the ♂ a little nearer the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax broader than long, subconical, slightly constricted in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; densely, rather finely punctate, and incompletely carinate. Elytra comparatively long, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, subtriangular, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate, the ridge on 3 depressed or interrupted below the base. Rostral canal deep, nearly or quite reaching the apex of the metasternum. Legs short; femora acutely unidentate; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length 4–4½, breadth $2\frac{2}{10}$–2¼ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Tolé (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Very like *C. sobrinus*, but smaller and less convex, the prothorax not so coarsely punctured, the elytra more truncate at the base, the rostrum longer in the female and more curved, the rostral canal deep and reaching the apex of the metasternum. The last-mentioned character almost excludes *C. glabricollis* from *Conotrachelus*.

173. **Conotrachelus ciliatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 23, 23 *a*; 23 *b*, hind leg, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; the vestiture sparse, reddish-brown, slightly intermixed with white, becoming rather dense on the elytra, that on the legs bristly and mostly white, the elytra with a dense, transverse, white or ochreous patch on each shoulder, and also conspicuously setose, the prothorax with a small white spot at each hind angle, and sometimes two minute ones on the disc, the femora each with a whitish ring, the anterior pair with a fulvous line along their basal half above. Head rugosely punctate, depressed, carinate, and feebly binodose in front; rostrum curved, moderately stout, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, sparsely punctured at the tip, the apical portion a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about one-fourth or one-fifth from the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate, subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and narrowed in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctured, and finely carinate to near the base. Elytra convex, elongate-subtriangular, rounded at the sides posteriorly, the humeri rounded externally; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 slightly interrupted below the base. Meso- and metasternum deeply hollowed down the middle. Ventral segments sparsely, coarsely punctate. Legs rather elongate; femora unidentate; intermediate and posterior tibiæ closely fulvo-ciliate on their inner edge from about the middle to the apex, and the anterior pair also ciliate at the tip, in the ♂; tarsal claws with the inner tooth nearly as long as the claw itself.

Length 5½–$6\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 3–3¼ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Boquete, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Six specimens. Larger than *C. glabricollis*, the prothorax rugosely punctate, the upper surface more setose, the legs longer, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ closely ciliate within in the male.

174. **Conotrachelus sublineatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, much mottled with ferruginous, the antennæ, rostrum, tibiæ, and tarsi almost wholly of that colour; the vestiture ochreous, intermixed with whitish, rather coarse, very sparse, closer on the elytra, that on the alternate interstices of the latter almost entirely whitish and subfasciculate, and that on the others uniformly ochreous. Head densely punctate, feebly foveate between the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and unicarinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, narrowing almost from the base, slightly constricted in front, the base feebly bisinuate; deeply, densely, rather coarsely punctate, the narrow raised interspaces tending to form longitudinal rugæ at the apex. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base, the humeri obliquely truncated; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 uninterruptedly costate. Rostral canal broad and deep, about reaching the middle of the metasternum. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One immature specimen. In this insect the elytral vestiture is uniformly arranged and ochreous in colour on the interstices 2, 4, 6, 8, and whitish and subfasciculate on the others.

175. **Conotrachelus tabogensis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, pitchy-black, the elytra rufo-piceous, the antennæ, the rostrum, and the legs in part ferruginous; the vestiture rather close and subfasciculate on the elytra, and somewhat condensed at the base of the third interstice, very sparse on the rest of the body, moderately close on the legs, ochreous, slightly intermixed with whitish, the femora obsoletely annulate. Head densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum curved, rather slender, a little longer than the head and prothorax, rugulose and finely unicarinate at the base, very sparsely punctate from the middle onwards, the antennæ inserted at about two-fifths from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base, the sides parallel behind; densely, rather finely punctate, obsoletely carinate anteriorly. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices finely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 moderately costate, the ridge on both 3 and 5 becoming indistinct anteriorly and interrupted below the base. Rostral canal broad and deep, extending to the middle of the metasternum. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Femora clavate, unidentate. Tarsal claws with a very short tooth.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Taboga I. (*Champion*).

One specimen. Distinguishable from the other Central-American species with a similarly-formed rostral canal, the preceding excepted, by the relatively narrow elytra and oblong-ovate shape. Compared with *C. sublineatus,* the rostrum is much more slender, the prothorax is less coarsely punctate, and the vestiture of the elytra is longer and more uniform in colour and distribution.

176. **Conotrachelus cucullatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, moderately shining, black, the elytra rufo-piceous, the legs mottled with the same colour, the antennæ and the tip of the rostrum also reddish; the vestiture close above, very sparse beneath, brown, becoming whitish or yellowish on the prothorax (a space on the disc of the latter behind being more sparsely clothed) and on the shoulders of the elytra, the alternate interstices of the latter also slightly mottled with whitish, the femora faintly annulate, the anterior pair with a fulvous line along their basal half above. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed in front; rostrum moderately stout, curved, considerably longer than the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate and tricarinate, sparsely punctured at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, subconical, moderately constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate, and sharply carinate down the anterior half. Elytra comparatively short, subtriangular, less than twice the width of the prothorax, flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 interrupted below the base in one specimen. Rostral canal broad and deep, reaching the apex of the metasternum. Ventral segments 2–5 very sparsely and finely, and 1 coarsely, punctate. Femora clavate, acutely unidentate. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length 4–4½, breadth 2⅓–2½ millim. (♂ ?)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. This insect somewhat resembles *C. validus* and *C. lateralis*, but it is very much smaller and less robust, and has the meso- and metasternum deeply excavate down the middle.

177. **Conotrachelus insignis,** sp. n.

Subovate, rather dull, black, the elytra and legs mottled with rufo-piceous, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, and the apices of the tarsi reddish; the vestiture rather coarse, close, ferruginous, very slightly intermixed with whitish on the elytra, that of the prothorax sparser and condensed into patches on each side of the middle of the disc, the femora annulate. Head densely punctate, except along the sharply-defined, rather broad, smooth space bordering the eyes above, transversely depressed in front; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, curved, moderately stout, slightly thickened towards the base, tricarinate, sparsely punctate beyond the middle, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, constricted and narrowed in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, the disc obsoletely binodose at about the middle. Elytra somewhat triangular, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 interrupted below the base. Rostral canal rather deep and broad, smooth, reaching to about the middle of the metasternum. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Legs stout and rugose; femora strongly clavate, unidentate; tarsal claws with a very short tooth.

Length 4½, breadth 2½ millim. (♂ ?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very near *C. angusticollis*, but with a sharply-defined, smooth, bare space on either side of the head above the eyes (which, at first sight, appear to be unusually large)—a character not observed by me in any other species of the genus.

178. **Conotrachelus angusticollis,** sp. n.

Very like *C. insignis*, but with the whole of the front of the head densely punctate; the rostrum rugulose and finely tricarinate in the ♂, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted near the middle in the ♀ and at about one-third from the apex in the ♂; the prothorax usually distinctly binodose at the middle of the

disc; the vestiture ferruginous or brown, sparse and condensed into patches on the slightly raised portions of the surface of the prothorax, close and mottled on the elytra.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–5, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Teleman (*Champion*).

Six specimens, five of which are from Cerro Zunil, the only one from Teleman being much smaller and in great part ferruginous.

179. **Conotrachelus curvimanus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 24, 24 *a*; 24 *b*, anterior leg, ♂.)

Ovate, very robust, dull, black, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the apices of the tarsi reddish; the vestiture fine, close above, very sparse beneath, rusty-red, becoming yellowish at the hind angles of the prothorax and on the adjacent portion of the elytra, the latter (except towards the base) mottled with whitish, the femora faintly annulate with white, the anterior pair with a narrow fulvous line at the base above; the upper surface and legs also set with numerous short, semierect setæ. Head rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed, faintly carinate, and binodose in front; rostrum moderately stout, arcuate, a little longer than the prothorax, shining, sharply 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 much longer than 1 and nearly equalling 3–6 united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, abruptly constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, finely, rugulosely punctate, and here and there feebly granulate, without trace of median carina. Elytra subtriangular, about one-half wider than the prothorax, deeply sinuate in front, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices broad, finely and sparsely seriato-granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate, and 10 also costate at the base, the ridge on 3 and 5 each shortly interrupted anteriorly. Rostral canal nearly reaching the apex of the short metasternum, smooth and rather deep, the mesosternum with a conical tubercle on each side in front. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Legs stout and rugose; femora clavate, the anterior pair unarmed, the others each with a stout triangular tooth and a small prominence placed at some distance exterior to it; anterior and intermediate tibiæ strongly, and the posterior pair moderately, curved, not sinuate within; tarsal claws with the inner tooth much shorter than the claw itself.

Length $6\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. The unarmed anterior femora, the strongly curved, non-sinuate, anterior and intermediate tibiæ, the transverse, finely sculptured, non-carinate prothorax, the finely costate alternate elytral interstices, the close rusty-red vestiture, which becomes mottled with whitish on the posterior half of the body, &c., distinguish this species.

180. **Conotrachelus verticalis.** (Tab. XXI. figg. 25, 25 *a*.)

Conotrachelus verticalis, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 451 [1].

Ovate, robust, rather dull, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi reddish; the vestiture very sparse, fine, rusty-red or fulvous, closer, slightly intermixed with white, and subfasciculate on the elytra, the head with a dense white or whitish patch in front, the elytra with a condensed rusty-red patch at the base of the third interstice and a smaller one opposite the hind angles of the prothorax, the femora annulate, the anterior pair with a fulvous line near the base above; the upper surface and legs also set with short, scattered, semierect setæ. Head densely punctate, the front transversely depressed, usually more or less distinctly carinate and feebly binodose; rostrum moderately stout, arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the tip, a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted

towards the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus longer than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; exceedingly coarsely, confluently punctate, the oblique intervening rugæ prominent on the disc, the latter also sharply carinate to near the base. Elytra subcordate, about one-half wider than the prothorax, deeply sinuate in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices slightly rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply, uninterruptedly costate, 10 also costate at the base. Mesosternum smooth and concave, protuberant on each side anteriorly. Metasternum smooth and deeply excavate in the middle in front. Ventral segments sparsely, coarsely punctate. Legs stout, rugose; femora clavate, unidentate; anterior tibiæ sinuous within; tarsal claws with a rather long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, David, Caldera, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—ANTILLES, Cuba [1].

Ten specimens. Differs from *C. rufifrons* in having a dense, white frontal patch, the punctuation of the prothorax exceedingly coarse and confluent, the vestiture (which in some examples is fiery-red on the prothorax and the base of the elytra) differently coloured, and the sutural interstice not costate. The very coarse sculpture of the prothorax also separates it from *C. planifrons* and *C. leucocephalus*. Central-American specimens agree very well with the type communicated by Dr. Sjöstedt.

181. **Conotrachelus rufifrons,** sp. n.

Ovate, robust, rather shining, black, the antennæ in great part and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture sparse, fine, fulvous, closer, fasciculate, and much intermixed with white on the elytra, that on the front of the head dense and rusty-red in colour and that on the legs intermixed with white, the femora with a whitish ring; the upper surface and legs also set with short, scattered, rigid setæ. Head densely punctate, the front transversely depressed, carinate, and feebly binodose; rostrum stout, arcuate, about as long as the prothorax, 5-carinate, thickly punctate at the tip, a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, the narrow interspaces here and there raised into oblique or sinuous, prominent rugæ, the disc sharply carinate anteriorly. Elytra cordate, nearly one-half wider than the prothorax, deeply sinuate in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices feebly seriato-granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 uninterruptedly carinate, 1 (sutural) also finely costate from a little below the base. Mesosternum smooth and concave, protuberant on each side in front. Metasternum hollowed and smooth in the middle anteriorly. Ventral segments sparsely, coarsely punctate. Legs stout and rugose; femora clavate, unidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $3\frac{4}{5}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Seven specimens. The very rugose, sharply carinate, transversely subquadrate prothorax, the rusty-red frontal patch, the white or greyish-white fasciculate vestiture of the elytra, the finely costate suture, the short rigid setosity, &c., distinguish *C. rufifrons*. It bears a certain superficial resemblance to *C. cærulescens*.

182. **Conotrachelus planifrons,** sp. n.

Ovate, dull, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi reddish; the vestiture rather close above and very sparse beneath, rusty-red or fulvous, the elytra often slightly mottled with whitish, that on the front of the head sometimes partly or wholly whitish, the femora faintly annulate, the anterior pair with a fulvous line along their basal half above; the upper surface and legs also set with short, scattered, pallid,

semierect setæ. Head densely punctate, the front transversely depressed, and sometimes with a short median carina and a small prominence on each side of it; rostrum moderately stout, arcuate, about as long as the prothorax, a little longer in the ♀, shining, 5-carinate in both sexes, sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus a little longer than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base, the sides crenulate; densely, rugulosely punctate, the narrow interspaces here and there obliquely raised or granulate, the disc finely carinate and usually with four conspicuous prominences about the middle. Elytra subcordate, about one-half wider than the prothorax, deeply sinuate in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices faintly granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, 10 also carinate at the base, the ridge on 3 sometimes depressed or interrupted anteriorly. Intermediate coxæ widely separated. Mesosternum smooth and concave, protuberant on each side in front. Metasternum short, deeply hollowed and smooth in the middle, the cavity nearly reaching the apex in the ♀. Ventral segments sparsely, coarsely punctate. Legs stout and rugose; femora clavate, unidentate; anterior tibiæ sinuate within; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 4–5½, breadth 2⅕–3⅕ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan, Panzos (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Biolley, in Mus. Brit.*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Many specimens. In two of those from Chiriqui the femora have a very small additional prominence, and in another the tooth on the anterior pair is almost obsolete. This insect is extremely like *C. squamifrons*, but is readily separable by the excavate meso- and metasternum, and the longer second joint of the funiculus. The less elongate shape, the closer vestiture, the less rounded sides and finer sculpture of the prothorax, &c., distinguish it from the nearly allied *C. costiferus*.

183. **Conotrachelus leucocephalus,** sp. n.

Very like *C. planifrons*, but with a dense whitish frontal patch (as in *C. verticalis*); the rostrum of the ♀ flattened down the middle (not carinate); the setæ very short and inconspicuous.

Length 4–6, breadth 2¼–3$\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Purula (*Champion*).

Four specimens from Mexico and four from Guatemala, those from the northern localities having the vestiture more mottled than in the others. The frontal patch sometimes has a rosy-red tinge. In the largest female, from Purula, the rostrum is depressed down the middle and sharply bicarinate on each side.

184. **Conotrachelus carinifrons,** sp. n.

Subovate, moderately shining, black, usually more or less mottled with ferruginous; the vestiture fine, close above, very sparse beneath, rusty-red or fulvous, the prothorax with a condensed, bright, rusty-red, oblique vitta on each side of the disc, the two vittæ nearly meeting in front and extending backwards on to the humeri, the head with a condensed rusty-red patch in front, the femora annulate, the anterior pair with a fulvous line along their basal half above; the upper surface and legs also set with numerous short, semierect, pallid setæ. Head densely punctate, transversely depressed, carinate, and feebly binodose in front; rostrum stout, curved, as long as or longer than the head and prothorax, seriate-punctate and tricarinate, sparsely punctured at the tip, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, and sharply carinate anteriorly.

Elytra nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, narrowing from about the basal fourth, transversely depressed a little below the base, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate, the ridge on 3 depressed or interrupted anteriorly, 10 also costate at the base. Intermediate coxæ widely separated. Meso- and metasternum broadly hollowed down the middle, the cavity punctate. Ventral segments very sparsely, coarsely punctate. Femora clavate, acutely unidentate. Tarsal claws with a moderately long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); Guatemala, Panzos in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Costa Rica (*Pittier, in Mus. Brit.*).

Eleven specimens, nine of which were found at Panzos. This species approaches *C. subtilis*, but has a relatively narrower, less rugose, bivittate prothorax, &c. The oblique rusty-red vittæ on the prothorax are very sharply defined in fresh examples, the flanks of the latter being almost bare.

185. **Conotrachelus costiferus.** (Tab. XXI. figg. 26, 26 *a*.)

Conotrachelus costiferus, Ros. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 452[1].

Hab. Mexico, Orizaba (*Chevrolat*[1]), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Tapachula (*Höge*), Yucatan (*Mus. Brit.*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

The type of the species, now before me, is abraded, and wants the fine, scattered, intermixed fulvous and white vestiture, which is subfascicularly arranged on the elytra, and the short, fine, pallid setæ are also nearly all rubbed off. The transverse dense whitish patch on the front of the head is usually divided down the centre by a smooth raised line, and in the middle of each portion there is a small bare prominence. The prothorax is coarsely, rugosely punctate, and the median carina running down the anterior half is often dilated posteriorly into a smooth flattened space. The alternate elytral interstices are uninterruptedly costate. The femora are unidentate and faintly annulate, the anterior pair with a long fulvous streak at the base above. The rostral canal is rather deep and smooth, reaching to the anterior portion of the metasternum. The ventral segments are coarsely, closely punctate. The eight specimens seen vary from $5\frac{1}{10}$–7 millim. in length, and $2\frac{4}{5}$–4 millim. in breadth.

186. **Conotrachelus pluricostatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, black, slightly mottled rufo-piceous, the tip of the rostrum, the basal half of the antennæ, and the apices of the tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture rather coarse, longer on the prothorax, moderately close, brownish, and uniformly distributed, the femora not annulate. Head densely punctate, transversely depressed and finely carinate in front; rostrum rather slender, feebly curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, 5-carinate at the base, sparsely, finely punctate in its outer half, the antennæ inserted just before the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate and subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, moderately bisinuate at the base; densely, rather finely punctate, the narrow intervening rugæ becoming longitudinally confluent towards the apex, the disc with a fine median carina. Elytra subtriangular, comparatively short, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices closely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly, very finely costate, and the others also finely costate from about the basal third onwards. Meso- and meta-

sternum rather deeply excavate down the middle. Legs short and stout; femora strongly clavate, acutely unidentate; tarsal claws with a long tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. In the uniformly distributed brownish vestiture this species resembles *C. conicicollis* and *C. serpentinus**, but it has both the meso- and metasternum rather deeply excavate down the middle, the elytral interstices are all finely costate posteriorly, &c.

187. **Conotrachelus nigricollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 27, 27 *a*.)

Subovate, black, opaque, the elytra shining (when denuded), the latter sometimes mottled with rufo-piceous or entirely of that colour, the antennæ, and the legs in part, ferruginous; the elytra and legs (the basal half of the femora excepted) densely clothed with rather coarse, narrow, brownish scales, the rest of the surface almost bare. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed in front; rostrum moderately stout, arcuate, a little longer than the head and prothorax, dull, rugulose, and unicarinate, thickly punctate and shining at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1. Prothorax strongly transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base, the sides usually sinuate and anteriorly dentate; closely, finely punctate, the disc binodose at about the middle and also at the apex. Elytra nearly twice the width of the prothorax, comparatively short, subparallel at the base, the humeri dentiform; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices finely and densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 interrupted or depressed below the base. Rostral canal broad and deep, reaching to about the middle of the metasternum. Ventral segments very sparsely punctate. Legs short; femora strongly clavate, acutely unidentate; tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$–2 millim. (♂?)

Hab. MEXICO, San Andres Tuxtla (*Sallé*), Iguala, Jalapa (*Höge*).

Four specimens. A peculiar little form, with the elytra densely clothed with narrow brownish scales, and the rest of the body almost bare and opaque; the prothorax quadrinodose and closely punctate, and usually with the sides dentate; the shoulders of the elytra dentiform; the legs short; and the rostral canal broad and deep. An abraded female from Chiacam, Guatemala, probably belongs to the same species, though it has the rostrum slender, longer, and almost smooth from near the base. A male from Bugaba, Panama, too, seems to be also referable to *C. nigricollis*, this insect having the vestiture and ground-colour of the elytra more mottled.

188. **Conotrachelus setosus.** (Tab. XXI. figg. 28, 28 *a*; 28 *b*, mesosternum.)

Cryptorhynchus setosus, Ros. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 136 [1].

Conotrachelus setosus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 2, p. 53 [2].

Cryptorhynchus tomentosus, Sturm, in litt. [3].

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Chevrolat* [1]; *Sallé*); GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Senahu (*Champion*).

* In the description given of this species (*anteà*, p. 433) the peculiar form of the hind tibia of the ♂ was not noted: it is shown, however, on Tab. XXI. fig. 19 *b*.

In this insect the declivous mesosternum (which has been injured in the type by the pin) is slightly depressed in the middle anteriorly and has a compressed prominence on each side in front, these prominences representing the anterior portions of the acute horseshoe-shaped ridge present in some very nearly allied forms belonging to the genus *Phyrdenus*, Lec. The upper surface of the body and the legs are densely squamose and setose. The prothorax is canaliculate down the middle and feebly trinodose on each side of the groove. The alternate elytral interstices are slightly raised. The femora are unarmed. The tarsal claws have a short stout tooth. The rostrum is gibbous at the base. *C.* (*Cyphorhynchus*) *luridus*, Kirsch, from Peru, is an extremely closely allied form.

ÆPALIUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum moderately long, curved, the scrobes descending to the lower limit of the eyes, but not contiguous beneath; antennæ inserted towards the apex of the rostrum in both sexes, the funiculus 7-jointed, rather loosely articulated, the club oblong-ovate, nearly as long as the preceding five joints united, the sutures distinct; eyes lateral, coarsely facetted; prothorax with prominent ocular lobes, much narrower than the elytra; scutellum rounded, moderately large; elytra with ten rows of punctures; prosternum rather long, with a deep rostral canal; anterior and intermediate coxæ somewhat widely separated; mesosternum concave, with a compressed lamelliform prominence on each side in front of the coxæ; metasternum concave and declivous in the middle in front, the episterna rather broad; ventral segments 3 and 4 together about as long as 2, all the sutures distinct; legs elongate; femora dentate; tibiæ unguiculate at the outer apical angle, sinuate within; tarsi with joint 3 bilobed, the claws obtusely dilated in their basal half; body elongate, squamose.

A single species is referred to *Æpalius*. It is closely related to *Conotrachelus*, though very different in general facies. The mesosternal lamellæ are very prominent (being more produced anteriorly than in *C. setosus*), and the tarsal claws are obtusely dilated at the base (less angularly widened than in *C. anthonomoides*), these characters distinguishing the insect from all the forms here included under that genus.

1. **Æpalius chiriquensis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 1, 1*a*, *b*, ♀.)

Elongate, dull, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi reddish; somewhat thickly clothed with small brown scales, the vestiture becoming denser (and in one specimen ferruginous) on a large patch on the apical half of the elytra, the upper surface and legs with intermixed very short, blunt, semierect, setiform, fuscous or whitish scales, the scutellum ochreo-squamose. Head closely, densely punctate, feebly foveate between the eyes; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, sulcate laterally, rugulosely punctate to near the tip in the ♂, more shining and much smoother in the ♀. Prothorax a little broader than long, rather convex, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front and slightly narrowed behind, the base bisinuate; densely, finely punctate. Elytra rather elongate, about one-third wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half, sinuate at the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and granulate, 3, 5, and 7 somewhat raised, 3 and 5 sinuate. Beneath rather coarsely punctate. Femora sharply unidentate.

Length $5\frac{4}{5}$–$6\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500–4000 feet (*Champion*).

Three specimens.

ÆMUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum moderately stout, very feebly curved, the scrobes descending to the lower limit of the eyes, but well-separated beneath, the eyes large, rounded, lateral, coarsely facetted; antennæ inserted towards the apex of the rostrum, the funiculus 7-jointed, closely articulated, widening outwards, the club stout, oblong-ovate, with deep sutures; prothorax much narrower than the elytra, with prominent ocular lobes; scutellum oblong, small; elytra with ten rows of punctures; prosternum short, deeply excavate in front for the reception of the rostrum; anterior coxæ moderately, the intermediate coxæ widely, separated; mesosternum depressed and concave, the sides not raised in front; metasternal side-pieces narrow; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate, 3 and 4 short, together about as long as 5 and much shorter than 2; legs elongate; femora clavate, sharply dentate; tibiæ truncate at the apex, the inner apical angle feebly mucronate, the outer apical angle sharply unguiculate; tarsi with joint 3 broadly bilobed, the claws simple and divergent.

The single species from which the above characters are taken has somewhat the facies of an *Anchonomorpha* of the group Hylobiina. It is, however, a true Cryptorrhynchid, and must be placed near *Conotrachelus*.

1. **Æmus tuberosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 2, 2 *a*.)

Oblong, alutaceous, opaque, black, the knees and antennæ reddish in one specimen; the elevations of the upper surface clothed with decumbent, blackish, setiform scales, the head, the lateral prominences of the prothorax, and the outer edge of the humeri with fulvous scales, the under surface and legs sparsely squamose, the latter also shortly setulose. Head finely punctate; rostrum about as long as the prothorax, shining, very finely, sparsely punctate; funiculus with the outer joints transverse, 2 shorter than 1. Prothorax a little broader than long, abruptly narrowed from about the middle, the sides parallel behind, the base bisinuate; finely punctate, the disc with two setigerous prominences at the middle, a smaller one on each side near the outer margin, and two at the apex. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the punctures oblong in shape and not hidden by the vestiture, the dorsal interstices (the first excepted) each with a series of prominent, oblong, widely scattered, setigerous tubercles. Beneath alutaceous, closely, finely punctate. Femora bidentate, the outer tooth small and placed at some distance from the larger one.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500–4000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens, differing greatly in size, their sex not ascertained. The elevations of the upper surface are very conspicuous, owing to the setiform scales being clustered upon them, the scales becoming fulvous in colour on the lateral prominences of the prothorax.

ÆATUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum short, curved, the scrobes descending, very narrowly separated beneath; antennæ with the funiculus 7-jointed, closely articulated, 3–7 gradually widening, the club oblong-ovate, with distinct sutures; head globose, almost smooth, the eyes large, contiguous or narrowly separated, coarsely facetted, and somewhat depressed; prothorax with feebly-developed ocular lobes, much narrower than the elytra; scutellum small, oblong; elytra with nine rows of punctures and a short tenth row at the base; prosternum excavate on each side in front, with a very deep rostral canal, the walls of the cavity sharply raised throughout and extending beyond the anterior coxæ, the mesosternum convex or subcarinate along the middle; metasternum short, the side-pieces very narrow; anterior and intermediate coxæ somewhat widely separated, the latter hollowed within; ventral segments separated by well-defined sutures, 3 and 4 together slightly longer than 2; legs short and stout; femora sulcate beneath, the anterior pair, at least, dentate;

tibiæ carinate, subangularly dilated and more or less serrate at the base externally, obliquely truncate at the apex, feebly unguiculate at the inner apical angle; tarsi with joint 3 strongly bilobed, the claws toothed.

This genus includes a few small Tropical-American forms which bear a remarkable superficial resemblance to certain *Oncorrhini* of the group Anchonina, the peculiar dull upper surface, the almost smooth, globose head, the somewhat depressed eyes, &c., being here reproduced amongst the Ithyporides. The prosternal ridges in these insects extend beyond the anterior coxæ, and are received between the sides of the mesosternum and the hollowed inner portions of the intermediate coxæ. I have seen one or two unnamed S.-American species that probably belong to *Æatus*.

a. Eyes narrowly separated; rostrum somewhat gibbous at the base, stout; prothorax carinate or with a smooth median space; elytra simply setose; tarsal claws strongly toothed.
  a'. Prothoracic sculpture exceedingly coarse; elytra transversely depressed and constricted below the base, the alternate interstices costate . . . *ebeninus*, sp. n.
  b'. Prothoracic sculpture finer; elytra without distinct depression below the base.
    a''. Median carina of the prothorax widening forwards; alternate elytral interstices costate . . . . . *rugicollis*, sp. n.
    b''. Median carina of the prothorax narrow throughout; all the elytral interstices more or less costate . . . . . *costulatus*, sp. n.
b. Eyes larger and contiguous; rostrum depressed at the base, more slender; prothorax not carinate; elytra setose and also clothed with narrow scales, the alternate interstices costate; tarsal claws feebly toothed . . . . . *vestitus*, sp. n.

1. **Æatus ebeninus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 3, 3 *a*.)

Subovate, deep black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi reddish; opaque above, the elevated portions of the surface only shining; clothed with widely scattered, rather long, semierect, ochreous setæ. Head almost smooth, the eyes depressed and very narrowly separated; rostrum stout, strongly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, somewhat gibbous at the base, shallowly sulcate and rugulose at the sides, with a raised smooth space down the middle, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse. Prothorax strongly transverse, deeply bisinuate at the base, abruptly narrowed and constricted immediately before the apex, the sides slightly sinuate; exceedingly coarsely, confluently punctate, the interspaces raised into longitudinal or sinuous rugæ, the smooth median space dilated at the middle. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, somewhat cordate, constricted at the sides below the rounded humeri, transversely depressed below the base, the latter sinuate; seriate-punctate, the punctures oblong in shape and placed in shallow striæ, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 finely and narrowly costate, the others also finely costate at the base. Beneath coarsely punctate, the ventral segments 3 and 4 each with a single transverse row of punctures. Legs very coarsely punctate, the punctures on the femora and tibiæ separated by longitudinal rugæ; anterior femora distinctly, the others obsoletely, unidentate; tibiæ serrate at the base externally, the intermediate pair strongly sinuate on the outer edge; tarsal claws with a sharp tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500–4000 feet (*Champion*).

Nine specimens. The exceedingly coarse sculpture of the prothorax, with a smooth dilated space down the middle, and the anteriorly constricted and depressed elytra, with the alternate interstices only finely costate, sufficiently distinguish *Æ. ebeninus*. The elytra have the dull glossy appearance of those of *Oncorrhinus latipennis*.

2. **Æatus rugicollis,** sp. n.

Subovate, black, the tarsi and antennæ reddish; opaque above, the elevated portions of the surface only shining; sparsely clothed with rather long, semierect, ochreous setæ. Head with a few punctures above the eyes, the latter depressed and almost contiguous above; rostrum moderately stout, strongly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, somewhat gibbous at the base, punctato-sulcate at the sides, the smooth raised space down the middle widening forwards, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip. Prothorax transversely quadrate, abruptly narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, the punctures here and there confluent, and towards the apex separated by longitudinal rugæ, the smooth median space widening forwards. Elytra oblong-cordate, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the punctures oblong in shape and placed in shallow striæ, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 narrowly and finely costate, the others also feebly costate at the base and towards the sides. Beneath a little more finely punctured than in *Æ. ebeninus*. Legs as in *Æ. ebeninus*, the femora feebly unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. More oblong than *Æ. ebeninus*, the prothorax less coarsely sculptured, the elytra neither depressed nor constricted below the base. Compared with *Æ. costulatus*, the prothorax is more strongly, longitudinally rugose, with the smooth median space widening forwards, and the second and fourth elytral interstices are feebly costate at the base only.

3. **Æatus costulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 4, 4 *a*, *b*; 4 *c*, hind leg.)

Subovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi, and sometimes the elytra, femora, and tibiæ also, reddish; opaque above, the elevated portions of the surface only shining; sparsely clothed with rather long, semierect, ochreous setæ. Head with a few punctures clustered above the eyes, the latter depressed and almost contiguous above; rostrum short, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, gibbous at the base, tricarinate, the median carina widening forwards, the sides sulcate, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the tip. Prothorax transversely quadrate, abruptly narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, the punctures here and there confluent, the disc with a narrow median carina. Elytra feebly constricted below the rounded humeri; seriate-punctate, the punctures oblong in shape and placed in shallow striæ, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 finely and narrowly, and the others more feebly, costate. The under surface and legs as in *Æ. ebeninus*.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{8}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Tapachula (*Höge*); British Honduras (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Zapote (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eight specimens. The tricarinate rostrum, the less rugosely sculptured prothorax, the more distinctly costate and more closely setose elytra, and the almost obsolete post-basal depression of the latter, separate *Æ. costulatus* from *Æ. ebeninus*.

4. Æatus vestitus, sp. n.

Subovate, black, the tip of the rostrum and the apices of the tarsi reddish; the upper surface opaque, clothed with scattered narrow ferruginous scales, the elytra with semierect paler setæ intermixed. Head with a few fine punctures, the eyes very large, contiguous above; rostrum curved, rather slender, a little longer than the prothorax, depressed and slightly rugulose at the base, almost smooth in its outer half, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the outer joints of the funiculus transverse. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra subcordate, more than one-half wider than the prothorax, slightly constricted below the rounded humeri; seriate-punctate, the punctures oblong in shape and placed in shallow striæ, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 narrowly and finely, and the others obsoletely, costate. Beneath coarsely punctate. Femora rather sharply unidentate. Tibiæ angularly dilated at the base externally, the intermediate pair almost straight on their outer edge thence to the tip. Tarsal claws with a very short tooth at the base.

Length 4, breadth $2\frac{1}{5}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen, no doubt a female. The comparatively slender, almost smooth rostrum, the very large, contiguous eyes, the non-carinate prothorax, the scattered rusty-red vestiture, in addition to the paler setæ, the straighter intermediate tibiæ, and the feebly toothed tarsal claws, separate *Æ. vestitus* from its allies.

MICROHYUS.

Microhyus, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 237 (1876).

This genus, hitherto including a single species from the United States, is well represented in our region. The various forms are all very small and separable from *Conotrachelus* by the simple claws. The funiculus is 7-jointed, the joints closely articulated and becoming wider outwards. The rostral canal is open behind. The mesosternum is hollowed between the widely separated intermediate coxæ, and not raised at the sides in front. The metasternum is short, and longitudinally swollen on each side between the intermediate and hind coxæ, the episterna rather broad. The scutellum is very minute or hidden. The femora are unarmed. The upper surface of the body and the legs are set with erect, clubbed or blunt setæ, which are seriately arranged down each of the alternate elytral interstices. The Central-American species may be tabulated thus :—

a. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, the latter transverse.
  a'. Setæ coarser and darker.
    a''. Alternate elytral interstices tuberculate . . . . . *montanus,* sp. n.
    b''. Alternate elytral interstices not tuberculate.
      a'''. The finer vestiture of the elytra subfasciculate.
        a⁴. The prothorax without smoother longitudinal spaces on the disc . . . . . *hystrix,* sp. n.
        b⁴. The prothorax with smoother longitudinal spaces on the disc . *longisetis,* sp. n.

b'''. The finer vestiture of the elytra about equally distributed.

c^4. Elytra much wider than the prothorax.

a^5. Legs moderately long; prothorax trivittate; elytral interstices feebly convex . . . . . *erinaceus*, sp. n.

b^5. Legs short; prothorax not vittate; elytral interstices strongly convex . . . . . *brevipes*, sp. n.

d^4. Elytra narrower, a little wider than the prothorax, the interstices convex . . . . . *angustatus*, sp. n.

b'. Setæ entirely pale; elytral interstices narrow, convex . . . . . *pallidisetis*, sp. n.

b. Elytra very little wider than the prothorax, the latter long and subcylindrical; third elytral interstice tuberculate . . . . . *minutissimus*, sp. n.

1. **Microhyus montanus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. fig. 5.)

Subovate, dull, nigro-piceous, the tip of the rostrum and the legs in part ferruginous; the vestiture fulvous, rather coarse, scattered, condensed into small patches on the prothorax and elytra, the upper surface also set with scattered, short, stout, clubbed, erect, fuscous setæ, the legs setulose. Head closely, minutely punctate. Prothorax a little broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front, bisinuate at the base, closely, finely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, sinuate at the base, constricted below the prominent rounded humeri; deeply striate, the striæ finely punctate, the interstices finely rugulose and almost flat, 3, 5, and 7 a little widened and each with a series of scattered prominences, 9 also with a prominence below the base. Beneath opaque, finely punctate.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$–$1\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Quiché Mountains (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Easily distinguishable by the tuberculate alternate elytral interstices. The elytra themselves are clothed with small, oval scales, these becoming more condensed on the basal elevations; the vestiture of the prothorax is piliform.

2. **Microhyus hystrix**, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 6, 6 *a*, *b*.)

Short ovate, dull, black or piceous, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture fulvous, fine, rather scattered, condensed into a series of spots on each of the interstices 1, 3, 5, and 7, the upper surface also set with long, stout, clubbed, erect, fuscous setæ, the legs with fine clubbed pallid setæ. Head finely punctate. Prothorax a little broader than long, narrowing almost from the base, constricted towards the apex, the base deeply bisinuate; finely, rather sparsely punctate, the disc obsoletely canaliculate behind. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subcordate, slightly constricted behind the humeri, the base deeply sinuate; striate, the striæ finely punctured, the interstices broad, alutaceous, and almost flat, the alternate ones slightly wider. Beneath opaque, alutaceous, very sparsely, finely punctate. Intermediate coxæ widely separated.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{8}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. Larger, broader, and duller than the N.-American *M. setiger*, Lec., the elytral interstices wider and almost flat, the striæ narrower, the setæ longer.

3. **Microhyus longisetis,** sp. n.

Subovate, dull, black, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture ochreous, that on the prothorax mainly confined to the sides and to two vittæ on the disc, and that on the elytra condensed into scattered spots, the upper surface also set with long, scattered, stout, erect, clubbed, fuscous setæ, the legs setose. Head closely punctate. Prothorax a little broader than long, abruptly constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; sparsely, finely punctate, except down the middle and along a space on each side of it, these portions of the surface being almost bare. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, constricted below the humeri and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex, the base sinuate; striate, the striæ with fine scattered punctures, the interstices alutaceous and somewhat convex, 3 and 5 slightly wider. Beneath opaque, very sparsely punctate.
Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Narrower than *M. hystrix*, the prothorax with a space down the middle and another on each side of it almost impunctate, the elytral interstices somewhat convex. The setæ are very long.

4. **Microhyus erinaceus,** sp. n.

Ovate, dull, black or nigro-piceous, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture sparse and fine, condensed into three vittæ on the prothorax, fulvous, much darker on the elytra, the upper surface also set with moderately long, coarse, clubbed, blackish or fuscous setæ, the legs setose. Head finely punctate. Prothorax transverse, constricted and narrowed in front, rounded at the sides anteriorly, deeply bisinuate at the base, finely, somewhat closely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, strongly sinuate at the base, subparallel in their basal third; deeply striate, the striæ rather coarsely punctate, the interstices moderately convex, rugulose, the alternate ones slightly wider. Beneath opaque, sparsely, finely punctate.
Length $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Smaller than *M. hystrix*, the prothorax shorter and less conical, the elytra relatively narrower, with the interstices not so flat and the striæ deeper and more coarsely punctured, the setæ less elongate. The narrower striæ and the broader elytral interstices, and the trivittate arrangement of the prothoracic vestiture, separate this species from the extremely closely allied *M. setiger*.

5. **Microhyus brevipes,** sp. n.

Subovate, rather shining, rufo-piceous, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture fine, scattered, fulvous, the upper surface also set with moderately long, stout, clubbed, fuscous and pallid setæ, the legs strongly setose. Head finely punctate. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides posteriorly, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, deeply sinuate at the base; closely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel anteriorly, strongly sinuate at the base; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex and almost equal in width, 3, 5, and 7 a little more raised than the others. Beneath opaque, finely punctate. Legs short.
Length 2, breadth 1 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Smaller and narrower than *M. erinaceus*, rufo-piceous in colour,

the prothorax less constricted in front, the convex elytral interstices almost equal in width, the legs shorter. The setæ are of about the same length in the two species.

6. **Microhyus angustatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, narrow, slightly shining, black or piceous, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi ferruginous; the vestiture sparse, fine, fulvous, the upper surface also set with long, clubbed, erect, light and dark setæ, the legs setose. Head closely punctate. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; closely punctate, the punctures not hidden by the vestiture. Elytra comparatively narrow, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base; deeply and rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices convex, the alternate ones rather more raised than the others. Beneath dull, closely, coarsely punctate, the punctuation becoming finer on the last three ventral segments.

Length $1\frac{4}{5}$–2, breadth 1 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz, Zapote (*Champion*).

Six specimens, five of which are from Senahu; another, from Cerro Zunil, may belong here, but it has narrower striæ and flatter elytral interstices. This very small species may be recognized by its comparatively narrow form, the convex elytral interstices, and the feebly bisinuate base of the prothorax. The setæ are longer, coarser, and darker than in *M. pallidisetis*.

7. **Microhyus pallidisetis,** sp. n.

Ovate, narrow, shining, rufo-piceous, the antennæ, rostrum, and legs ferruginous; the vestiture very sparse, fine, fulvous, the upper surface also set with long, fine, erect, clubbed, pallid setæ, the legs sparsely setose. Head finely punctate; joints 2–7 of the funiculus short, closely articulated. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; closely, finely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base; deeply striate, the striæ somewhat coarsely punctured, the punctures becoming foveiform at the sides, the interstices narrow and equally convex throughout. Beneath opaque, sparsely, rather coarsely punctate.

Length $1\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Tamahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. The narrow shape, the rufo-piceous colour, the shining elytra, with narrow, convex interstices, and the uniformly pallid setæ, distinguish this minute species.

8. **Microhyus minutissimus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, narrow, dull, black, mottled with rufo-piceous, the base of the antennæ, the tibiæ, and tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with narrow ochreous scales, which on the elytra are closely clustered on the dorsal elevations, and also set with widely scattered, short, erect, blunt setæ. Head and rostrum very finely punctate, the latter smooth, bare, and shining in its outer half. Prothorax a little longer than broad, constricted and gradually narrowed towards the apex, very feebly bisinuate at the base, closely punctate. Scutellum not visible. Elytra oblong-ovate, a little wider in front than the prothorax, constricted and transversely depressed below the base, the humeri obtuse; deeply striate, the striæ feebly punctate, the interstices convex, 3 with three oblong conspicuous prominences, 5 also here and there raised. Beneath dull, very finely, shallowly punctate.

Length $1\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 1 millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Totonicapam between 8500 and 10,500 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. This minute Cryptorrhynchid has a very different facies from the typical species of the genus *Microhyus*, owing to its long, subcylindrical prothorax and narrow elytra; but it is not very far removed from *M. montanus*. The open rostral canal separates it from *Acalles* and other "Tylodides."

ÆNESIAS, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, very strongly curved, moderately long, the scrobes deep and descending at once to the lower side, but not contiguous beneath; antennæ with a 7-jointed, slender funiculus, the club ovate, stout, with distinct sutures; eyes large, finely facetted, rather prominent, about half covered by the well-developed ocular lobes of the prothorax; scutellum oval, small; elytra much wider than the prothorax, 10-striate; prosternum with a rather deep rostral canal; anterior coxæ moderately, the intermediate pair more widely, separated; mesosternum concave; metasternum declivous in the middle in front, plicate or not at the sides, the episterna rather broad; ventral segments 3 and 4 together a little longer than 2, all the sutures distinct, straight; femora dentate; tibiæ sharply unguiculate at the outer apical angle; tarsi with joint 3 bilobed, the claws divergent, simple.

The three small species placed under *Ænesias* have somewhat the facies of various aberrant Zygopina, owing to their large, finely facetted, partially exposed eyes; nevertheless the well-developed ocular lobes of the prothorax show that they are more nearly related to *Conotrachelus*. In general appearance they superficially resemble certain Barids. The species selected as typical, *Æ. tuberculirostris*, has a prominent tubercle at the apex of the rostrum beneath, this being absent in the two others.

a. Rostrum tuberculate at the apex beneath; mesosternum with a small prominence in front of each of the intermediate coxæ; metasternum plicate at the sides; elytral interstices sharply, narrowly costate, the seriate punctures fine . . . . . *tuberculirostris*, sp. n.

b. Rostrum not tuberculate at the apex beneath; mesosternum without prominences in front; metasternum not plicate at the sides; elytra with the third and fifth interstices interruptedly raised towards the base, the seriate punctures coarser.

a'. Elytra not setose, nigro-maculate . . . . . *nigronotatus*, sp. n.

b'. Elytra setose, without black spots . . . . . *cavifrons*, sp. n.

1. **Ænesias tuberculirostris**, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 7, 7 *a*, *b*.)

Subovate, shining, black, sometimes mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ, and the tips of the tarsi, or the whole of the legs, reddish; clothed with scattered ochreous or greyish scales, which are condensed into a median vitta and a spot on each side of the prothorax and a subapical fascia on the elytra, the vestiture of the under surface almost entirely greyish. Head closely, finely punctate, slightly depressed between the rather prominent eyes, the latter separated by about one-half the width of the rostrum; rostrum as long as the head and prothorax, stout, abruptly curved in its outer half, slightly swollen towards the base, rugulosely punctate and finely unicarinate, armed with a smooth prominent tubercle at the apex beneath, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus

longer than 1. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, narrowing from the middle forwards, bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Elytra subtriangular, rather short, one-half wider than the prothorax, the humeri rounded; finely seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate in shape, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply and narrowly, and 2, 4, 6, and 8 more feebly, costate. Beneath closely, rugulosely punctate. Mesosternum with a small prominence on each side in front of the intermediate coxæ. Metasternal plicæ dentiform. Femora rugosely punctate, sharply unidentate.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth $1\frac{2}{5}$–2 millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500–6000 feet (*Champion*).

Found in abundance in Chiriqui.

2. **Ænesias nigronotatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 8, 8 *a*.)

Subovate, shining, piceous, the elytra rufo-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi reddish; somewhat thickly clothed with rather coarse intermixed ochreous and whitish scales, the latter condensed into three faint vittæ on the prothorax and some small scattered spots and an interrupted subapical fascia on the elytra, the elytral elevations clothed with black scales, the femora faintly annulate. Head densely, finely punctate, shallowly sulcate between the very large eyes, which are separated by a little less than the width of the rostrum; rostrum stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, strongly curved, rugulosely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, narrowed from the middle forwards, the sides parallel behind, the base bisinuate; densely, finely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, slightly constricted below the rounded humeri; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices convex, 3 and 5 each with an oblong prominence near the base and another before the middle. Beneath closely, rugulosely punctate. Metasternum flattened posteriorly. Femora unidentate. Tarsal claws slightly thickened at the base.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 2 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Motzorongo (*Flohr*).

One specimen. In this insect the elytra are variegated with ochreous, whitish, and black scales, the latter being almost confined to the elevations on the third and fifth interstices.

3. **Ænesias cavifrons,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted), the outer half of the rostrum, the knees, and tarsi more or less reddish; variegated with rather coarse brown and ochreous scales, the latter condensed into three faint vittæ on the prothorax, the upper surface also set with scattered, suberect, blunt, ochreous and fuscous setæ. Head densely, finely punctate, hollowed between the moderately large eyes, which are separated by a little less than the width of the rostrum; rostrum longer than the head and prothorax, moderately stout, strongly curved, rugulose at the base, almost smooth in its apical half, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus a little longer than 1. Prothorax much broader than long, rather convex, narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Elytra subtriangular, rather short, more than one-half wider than the prothorax, slightly constricted below the obliquely truncated humeri, seriate-punctate, the interstices 3 and 5 each a little raised below the base and before the middle and the setæ here becoming coarser and closer. Beneath rugulosely punctate. Metasternum depressed down the middle behind. Legs comparatively slender; femora unidentate.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Smaller than *Æ. nigronotatus*, the upper surface coarsely setose, the legs more slender, the prothorax relatively narrower, the humeri more prominent, &c.

ENOMIDES, gen. nov.

Rostrum moderately stout, curved, not longer than the head and prothorax, the scrobes descending to the lower limit of the eyes, but well separated beneath, the eyes large and rounded; antennæ rather slender, the funiculus 7-jointed, the joints freely articulated, the club ovate and with distinct sutures; prothorax with broad ocular lobes; scutellum wanting; elytra ovate, with nine rows of punctures and also a short tenth row at the sides anteriorly, truncate and not wider than the prothorax at the base; prosternum rather long, deeply excavate in front for the reception of the rostrum; anterior coxæ contiguous; intermediate coxæ narrowly separated, the mesosternum slightly depressed between them and not protuberant in front; metasternum short, a little depressed in the middle, the episterna not visible; ventral segments 3 and 4 together rather longer than 2 or 5, the latter subequal in length; legs comparatively elongate; femora clavate, unarmed; tibiæ sinuous within, armed with a strong claw at the outer apical angle; tarsi with joint 3 strongly bilobed, the claws simple and divergent; body apterous, squamose.

The single species belonging to this genus has the general facies of an *Acalles*, but it differs from the "Tylodides" in the contiguous anterior coxæ, the open rostral canal, &c. *Micralcinus cribratus*, Lec., from Florida, is perhaps an allied form.

1. **Enomides ovipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, black, somewhat shining, variegated with rather coarse brown and blackish scales, the vestiture of the apical half of the elytra and that of the under surface dense and uniformly brown, the femora faintly annulate, the entire surface also set with scattered decumbent, blunt, setiform scales. Head rugulosely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes, the latter somewhat widely separated; rostrum about as long as the prothorax in the ♂, and a little longer in the ♀, rugulosely punctate, the antennæ inserted towards the apex in the ♂, and at one-third from the tip in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, and also narrowed behind, truncate at the base; rather coarsely, confluently punctate. Elytra ovate, considerably produced at the apex; seriato-foveolate, the interstices somewhat raised, especially 3 and 5, minutely punctulate and sparsely granulate. Beneath densely, finely punctate. Posterior tibiæ hollowed and fulvo-ciliate at the apex within in the ♂.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–6, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One pair.

LEPILIUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, curved, as long as the head and prothorax, the scrobes descending to the lower limit of the eyes; antennæ with a slender 7-jointed funiculus, the club ovate, with distinct sutures; eyes lateral; prothorax with moderately developed ocular lobes; scutellum not visible; elytra rotundate-ovate, 10-striate; prosternum with a deep rostral canal; anterior coxæ moderately, the others more or less widely separated; mesosternum depressed, not raised at the sides anteriorly; metasternum extremely short, not half the length of the first ventral segment, hollowed in front for the reception of the tip of the rostrum, the episterna moderately broad; ventral segments 1 and 2 long, separated by an arched suture, 3 and 4 very short, these two together not longer than 5; legs short; femora unarmed; tibiæ truncate at the apex, strongly unguiculate at the outer apical angle; tarsi with joint 3 bilobed, the claws small, simple, and divergent.

The minute species referred to this genus has quite the facies of *Acalles*, but it has the mesosternum depressed and the rostral canal open behind. From *Microhyus* it may be separated by the extremely short metasternum, &c.

1. **Lepilius pulchellus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 10, 10 *a*.)

Subovate, black, the antennæ and the apices of the tibiæ and tarsi rufescent; variegated above with rather coarse, ferruginous, black, and white scales, the ferruginous scales condensed into a line on each side of the prothorax and various patches on the basal half of the elytra, the white ones forming a transverse interrupted subapical fascia and some small spots on the disc before this; the upper surface also set with numerous short, stout, suberect setæ; the legs subannulate, setulose. Head and rostrum closely punctate, the apical half of the latter bare; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus much longer than 2. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, constricted and narrowed in front, subtruncate at the base; densely punctate. Elytra at the middle much wider than the prothorax, rounded at the sides, the apex shortly produced; narrowly striate, the striæ feebly punctate, the interstices rugulose and somewhat convex. Beneath closely, finely punctate.

Length $2\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Totonicapam 8500–10,500 (*Champion*).

One specimen only of this prettily variegated insect was obtained. The velvety-black patches on the basal half of the elytra are sharply defined.

MENARES, gen. nov.

Rostrum short, stout, straight, resting on the anterior coxæ in repose, the scrobes deep, lateral, and in part visible from above; antennæ inserted beyond the middle of the rostrum, stout, the funiculus 7-jointed, 2–7 short and closely articulated, the club ovate, with faint sutures; eyes oval, lateral, widely separated above and beneath, coarsely facetted; prothorax with well-developed ocular lobes; scutellum rather large, rounded; elytra oblong, 10-striate, the third interstice widened and sublobate at the base; prosternum short, hollowed in front for the reception of the rostrum; anterior coxæ rather narrowly, the intermediate pair widely, separated, the intercoxal portion of the mesosternum simply flattened; metasternal side-pieces narrow; ventral segments 1 and 2 long, subconnate, the suture arched, 2 nearly as long as 3–5 united, 3 and 4 very short; legs short; femora stout, unidentate, the tooth on the hind pair triangular; tibiæ broad, almost straight on their outer edge, truncate at the apex, armed at the outer apical angle with a long, curved, stout claw, the inner angle furnished with rigid bristles only; tarsi rather slender, joint 3 short, bilobed, the claws simple and divergent; body densely squamose throughout.

This genus belongs to the Nettarhinides of Lacordaire; it includes a single species from Guatemala. The insect has the general facies of a *Pantoteles*. The tibiæ are formed somewhat as in *Læmosaccus* and *Magdalis*. The funiculus is ciliate within in the male.

1. **Menares pilicornis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 11, 11 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Oblong, rather convex, dull, piceous; variegated above with a dense clothing of flattened and semierect, black, brownish, and cinereous scales, the dark scales forming a broad interrupted median fascia on the elytra, the vestiture of the under surface and legs also dense and brownish, the femora and tibiæ faintly annulate. Head and rostrum rugulosely punctate, the latter flattened above; the eyes separated by about the width of the rostrum; the antennæ inserted close to the apex of the rostrum in the ♂ and at about one-third from the tip in the ♀, the joints 2–7 of the funiculus strongly ciliate in the ♂, the scape thickened outwards. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, and also a little narrowed behind, the base strongly bisinuate; closely, finely punctate. Elytra not much wider than the prothorax; finely punctate-striate, the striæ 2 and 3 divergent at the base, the interstices rugulosely punctate, convex, each with a series of very short semierect scales, in addition

to the others, the alternate ones a little more raised than the rest, 3 swollen at the base. Beneath densely, finely punctate.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–5, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$–2 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Teleman (*Champion*), Panzos (*Conradt*).

Four specimens, all from the lower part of the Polochic Valley.

GUIOPERUS.

Guioperus, Perty, Del. Anim. Art. Bras. p. 78 (1830) ; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 78.
Pycnopus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 280 (1837).
Gyioperus, Gemminger and Harold, Cat. Col. viii. p. 2550.

A genus including a few Tropical-American forms. The five inhabiting our region, all of which have a sharp submedian tooth on each of the tibiæ, may be separated thus:—

a. Elytra with a submarginal vitta and two small spots on the disc white . . . . . *circumdatus*, sp. n.
b. Elytra with three paler fasciæ; prothorax bivittate; tibiæ without pencils of fulvous hairs near the median tooth . . . . . *trifasciatus*, sp. n.
c. Elytra with two paler fasciæ; prothorax unifasciate; tibiæ with two pencils of fulvous hairs near the median tooth . . . . . *eques*, Pasc.
d. Elytra each with two partly denuded patches on the disc.
  a'. Prothorax without bare spaces on the disc; elytra with all the interstices seriato-tuberculate . . . . . *klugi*, Gerst.
  b'. Prothorax with two transverse bare spaces on the disc; elytra with the alternate interstices only tuberculate . . . . . *sexsignatus*, sp. n.

1. **Guioperus circumdatus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. fig. 12.)

Subovate, black, thickly clothed with small brown or reddish-brown scales, the elytra with a denser line of whitish scales extending down the whole length of the sixth interstice to the suture, and the sutural interstice to near the base and two small spots on the fourth also whitish; the meso- and metasternal side-pieces and also the dorsal surface of the femora densely albo-squamose. Head sparsely, the rostrum rugosely, punctate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed in front; closely granulate. Elytra narrowing a little towards the base, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices each rather closely and regularly seriato-granulate. Metasternal plicæ inconspicuous. Legs very stout; tibiæ with the median tooth rather small and not preceded by pencils of fulvous hairs.

Length $15\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

One specimen. More oblong than *G. griseus*, Perty, from Brazil, more closely granulate above, the elytra with a complete whitish submarginal vitta and two small spots on the disc within this, the rows of granules straight throughout. *G. gerstaeckeri* (Jekel) is also an allied form; it has, like *G. griseus*, two bare black lines on the

disc of each elytron, the inner one curved, of which there is no trace in *G. circumdatus*. There is a specimen of a *Guioperus* from Venezuela, in the British Museum, that doubtless belongs to the present species, but it wants the small anterior spot on each elytron. The form of sculpture is intermediate between that of *G. griseus* and that of *G. gerstaeckeri*.

2. **Guioperus trifasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. fig. 13.)

Subovate, black, thickly clothed with narrow fulvous or brownish scales, the elytra with three dense pure white or yellowish fasciæ—the first basal, the second submedian, and the third placed at about one-third from the apex, the third curving round to the suture again before the tip,—the prothorax with a more or less distinct white or yellowish vitta on each side of the disc, the two vittæ meeting in front, and the sides of the meso- and metasternum and the dorsal surface of the femora also densely clothed with white scales, the vestiture of the scutellum black or brownish-black. Head finely punctulate, feebly foveate between the eyes; rostrum rugosely punctate. Prothorax broader than long, narrowing from about the middle, the sides subparallel at the base; finely, somewhat thickly granulate. Elytra widest a little beyond the middle, gradually narrowing towards the base and there not very much wider than the prothorax, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices uniseriato-granulate. Metasternal plicæ not very prominent. Tibiæ with the submedian tooth sharp, the apical teeth only preceded by pencils of fulvous hairs.

Length $9\frac{3}{4}$–13, breadth 6–8 millim.

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*), Puente de Ixtla in Morelos (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa, Tapachula (*Höge*); Guatemala, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*), Escuintla (*Conradt*).

Ten specimens. Near *G. eques*, but smaller, with the prothorax bivittate and the elytra trifasciate, the sternal side-pieces densely albo-squamose, the prothorax less dilated at the sides and more finely granulate, the elytra narrowed towards the base, the tibiæ wanting the median pencils of fulvous hairs. I have not detected any sexual marks of distinction in this or any other species of the genus. The example figured is in very fresh condition.

3. **Guioperus eques.** (Tab. XXII. fig. 14.)

Guioperus eques, Pasc. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 476 [1].

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt, Janson* [1]).

We have received four specimens of this species. In one of them the two elytral fasciæ are pure white, and there is a narrow, additional, transverse, white median fascia on the prothorax, this latter becoming more distinct on the flanks. The dentiform fold or prominence on each side of the metasternum in front of the posterior coxæ is very conspicuous. The tooth on the inner edge of each of the tibiæ near the middle is sharp and, like the two others at the apex, preceded by pencils of fulvous hairs.

4. **Guioperus klugi.** (Tab. XXII. fig. 15.)

Pycnopus klugii, Gerst. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1860, p. 395 [1].

Oblong-ovate, broad, thickly clothed with brownish-white scales, the smooth granules or elevations of the upper surface bare, the elytra each with indications of two subquadrate denuded patches on the disc, one before and the other beyond the middle, the vestiture of the scutellum brownish-black. Head rather sparsely, rugulosely punctate, faintly foveate between the eyes; rostrum rugosely punctate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, much narrowed and slightly constricted in front, subparallel behind; closely granulate. Elytra slightly narrowed towards the base, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices each with a series of smooth tubercles. Metasternal plicæ dentiform. Tibiæ with the submedian tooth sharp, the apical teeth only preceded by pencils of fulvous hairs.
Length 14, breadth $8\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—COLOMBIA (*Mus. Brit.*); ANTILLES, St. John [1].

One specimen, agreeing very nearly with Gerstaecker's description of the typical form of *G. klugi*. Easily recognizable by the four subquadrate almost bare patches on the elytra, the latter with each of the interstices seriato-tuberculate, the prothorax closely granulate.

5. **Guioperus sexsignatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 16, 16 *a*.)

Subovate, black, dull; the prothorax and elytra densely clothed with white scales, except upon the scattered granulated or elevated portions of the surface, which are bare, the prothorax with two transverse fasciæ on the disc (one median, the other, smaller, basal), and the elytra with a subquadrate patch on the disc of each before the middle and a post-median fascia, also bare; the sides of the body beneath and the legs in part densely albo-squamose, the vestiture of the scutellum black. Head sparsely punctate, feebly foveate between the eyes; rostrum rugosely punctate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed in front; alutaceous, very sparsely granulate. Elytra widest beyond the middle, gradually narrowing towards the base, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, transversely wrinkled, the alternate ones each with a series of scattered, flattened, umbilicate tubercles. Metasternal plicæ not prominent. Tibiæ with the submedian tooth sharp, the apical teeth only preceded by pencils of fulvous hairs.
Length $11\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $6\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Cuernavaca in Morelos (*Sallé*).

One specimen. Near *G. trifasciatus*, but with the vestiture almost wholly white and differently arranged; the granulation of the prothorax much more scattered; the tubercles on the elytra less numerous, larger, flattened, and confined to the alternate interstices, each bearing a puncture; the scutellum smaller.

The following genus belonging to the Section Ithyporides should have been placed near *Cleogonus*, anteà, p. 314 :—

MICROCLEOGONUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, rather short, feebly curved, the scrobes descending to the lower limit of the large, coarsely facetted eyes, the latter almost contiguous above and well-separated beneath; antennæ with the funiculus 7-jointed, 1 stout, the club ovate, with distinct sutures; head globose, exposed; prothorax with feebly-

developed ocular lobes; scutellum oval; elytra each with ten sharply-cut striæ; rostral canal deep, open and very broad behind; prosternal ridges extending across the deeply excavate, contiguous anterior coxæ; intermediate coxæ moderately, and the posterior coxæ very widely, separated; mesosternum very short; metasternum sharply plicate laterally between the coxæ, the episterna narrow; ventral segments 2–4 short, 1 with the intercoxal portion widened out into a broad, flattened, laterally and posteriorly margined plate; femora unarmed, deeply sulcate beneath for the reception of the tibiæ, the anterior pair also sulcate behind; tibiæ straight, narrow, triangularly dilated at the base externally and also sulcate on the outer edge at the apex, feebly unguiculate at the outer apical angle, the inner angle rounded; tarsi with joint 3 bilobed, the claws small, slender, divergent, simple; body convex, rhomboidal.

The single minute species from which the above characters are taken is nearly related to *Cleogonus*, but is easily recognizable by the peculiarly shaped tibiæ, the lamellate first ventral segment, &c. In these forms the legs are so interlocked in repose that it is difficult to open them, the tibiæ in *Microcleogonus* closely fitting into the deeply sulcate femora.

1. **Microcleogonus tibialis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 17, 17 *a*, *b*; 17 *c*, intermediate leg.)

Shining, piceous or rufo-piceous, rather sparsely clothed with decumbent, narrow, white scales, the scutellum albo-squamose. Head finely punctate; prothorax much broader than long, subconical; closely, shallowly punctate. Elytra oval, a little wider than the prothorax; deeply striate, the striæ finely punctate, the interstices almost flat, sparsely punctate. Beneath rather coarsely punctate; ventral segments 2–4 almost smooth, 5 closely, finely punctate.

Length $1\frac{7}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$–$1\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Zapote (*Champion*); Panama, Tolé (*Champion*).

Four specimens. This inconspicuous Cryptorrhynchid might be easily mistaken for a small Barid.

Sect. Sophrorhinides.

Sophrorhinides, Lacordaire.

THRASYOMUS.

Thrasyomus, Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) v. p. 492 (1880).

Two species were referred to this genus by Pascoe, one from Nicaragua, the other from Ecuador. In one of the two others now added the rostrum is elongated in the female, and the rostral canal, in consequence, is longer, nearly reaching the apex of the metasternum, the surrounding walls being much raised throughout.

1. **Thrasyomus tumens.** (Tab. XXII. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♂.)

Thrasyomus tumens, Pasc. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) v. p. 493[1].

Eupterus carinatus, Jekel, in litt.[2].

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales[1] (*Belt, Janson*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*), Chiriqui (*Trötsch*).—Amazons (*Mus. Brit.*).

We possess nine specimens of this species. The elytral sculpture is variable, the alternate interstices being sometimes raised, or the whole of them granulate. The male has the fifth ventral segment depressed or feebly emarginate in the centre at the apex, and a small tumid space on each side of this clothed with erect fulvous hairs.

2. **Thrasyomus uniformis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 19, 19 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

Rhomboidal, shining, black, thickly clothed above and beneath with rather coarse, fulvous or brownish scales. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum (♂) moderately stout, feebly curved, reaching to a little beyond the intermediate coxæ, rugulosely punctate and carinate in its basal third, and sparsely punctate thence to the tip, (♀) not so stout, longer, and straighter, almost reaching the apex of the metasternum, sparsely punctate at the base and almost smooth thence to the tip, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted at about one-third and in the ♀ at one-fifth from the base, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, conical, densely, finely punctate, sharply carinate down the middle. Elytra subtriangular, much wider than the prothorax, transversely convex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices very finely rugulosely punctate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate. Beneath closely punctate. Rostral canal in the ♂ impinging on the front of the metasternum and in the ♀ nearly reaching its apex. First and fifth ventral segments in the ♂ with a broad space down the middle densely clothed with fulvous hairs. Femora dentate.

Length 8–8$\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 4$\frac{1}{2}$–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One pair. There are one or two allied unnamed S.-American forms in the British Museum.

3. **Thrasyomus conotracheloides,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate-rhomboidal, shining, black, the raised costæ of the elytra, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ, and the metasternum, ferruginous or obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed fulvous and white scales, the latter clustered into small spots on the upper surface and legs, and also set with short, scattered, semierect, blunt scales. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes very large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum reaching almost to the middle of the metasternum, the basal portion striate-punctate at the sides, the apical half smooth, the antennæ inserted about midway, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and feebly constricted in front, the sides parallel behind; densely punctate, and also carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, elongate-triangular, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the rows of punctures sinuous on the disc, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 sharply sinuato-costate, the ridge on 3 abruptly twice interrupted and the second and third elevations very prominent and lamelliform, the latter truncate behind, 8 and 9 also costate at the base and the suture raised throughout. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Rostral canal reaching to near the middle of the metasternum, the walls raised throughout. Legs elongate, the femora sharply dentate.

Length 10, breadth 4$\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

A remarkable insect, superficially resembling a large *Conotrachelus*, with the elevations on the third elytral interstice very prominent and lamelliform. One specimen. It is not unlike *Cryptorhynchus turpiculus*, Boh., from Brazil, but has a much more elongate rostrum, &c.

CONOTRACHELODES, gen. nov.

Rostral canal very deep, abruptly terminating a little before the apex of the metasternum; rostrum long, curved, and slender; prothorax with the ocular lobes almost covering the eyes; metasternum moderately long, with broad, parallel-sided episterna; ventral segments 3 and 4 rather long, together a little longer than 2 or 5, all the sutures straight; tarsal claws toothed.

The single species referred to this genus has almost exactly the facies of *Conotrachelus serpentinus*, Boh., but, following the system of Lacordaire, it must be included amongst the "Sophrorhinides," the rostral canal being long and deep, at least in the female, and abruptly terminated behind.

1. **Conotrachelodes octocostatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 21, 21 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the rostrum and antennæ ferruginous; the vestiture fine and close, fulvous, slightly intermixed with whitish, the anterior femora with a short, dense, fulvous streak at the base above. Head densely rugulose; rostrum punctato-sulcate at the sides, smooth above, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, subconical, strongly bisinuate at the base, constricted in front; rugosely punctate and carinate. Elytra subtriangular, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, deeply sinuate at the base, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices very finely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridges on 3 and 5 not extending beyond the middle forwards, 10 also costate at the base. Beneath very sparsely, coarsely punctate, the ventral segments 3 and 4 smooth. Femora unidentate.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

One imperfect specimen.

METRANIA.

***Metrania*, Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 481 (1872); Jekel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1873, p. 27, nota.**

Pascoe's type of *M. palliata* is no doubt a female, the male having a shorter rostrum and a correspondingly shorter canal for its reception, the latter not extending to the base of the abdomen in this sex. The prothoracic vibrissæ are very short.

1. **Metrania palliata.** (Tab. XXII. fig. 22, var., ♂.)

***Metrania palliata*, Pasc. Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xi. p. 482, t. 13. fig. 11[1].**

***Eupterus anguliferus* and *E. pulcher*, Jekel, in litt.[2].**

***Var.* ♂. The large chocolate-brown dorsal patch on the elytra almost obliterated, the surface mottled all over with small condensed patches of whitish scales, as at the sides and apex in the typical form (♀). Rostral canal not reaching beyond the apex of the metasternum.**

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*: ♂); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*: ♀).—GUIANA, Cayenne [1].

One specimen from each locality.

METRANIOPSIS, gen. nov.

Rostrum very long and stout, curved; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, the funiculus 7-jointed, joints 1 and 2 subequal in length, the club ovate, with distinct sutures; prothorax broad, angularly dilated at the sides, bisinuate at the base, without distinct ocular lobes, which are replaced by long vibrissæ, the large, rounded, coarsely facetted eyes remaining almost uncovered in repose; scutellum well-developed, rounded; elytra wider than the prothorax at the base, each with ten rows of punctures, the sides vertical, the humeri prominent, but obtuse, the epipleura visible to the apex; anterior coxæ moderately, the others a little more widely, separated; rostral canal deep, open behind, reaching the apex of the metasternum in the ♂ and that of the first ventral segment in the ♀; metasternum short, the episterna broad; ventral segments separated by deep sutures, 3 and 4 a little shorter than 2 or 5; legs rather elongate; femora sharply dentate; tibiæ unguiculate at the outer apical angle; tarsi with joint 3 broad and bilobed, the claws long, divergent, and simple.

This genus is nearly related to *Metrania*, and has the rostral canal similarly formed; but it has a short metasternum, a broad, angularly dilated prothorax, mesially inserted antennæ, &c.

1. **Metraniopsis elatus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 23, ♂; 24, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, broad, flattened above, opaque, alutaceous, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi sometimes ferruginous; clothed with scattered intermixed fulvous scales and coarse, blunt, erect, fulvous and black setæ; the fulvous vestiture condensed into a patch on the middle of the disc of the prothorax behind, surrounding an oval whitish spot, which is continued on to the scutellum, and that on the elytra into a patch on each side of the scutellum and an indistinct transverse subapical fascia; the elytra also each with a minute whitish spot towards the tip and the prothorax with two others at the apex; the velvety-black setæ condensed on the front of the head, at the sides and around the dorsal patch on the prothorax, and forming various streaks and spots on the elytra; the under surface very sparsely, the legs densely, squamose, the latter annulate. Head densely punctate, carinate and transversely depressed in front, the eyes rather narrowly separated; rostrum punctato-sulcate and carinate in its basal half, almost smooth thence to the tip. Prothorax strongly transverse, angularly dilated at the sides and there nearly or quite as wide as the elytra, constricted and much narrowed in front; finely punctate on the disc and at the sides. Elytra seriate-punctate, the punctures oblong in shape and distant one from another, the interstices flat, the ninth sharply costate. Beneath sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, the ventral segments 2–4 and the metathoracic episterna each with a single row of punctures. First ventral segment in the ♀ with two small fascicles of fulvous scales at the apex.

Length 6–7½, breadth 3⅕–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Four specimens.

METRANIELLA, gen. nov.

Head deeply sunk into the prothorax, the eyes lateral, coarsely facetted; rostrum feebly curved, elongate, reaching the apex of the first ventral segment; antennæ inserted at about one-third from the base of the rostrum, the funiculus 7-jointed, joints 1 and 2 subequal in length, 3 much shorter, the club ovate, with distinct sutures; prothorax short, strongly sinuate at the base, without ocular lobes; scutellum not visible; elytra much wider than the prothorax, closely embracing the sides of the metasternum and covering the episterna beneath, 10-striate; metasternum extremely short; ventral segments 2–4 very short, equal, 1 longer and almost vertical; legs short and stout; anterior femora dentate; tibiæ strongly unguiculate at the outer apical angle; tarsi with joint 3 broadly bilobed, the claws very small and narrowly separated; rostral canal becoming raised and trough-like posteriorly, projecting over the first ventral segment.

The small species referred to this genus is related to *Metrania* and *Thrasyomus*, the

trough-like rostral canal being formed very much as in the female of *T. uniformis*; but in general appearance the insect is more like *Acalles* and its allies, the metasternal episterna, too, are covered by the elytra and the tarsal claws are minute.

1. **Metraniella nigrolineata,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 25, 25 *a*, ♀.)

Short ovate, convex, shining, piceous, the rostrum and antennæ obscure ferruginous; densely squamose, the scales coarse, brown, ochreous on the flanks of the prothorax; the elytra with an ochreous stripe extending down the suture for a short distance and then curving outwards and nearly meeting a similarly-coloured oblique curved line running down from the shoulders across the disc, the pale sutural stripe followed by a longer velvety-black streak, which is bordered with ochreous scales and limited posteriorly by a very narrow ochreous fascia; the prothorax with two small oval dark brown spots on the disc and some other dark markings at the sides and apex; the prothorax and elytra also with a few scattered fascicles of very short suberect scales, these being conspicuous on the second and fourth interstices; the legs mottled with lighter and darker brown. Head densely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, rugose at the base and almost smooth thence to the tip. Prothorax transverse, conical, constricted in front, densely, finely punctate. Elytra subtriangular, short, almost gibbous, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices moderately convex, very minutely punctate. Beneath densely punctate. Anterior femora sharply dentate, the others almost unarmed.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).

One rather dirty specimen. The velvety-black sutural streak at the middle of the elytra is very conspicuous in this insect; it just covers the first interstice.

Sect. CRYPTORRHYNCHIDES.

Sous-Tribu iv. *Cryptorhynchides vrais*, Lacordaire.

Under this section are included all the Cryptorrhynchids with the rostral canal abruptly closed behind by the protuberant, deeply excavate mesosternum. The latter is usually semicircular or horseshoe-shaped in front, and projects more or less forwards, but the excavation sometimes extends as far backwards as the posterior margin of the intermediate coxæ. The first division, the "Tylodides," are connected with the second, the "Cryptorhynchides vrais," by *Tylodinus*, in which the rather broad metathoracic episterna are more or less fused with the metasternum. The only recent paper on the Tropical-American members of this group is that of Faust (Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, pp. 35–88)*. I follow Lacordaire in placing most of the apterous forms first, these either wanting a scutellum or having the metathoracic episterna so narrow as to be covered by the inflexed margins of the elytra. *Metadupus*, however, is winged, and has a large scutellum and sharply defined, exposed episterna: it belongs to his Groupe II., "Cryptorhynchides vrais," and not to the Groupe I., "Tylodides"; *Ulosomus*, too, is here referred to the second group.

* In this paper, "Reise von E. Simon in Venezuela," forty species are enumerated, belonging to twenty-two genera, eighteen of which are characterized as new. The types of nearly all of them have been kindly lent us for examination by Dr. Heller, of the Dresden Museum.

Division I.

Groupe I. *Tylodides*, Lacordaire, Faust.

TYLODINUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, not longer than the prothorax, widened towards the base; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus as long as or longer than 1, 3–7 short, the club elongate-ovate (*T. nodulosus*, &c.) or ovate; eyes somewhat reniform, widely separated; prothorax hollowed in the middle or subtruncate at the base, the ocular lobes small; scutellum wanting or not visible; elytra connate, tuberculate; mesosternum large and prominent, semicircularly emarginate in front; metasternum very short; metathoracic episterna rather broad, short, and more or less fused with the metasternum; ventral segments 3 and 4 very short, together about as long as 2, 1 and 5 much longer, the first suture curved; femora feebly dentate or unarmed; body apterous.

Tylodes nodulosus, Boh., is taken as the type of this genus, which also includes various other Central-American species. These insects cannot be associated with *T. armadillo* (Sahlb.), the type of *Tylodes*, which is without visible metathoracic episterna, nor with *T. ganglionicus*, Boh.*, in which the side-pieces are long and sharply defined and the ventral segments 1–3 are subequal in length. Two groups of species are included under *Tylodinus*, one with an elongate, and the other with an ovate, antennal club. In *T.* 16-*tuberculatus* and *T. canaliculatus* the episterna are fused with the metasternum, and the suture is either obliterated or only just traceable in front. *T. cavicrus* has the tibiæ very peculiarly formed, but this character may be sexual.

a. Femora dentate: species larger.
  a'. Antennal club elongate . . . . . Species 1–4.
  b'. Antennal club ovate.
    a''. Tibiæ not excavate within . . . . . Species 5–8.
    b''. Anterior and intermediate tibiæ excavate within . . . . . Species 9.
b. Femora unarmed: species very small . . . . . Species 10.

1. **Tylodinus nodulosus.** (Tab. XXII. figg. 26, 26 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Acalles nodulosus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 330 [1].
Tylodes nodulosus, Schönh. op. cit. viii. 1, p. 408 [2].

Hab. Mexico [1 2] (*Mus. Holm.*, *Mus. Brit.*).

I have seen two specimens of this species, including the type. It is distinguishable by the transverse whitish patch on the head, the excavate disc of the prothorax, the two large prominences on the third elytral interstice (the posterior one being very large, truncate behind, compressed, and lamelliform), and the feebly dentate femora. The antennal club is a little longer than the preceding five joints of the funiculus united, these being short and subequal in length; the second joint of the latter is very elongate.

* Lacordaire has noted that *T. ganglionicus* does not really belong to *Tylodes*.

2. **Tylodinus planicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 27, 27 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, dull, black; the head and prothorax densely, and the elytra a little more sparsely, clothed with ferruginous or fulvous scales, the prothorax with a few semierect scales on the disc, and the elytra with scattered semierect setæ, the head usually with a transverse ochreous whitish patch in front, the legs fulvo- or fusco-squamose and albo-setose. Head rugulosely punctate; rostrum (♂) rugulosely punctate and unicarinate, smoother and bare at the tip, (♀) bare and finely punctate from near the base; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus much longer than 1, 3–7 short, the club elongate. Prothorax about as long as broad, rapidly narrowing from the middle forwards, hollowed at the base, broadly flattened and slightly hollowed on the disc anteriorly, and with a rounded or oblong prominence about the middle; closely, minutely punctate. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, produced at the apex, subpentagonal, bisinuate at the base; coarsely seriate-punctate and sparsely granulate, the punctures towards the sides becoming very large, foveiform, and more or less confluent; each elytron with seven large oblong or rounded tubercles on the disc, the outer posterior one sometimes lamelliform and the one on the seventh interstice projecting laterally. Femora unidentate.

Var. Smaller; the head with a transverse white patch; the prothorax flatter and smoother, and wanting the median prominence; the elytra with the seriate punctures shallower and smaller, the interstices more coarsely granulate, the tubercles not so large.

Length $8\frac{3}{4}$–$11\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$–7 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Dresden*), Toxpam (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Purula (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eight specimens, including the small varietal form from Purula. The largest of the Central-American species. It has a long, flattened, uni-tuberculate prothorax, subpentagonal, coarsely multituberculate elytra, and dentate femora. The sculpture is variable, and the frontal patch is sometimes obsolete.

3. **Tylodinus quadrilamellatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 28, 28 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, dull, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with dark brown scales, the head with two ochreous spots in front, the elytra with intermixed blunt fuscous setæ on the apical declivity, the legs with fuscous and white setæ. Head rugulosely punctate; rostrum slightly widened towards the base, rugosely punctate in its basal half and almost smooth thence to the tip; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus much longer than 1, 3–7 short, together of the same length as the elongate club. Prothorax somewhat flattened above, broader than long, abruptly narrowed in front and also a little narrowed behind, the base hollowed; sparsely granulate, except upon the transverse, almost smooth, bare, depressed space in front. Elytra subtriangular, much wider than the prothorax at the base and strongly produced at the apex, the base deeply bisinuate, the broad obtuse humeri projecting forwards; interruptedly seriate-punctate, the interstices sparsely granulate, 1 with a regular row of granules to beyond the middle, 3 with two very large, narrowly separated, compressed, lamelliform prominences at about the middle (the anterior one oblique, the other longitudinal), 2 and 4–7 with scattered smaller rounded or oblong prominences extending down the anterior half. Femora feebly unidentate.

Length 8, breadth $4\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Coban in Vera Paz (*Conradt*).

One specimen. Recognizable from its allies by the broad anteriorly projecting humeri of the elytra, and the four very large compressed prominences on the disc of the latter.

4. **Tylodinus fœdus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 30, 30 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, dull, black, the antennæ ferruginous; somewhat sparsely clothed with small dark brown scales and very short, erect, blunt setæ, the legs with a few whitish setæ intermixed. Head rugulosely punctate; rostrum rugosely punctate and unicarinate in its basal half, bare and sparsely punctured thence to the tip; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 1, 3–7 short, the club elongate. Prothorax broader than long, much narrowed in front, slightly hollowed at the base, somewhat flattened above; sparsely granulate and minutely punctate, the disc transversely depressed anteriorly, binodose at the middle, and with a very short median carina. Elytra somewhat pentagonal, slightly wider than the prothorax, bisinuate at the base; shallowly, interruptedly seriate-punctate and sparsely granulate; each elytron with two very large, compressed, oblong, narrowly separated, lamelliform prominences on the outer part of the disc (the anterior one oblique), a conspicuous prominence at the shoulder, another below this projecting laterally, and two towards the suture. Femora feebly unidentate.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this insect the large lamelliform prominences on the elytra are placed further forwards than in *T.* 4-*lamellatus*, and the humeri are each armed with a compressed tubercle, the elytra themselves being very little wider than the prothorax at the base.

5. **Tylodinus 16-tuberculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 29, 29 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, black, mottled with rufo-piceous; sparsely clothed with intermixed brown and fulvous scales, the elytra also set with short, semierect, fuscous setæ, the legs with fuscous and white setæ. Head rugulosely punctate; rostrum rugulosely punctate and shallowly sulcate in its basal half, much smoother and bare thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, abruptly narrowed and tubulate in front, somewhat flattened on the disc, feebly hollowed at the base; closely, very finely punctate, the more convex basal portion also granulate, the latter depressed down the middle. Elytra subpentagonal (as viewed from above), slightly wider than the prothorax at the base, the base itself bisinuate; irregularly, interruptedly, seriate-punctate and conspicuously granulate, each elytron with eight large, rounded, granulate elevations on the disc, the posterior one on the third interstice the largest and the anterior one on the seventh projecting laterally. Femora unidentate.

Length $7\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Quiché Mountains 9000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. The subpentagonal, coarsely multituberculate elytra, the granulate, anteriorly tubulate prothorax, &c., distinguish this species.

6. **Tylodinus maculifrons,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 1, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining; black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with fulvous and dark brown scales, the fulvous scales on the prothorax condensed into sinuous lines, the elytra with a few white scales intermixed on the apical declivity, the head with two dense patches of white scales in front, the upper surface also thickly set with short, blunt, suberect, fuscous setæ, the legs with fuscous and white setæ. Head densely, rugulosely punctate; rostrum dilated towards the base, the basal portion rugulose, for the rest bare and almost smooth; antennæ with joint 2 of the funiculus much longer than 1, 3–7 short, decreasing in length, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, abruptly narrowed anteriorly, the base hollowed; closely, very finely punctate, the interspaces feebly granulate towards the sides, the disc transversely depressed before the middle and also depressed in the centre at the base.

Elytra ovate, produced at the apex, at the base not wider than the prothorax, slightly dilated below the shoulders; interruptedly seriate-punctate, the interstices granulate, 2–6 each with one or more prominent oblong elevations between the base and middle, the terminal one on 2 and 4 the largest. Ventral segments very sparsely punctate. Femora sharply unidentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$–$6\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens.

7. **Tylodinus canaliculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 2, 2 *a*, posterior tibia.)

Oblong-ovate, somewhat shining, black, the tips of the tarsi, the antennæ, and sometimes the rostrum also, reddish; sparsely clothed with narrow fulvous scales intermixed with decumbent blunt setæ, the latter whitish on the legs, the vertex with a condensed, transverse, ochreous or fulvous patch. Head and base of the rostrum rugulosely punctate; the rest of the latter bare and almost smooth; antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus a little longer than 1, 3–7 short, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax slightly broader than long, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front and a little narrowed behind, the base hollowed; closely punctate, the disc swollen on each side of the deep median sulcus, the latter obsoletely carinate anteriorly. Elytra gibbous, subpentagonal, produced at the apex, deeply sinuate and very little wider than the prothorax at the base, the humeri rectangular; coarsely, interruptedly seriate-punctate, the punctures conspicuous along the suture, the interstices 2–7 with scattered, large, oblong prominences on the disc. Fifth ventral segment subtruncate at the apex in the ♂, longer and rounded at the tip in the ♀. Femora unidentate. Anterior tibiæ sinuate; posterior tibiæ gradually widening externally to near the middle and somewhat hollowed thence to the apex.

Length 4–5, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Nine specimens. This species approaches *T. cavicrus*, but the elytra are less parallel and not granulate and have much smaller tubercles, the tibiæ are differently formed, &c. The individuals with a shortened fifth ventral segment are assumed to be males.

8. **Tylodinus leucozona,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 3; 3 *a*, posterior tibia.)

Oblong-ovate, subopaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly squamose, the scales on the rostrum, head, and prothorax fulvous, the head sometimes with a transverse whitish patch on the vertex, the prothorax with a strongly curved brownish streak on each side of the disc, the vestiture of the elytra, legs, and under surface brown, the elytra with a common, angulate, subapical, white fascia, the upper surface and legs also set with very short, scattered, decumbent, fulvous and white setæ. Head and base of the rostrum rugulosely punctate, the rest of the rostrum bare, shining, and minutely punctate; antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus longer than 1, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front and slightly narrowed behind, the sides rounded anteriorly, the base hollowed, the short anterior portion depressed and somewhat tubulate; finely, rather closely punctate. Elytra very little wider than the prothorax at the base, subovate, with the apex produced, the base itself sinuate; interruptedly seriate-punctate and sparsely granulate, each elytron with about nine large, scattered, oblong prominences on the disc. Femora clavate, unidentate. Anterior tibiæ sinuous; intermediate and posterior tibiæ angularly dilated about the middle externally.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$–3 millim. (♀?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Three specimens. The angularly dilated intermediate and hind tibiæ, and the angulate white subapical fascia of the elytra, readily distinguish *T. leucozona*. In one example the elytral fascia is interrupted, and in another the curved brownish streak on each side of the disc of the prothorax encloses a cruciform fulvous patch.

9. **Tylodinus cavicrus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 4, ♂; 4 *a*, front leg.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, slightly shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with dark brown scales, the prothorax with a few fulvous scales intermixed, the vertex with a transverse white patch, the legs with scattered white setæ. Head and the base of the rostrum densely, rugulosely punctate, the outer half of the latter almost smooth; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus snbequal in length, 3–7 short, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax about as long as broad, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, slightly hollowed at the base, the apical portion tubulate; closely, rugulosely punctate, the narrow interspaces on the disc raised and crescentiform, the disc itself swollen on each side of the median sulcus. Elytra oblong, subparallel, narrowed at the base and there very little wider than the prothorax, produced at the apex, the base feebly bisinuate; interruptedly seriate-punctate and finely granulate, each elytron with seven large rounded or oblong prominences on the disc, the outer posterior one the largest. Femora unidentate. Anterior and intermediate tibiæ bowed inwards at the apex, acutely dentate on the inner side beyond the middle, the space between this and the tip being very deeply excavate.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Quiché Mountains 7000–9000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. The peculiar form of the anterior and intermediate tibiæ is doubtless a sexual character.

10. **Tylodinus callosus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, rather narrow, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with moderately coarse brownish scales, which become fulvous in colour at the sides of the prothorax behind, and also sparsely set with short, semierect setæ, the legs setulose. Head and base of the rostrum closely, the rest of the latter very sparsely, punctate; antennæ inserted a little behind the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax as long as broad, narrowed and constricted in front, subtruncate at the base; closely punctate and subgrannlate, the disc depressed down the middle behind. Elytra subparallel in their basal half, constricted at the base and there not wider than the prothorax, gibbous, the sides vertical, the apex produced; interruptedly seriato-foveolate and sparsely granulate, each elytron with six oblong or oblique prominences arranged in a double series on the disc, the posterior two large and transversely coalescent at the commencement of the apical declivity, which is abruptly declivous. Legs rather long, the femora unarmed, the anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Smith*).

One specimen, given us by Mr. H. F. Wickham. The subparallel, gibbous, laterally compressed, nodulose elytra, with large transversely-confluent tubercles at the commencement of the apical declivity, sufficiently distinguish *T. callosus*. The short metathoracic episterna are exposed as in the preceding species, otherwise the insect might be placed in *Acalles*.

XENOSOMUS.

Xenosomus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, pp. 44, 50.

Two species from within our limits agree in several respects with the type of this genus, *Acalles gonoderus*, Chevr., from the island of Guadeloupe; but they differ from it, and from *X. chevrolati*, Faust, from Venezuela, in having the eyes much more widely separated, the antennæ inserted towards the apex of the rostrum, the second joint of the funiculus not longer than the first, and the femora unarmed. The ventral segments 2–4 are subequal in length, 1 and 2 being subconnate in the Central-American forms. The elytra are subrotundate, and at the base not wider than the prothorax.

1. **Xenosomus inflatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and tarsi reddish; densely clothed with brown scales, the upper surface with a few scattered decumbent setæ intermixed, the legs setulose. Head and rostrum densely, rugulosely punctate, the antennæ inserted towards the apex of the latter, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and abruptly narrowed in front and also narrowed behind, the anterior portion tubulate, the base almost straight; densely, very finely punctate, the disc depressed down the middle behind. Elytra not wider than the prothorax at the base, somewhat globose, with the apex produced; seriate-punctate and faintly granulate, each elytron with numerous rounded prominences on the disc, these being scattered along the interstices 2–7, and becoming smaller towards the sides. Femora unarmed.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One specimen. The subglobose, nodulose elytra, the transverse, strongly constricted prothorax, the unarmed femora, and the rugose rostrum, separate *X. inflatus* from the species of the allied genera.

2. **Xenosomus turpis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, subopaque, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with brown scales, which become more condensed on the head, and also set with scattered, decumbent, blunt, similarly-coloured setæ. Head and rostrum densely, rugulosely punctate, the antennæ inserted towards the apex of the latter, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, rapidly narrowing from the middle forwards and also slightly narrowed behind, the base subtruncate; closely, finely punctate, the disc shallowly depressed down the middle and also transversely depressed anteriorly. Elytra not wider than the prothorax at the base, somewhat gibbous, subrotundate, with the apex produced; seriate-punctate and sparsely granulate, the interstices on the disc here and there nodose, the elevations at the commencement of the apical declivity (on 2, 3, 4, and 6) placed in a transverse line. Femora unarmed.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. Near *X. inflatus*, but larger; the prothorax less constricted in front; the elytra less globose and more feebly nodose, the elevations at the commencement of the apical declivity so arranged as to form a transverse series.

GERSTAECKERIA, gen. nov.

Ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, the sutures straight and deep; the femora unarmed; the other characters as in *Acalles*.

Type, *Acalles bifasciatus*, Gerst.

Several North-American and Mexican species hitherto referred to *Acalles* differ from it in having a short second ventral segment, separated from the first by a straight deep suture, and they can no longer be included in the genus, if *Oxypterus*, *Euxenus*, *Euscepes*, &c. are to be retained. These insects, all of moderate or large size, have the prothorax rounded at the sides and densely punctured; the elytra oval, very coarsely seriate-punctate; the legs stout (especially in *G. bifasciata*); and the femora unarmed. *Gerstaeckeria* will include *Acalles porosus*, Lec., and probably various other forms from the Southern United States described by Leconte or Casey.

1. **Gerstaeckeria bifasciata.** (Tab. XXIII. figg. 6, 6 *a*.)

Acalles bifasciatus, Gerst. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1860, p. 393 [1].

Hab. Mexico [1] (*Mus. Berol.*) Zimapan in Hidalgo (*Höge*).

This species was found in numbers on *Cactus* by Ehrenberg, according to Gerstaecker, and one of the specimens described by him has been given us by the authorities of the Berlin Museum. It is larger and more robust than any of the allied forms; the legs are very stout, and the third tarsal joint is scarcely wider than the second.

2. **Gerstaeckeria cruciata,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, dull, black, the antennæ and tips of the tarsi rufo-piceous; variegated above with coarse ochreous, whitish, and fulvous scales, the light-coloured scales condensed into a few small scattered spots on the prothorax, a short oblique streak below the humeri, and a common cruciform or T-shaped post-median fascia on the elytra, the suberect, very short, stout, setiform scales clustered into dense, compact, broad lines on each of the interstices, the legs squamose, the femora and tibiæ annulate. Head and rostrum closely, rather coarsely punctate (feebly carinate in one specimen), the interocular space shallowly grooved down the centre; antennæ inserted near the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, convex, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, truncate at the base; coarsely, densely punctate. Elytra ovate, at the base slightly wider than the prothorax; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rather broad, feebly convex, and closely punctate. Ventral segments coarsely, closely punctate. Legs short and stout, the femora unarmed.

Length 6–6$\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 3–3$\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Mexico city (*Höge*).

Three specimens. Very like *G. bifasciata*, but smaller, the legs not nearly so stout, the third tarsal joint much wider than the second, the post-median fascia of the elytra not interrupted at the suture, &c. *Acalles porosus*, Lec., from Colorado, is another very similar form.

3. **Gerstaeckeria leseleuci,** sp. n.

Acalles leseleuci, Jekel, in litt.

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated above with a sparse clothing of coarse, ochreous, whitish, and blackish scales, the light-coloured scales condensed into a short oblique streak below the humeri and a common cruciform post-median patch on the elytra, the intermixed, suberect, setiform scales clustered into dense compact lines on the interstices, the under surface and legs sparsely squamose. Head and base of the rostrum closely, and the rest of the latter sparsely, punctate, the eyes large and not very widely separated; antennæ inserted a little behind the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, convex, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, truncate at the base; coarsely, densely punctate, and with a short median carina. Elytra ovate, at the base not wider than the prothorax; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, somewhat convex, sparsely punctate. Ventral segments coarsely, closely punctate. Legs short and stout, the femora unarmed, the tibiæ sinuous within, the posterior pair mucronate at the inner apical angle; tarsal claws minute.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz (*Mus. Brit.*), Juquila in Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

Two specimens. Very like *G. cruciata*, but with the eyes more approximate, the prothorax carinate, the seriate punctures on the elytra large and foveiform (the interstices in consequence narrower), and the tarsal claws smaller. *Acalles carinatus*, Lec., is probably a nearly allied form.

4. **Gerstaeckeria lacti,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 7.)

Acalles lacti *, Pilate, in litt.

Oblong-ovate, slightly shining, black, the antennæ ferruginous; clothed with scattered ochreous scales, the head with a dense, rounded, whitish patch on the vertex, the elytra with an interrupted oblique streak of coarse white scales at the sides below the base and a common, transverse, subcruciform, white fascia towards the apex, the latter with ochreous scales intermixed; the squamosity of the legs and under surface coarse and mostly whitish, the tibiæ annulate with brown. Head closely punctate, slightly sulcate between the large eyes; rostrum sparsely punctate, the punctures very coarse at the base, sulcate in front of the eyes, the antennæ inserted a little behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax transverse, convex, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; very coarsely, confluently punctate, and also carinate anteriorly. Elytra oblong-ovate, not wider at the base than the prothorax; coarsely seriato-foveolate, the interstices narrow, rugosely punctate, and here and there confluent. Ventral segments coarsely, closely punctate. Legs very stout, the femora unarmed.

Length 8, breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Campeche in Yucatan (*Pilate, in Mus. Brit.*).

One worn specimen. Larger and more elongate than *G. leseleuci* (of which it may be an extreme form), with the sculpture of the prothorax and elytra exceedingly coarse, the interstices of the latter being here and there confluent, the head with a whitish patch on the vertex. The elytral markings are similar to those of *G. leseleuci* and *G. cruciata*.

* Perhaps incorrectly written "*lacti*," in mistake for "*cacti*," one of the allied forms having been found in *Cactus*.

5. **Gerstaeckeria mutillaria.** (Tab. XXIII. figg. 8, 8 *a*.)

Acalles mutillarius, Gerst. Stett. ent. Zeit. 1860, p. 392 [1].

Hab. Mexico [1] (*Mus. Berol.*).

A very remarkable species, perhaps mimicking a *Mutilla*, densely squamose and setose, the vestiture yellowish-white, except that the elytra have a very broad, common, angulated, black fascia below the base (extending to beyond the middle), and a large, common, rounded, subapical black spot. Our figure is taken from the type belonging to the Berlin Museum.

ACALLES.

Acalles, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 295 (1826) ; Gen. Curc. iv. p. 325 ; Brisout, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1864, p. 441 ; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 94 ; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 240 (part.).

Echinodera, Wollaston, Cat. Canar. Col. p. 293 (1864).

This genus—the type of which is *A. apicalis*, Boh., from Cuba—includes a large number of Palæarctic forms, and it is also well-represented in several of the Atlantic islands, the Hawaiian Is., New Zealand, &c. The various species from Central America now added differ a good deal *inter se*, but as they do not exhibit any definite structural peculiarities, they can remain for the present under *Acalles*. In all of them the prothorax is truncate or hollowed in the middle at the base ; the scutellum is invisible ; the mesosternum is prominent, and semicircularly emarginate in front ; the metasternum is very short ; and the metathoracic episterna are almost or quite covered by the inflexed margins of the elytra. The second ventral segment is often more or less connate with the first, and as long as or longer than the third and fourth united, these latter being sometimes very short *. The tarsal claws are minute and narrowly separated in the smaller forms. *A. rugirostris* has the antennæ inserted towards the tip.

Species large, oblong-ovate in shape, with the antennæ inserted beyond the middle of the rostrum, the prothorax much constricted in front, the elytra broadly produced at the apex, and the femora unarmed . . . . . No. 1.
Species moderately large, broad-ovate in shape, with the femora dentate . . . . No. 2.
Species smaller, oblong-ovate in shape, with tuberculate or nodose elytra, resembling the smaller *Tylodinus*.
  Femora, or at least the anterior pair, dentate . . . . . Nos. 3–5.
  Femora unarmed . . . . . Nos. 6–9.
Species small, oval in shape, with the sides of the prothorax forming an almost continuous outline with those of the elytra, the femora dentate . . . . . No. 10.
Species very small, oblong-ovate or ovate in shape, with the prothorax more or less rounded at the sides and the elytra oval.
  Femora dentate . . . . . Nos. 11, 12.
  Femora unarmed . . . . . Nos. 13–16.

* In the Cuban *A. apicalis* the second ventral segment is about as long as the third and fourth united, and the sutures are deep and straight.

1. **Acalles rugirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, robust, opaque, black; thickly clothed with brown scales intermixed with a very short, stout, abundant setosity, the upper surface slightly variegated with fulvous, the elytra with a small transverse mark on the disc below the base and the apical declivity brownish or fulvous, and also with four velvety-black patches at the base (two on each elytron) and some black streaks towards the apex, the legs closely setose. Head and rostrum densely, rugulosely punctate; antennæ in the ♂ inserted near, and in the ♀ at about one-third from, the tip of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and much narrowed in front, and also narrowed behind, the base subtruncate; closely, finely punctate, the disc flattened and slightly hollowed, obsoletely carinate about the middle. Elytra oblong, constricted at the base, and there slightly wider than the prothorax, broadly produced at the apex (the latter emarginate in one specimen), the humeri rectangular; seriate-punctate and finely granulate, the interstices 2, 3, 5, and 7 subcostate, 3 swollen or tuberculate at the commencement of the apical declivity. Mesosternum raised above the level of the metasternum. Ventral segments opaque, closely punctate, 2 transversely depressed at the middle and as long as 3 and 4 united. Femora unarmed. Tarsal claws rather long and divergent.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$–$9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Quiché Mountains and Volcan de Agua 7000–9000 feet (*Champion*).

Four specimens. An elongate, robust form, of about the same size as *A. apicalis*, Boh., with the surface opaque, squamose, and setulose, the apices of the elytra broadly produced, the rostrum rugulose to the tip, the tarsal claws long, &c. The setæ on the prothorax are clustered into two fascicles at the apex.

2. **Acalles latescens,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 10, 10 *a*.)

Broad-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi rufo-piceous; clothed with rather coarse, scattered, fulvous scales, which become much more numerous on the head and along a broad space on the outer part of the elytra (a large, common, triangular space on the disc of the latter remaining almost bare), and also set with a rather abundant short, semierect, setosity—the setæ on the prothorax blackish and thickly clustered at the sides and along two curved lines on the disc, and grouped into two fascicles at the apex, those on the elytra more scattered, blackish and ochreous intermixed; the legs closely setose. Head and base of the rostrum rugulosely, and the rest of the latter sparsely, punctate; antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus rather shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax much broader than long, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front, and slightly narrowed behind, the base shallowly bisinuate, the anterior portion tubulate; closely, finely punctate, carinate, feebly binodose at the apex. Elytra rather short, scarcely wider than the prothorax at the base, rounded at the sides, transversely convex, flattened on the disc anteriorly; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices broad, sparsely granulate, 2, 3, 5, and 7 interruptedly raised or subcostate, the granules becoming stouter and seriately arranged towards the sides, as well as along the suture. Ventral segments opaque, closely punctate, 2 as long as 3 and 4 united. Femora feebly unidentate.

Length 6, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen, perhaps partially abraded. A peculiar species, of broad-ovate form, with a fasciculate, carinate, anteriorly constricted prothorax, and comparatively short, broad, granulate, interruptedly subcostate elytra.

3. **Acalles fulvovittatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 11.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, black, the antennæ reddish; variegated with brown, fulvous, and whitish scales, the fulvous scales condensed into a median line and a broad sinuous vitta on each side of the prothorax, and the whitish ones into a transverse patch on the vertex and a large oblong patch on the apical declivity, the upper surface and legs also set with short, scattered, decumbent, whitish and brown setæ. Head rugulosely, the rostrum more sparsely, punctate, the latter squamose at the base only; antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax slightly broader than long, nearly as wide as the elytra, rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, slightly hollowed at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, the disc sulcate down the middle behind and transversely depressed in front. Elytra convex, ovate, scarcely wider than the prothorax at the base, produced and laterally compressed at the apex; irregularly seriate punctate, the interstices rugulose and finely granulate, 2 with an oblong prominence at the commencement of the apical declivity and 3–7 also with similar elevations on the disc. Legs stout; anterior femora feebly unidentate.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. A species with a broad, fulvo-trivittate prothorax, and nodulose, granulate, ovate elytra, the latter produced posteriorly and with a large, oblong, whitish patch on the apical declivity. The rows of punctures on the elytra are sinuous on the disc.

4. **Acalles cinericius,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 12, 12 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the tarsi and antennæ reddish; thickly clothed with rather coarse cinereous scales, with very short, whitish, decumbent setæ intermixed, the head with a transverse white fascia on the vertex. Head and rostrum rugulosely punctate, the bare apical portion of the latter longer and a little smoother in the ♀ than in the ♂; antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus slightly longer than 2, 3–7 short, the club short-ovate. Prothorax almost as long as broad, rather convex, narrowed and constricted in front, subtruncate at the base, the anterior portion tubulate; closely, finely punctate and sparsely granulate, the disc somewhat hollowed and with a short arched median carina. Elytra convex, rather short, subovate, very little wider at the base than the prothorax; seriate-punctate and conspicuously granulate, the interstices 3 and 5 each with an oblong elevation at the base and another at the middle. Ventral segments 1 and 2 connate, the suture arched, 3 and 4 extremely short, 5 depressed in the centre at the apex in the ♂. Femora feebly unidentate.

Length 4–$4\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Three specimens. A near ally of *A. indutus*.

5. **Acalles cavicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 13, 13 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the femora and tibiæ piceous, the apex of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi ferruginous; clothed with brownish agglutinated scales and also with short, scattered, semierect setæ, these latter becoming more condensed on the elytral tubercles, the legs finely setulose. Head and rostrum densely punctate, the latter much smoother at the tip; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, constricted and narrowed in front, subtruncate at the base; closely punctate, the disc transversely depressed anteriorly, the depression extending broadly down the middle to the base, and also with a short median carina. Elytra pyriform, gibbous, scarcely wider at the base than the prothorax, the apex much produced, the basal margin raised; coarsely, interruptedly seriate-punctate, each elytron

with two prominent rounded tubercles on the third interstice before the middle and several other scattered rounded or subconical tubercles towards the sides. Mesosternum very broad, feebly emarginate. Ventral segments sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, 1 and 2 connate, 5 long. Legs long and rather slender, the femora each with a small acute tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this small species the elytra are much produced at the apex and have four prominent rounded tubercles on the anterior part of the disc, the prothorax is broadly depressed and finely carinate down the middle, and all the femora are distinctly dentate.

6. **Acalles indutus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining (when denuded), black, the antennæ and tarsi reddish; somewhat thickly clothed with brown scales, with decumbent, very short, blunt, brown and whitish setæ intermixed. Head and rostrum rugulosely punctate, the latter bare and a little smoother at the tip and subcarinate; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus rather longer than 2, 3–7 short, the club short-ovate. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, constricted and much narrowed in front, and also a little narrowed behind, subtruncate at the base; closely, finely punctate and subgranulate, the disc somewhat hollowed and with a short arched median carina. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax at the base, comparatively short; seriate-punctate and granulate, each elytron with five large, oblong or rounded, prominences on the disc—two on the third interspace, placed near together, two on the fifth, widely separated, and one below the shoulder, projecting laterally. Ventral segments 1 and 2 subconnate, the suture arched, 2 and 5 subequal in length. Femora unarmed.

Length $5\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen, in dirty condition. The short arched carina on the disc of the prothorax separates this species from most of its allies, *A. cinericius* excepted, which, however, has dentate femora and smaller elytral tubercles.

7. **Acalles rufotuberculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, convex, shining, black, variegated with ferruginous; thickly clothed with narrow sordid ochreous scales, with a few, fine, decumbent setæ intermixed. Head and the base of the rostrum closely punctate and squamose, the rest of the latter bare and almost smooth; antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax about as long as broad, narrowed and constricted in front, hollowed in the middle at the base; densely, very finely punctate. Elytra gibbous, ovate, much produced at the apex, conjointly lobate and not wider than the prothorax at the base; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures placed in shallow striæ, the third interstice with an elongate convex prominence at the base and another at the commencement of the apical declivity, the fifth also a little raised before the middle. Ventral segments very sparsely punctate, 1 and 2 connate, 3 and 4 very short, 5 long and depressed down the centre. Legs long, rather slender, the femora unarmed, the anterior tibiæ sinuate within.

Length $3\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 8000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. This peculiar little species may be recognized by the conjointly, anteriorly lobate elytra, and the two long red prominences on the third interstice, the anterior one extending to the base.

8. **Acalles quadrituberculatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, narrow, convex, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed (except upon the sides of the prothorax and elytra) with rather coarse brownish-ochreous scales, with scattered coarser scales or setæ intermixed, the latter clustered together on the elytral elevations, the legs setulose. Head and rostrum densely, rugulosely, the tip of the latter more sparsely, punctate; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joints 2–7 of the funiculus closely articulated, 2 much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, constricted and narrowed in front and slightly narrowed behind; densely, finely punctate, the disc transversely depressed in front and flattened along the middle thence to the base. Elytra gibbous, ovate, not wider than the prothorax at the base, produced at the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the third interstice with an oblong setigerous prominence below the base and another at the commencement of the apical declivity (the latter oblique), and the fifth also a little raised before the middle, the outer ones almost flat. Ventral segments sparsely, somewhat coarsely punctate, 1 and 2 connate, 5 long. Legs rather elongate, the femora unarmed, the anterior tibiæ sinuate within.
Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Oaxaca (*Höge*).

One specimen. Very near *A. rufotuberculatus*, but a little less elongate, the scales shorter and more rounded, the setæ coarser, the submedian prominence on the third elytral interstice setose and the other not reaching so far forward, the elytra not conjointly sublobate at the base.

9. **Acalles rugulosus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with oblong, intermixed brownish and fulvous scales, and also with a few scattered decumbent setæ, the legs finely setulose. Head and base of the rostrum densely, the rest of the latter sparsely, punctate; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, moderately rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, subtruncate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Elytra convex, oblong-ovate, produced at the apex, scarcely wider at the base than the prothorax; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3–7 here and there longitudinally raised, 2 also a little raised beyond the middle. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate, 2 nearly as long as 5, 3 and 4 very short, the first suture arched. Legs stout, short, the femora unarmed.
Length 4, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Calderas 7000 feet, on the slope of the Volcan de Fuego (*Champion*).

One specimen. Separable from most of its allies by the non-sulcate disc of the prothorax and by the presence of longitudinal elevations on the disc of the elytra. It approaches *A. fulvovittatus*.

10. **Acalles cunctans.** (Tab. XXIII. figg. 16, 16 *a*.)

Acalles cunctans, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 418[1].

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz (*Mus. Holm.*[1]).

Distinguishable by its ovate form; the carinate rostrum; the strongly transverse, densely punctate prothorax, the sides of which form an almost continuous outline with those of the elytra; the feebly raised seriato-granulate elytral interstices; the rather

coarse, mottled, light and dark brown squamosity; the extremely short, fine, numerous setæ; and the dentate femora. The very narrow metathoracic episterna are just visible. The ventral segments 1 and 2 are subconnate, with the suture arched, 2 a little longer than 3 and 4 united. The type has been lent us for examination by Dr. Sjöstedt.

11. **Acalles tricinctus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 17.)

Somewhat pyriform, convex, shining, rufo-piceous, variegated with black, the black markings condensed into two spots on the disc of the prothorax and three interrupted transverse fasciæ on the elytra; the light-coloured portions of the surface clothed with coarse ochreous scales, the upper surface and legs also thickly set with short, erect, clubbed setæ. Head and rostrum closely punctate, the extreme tip only of the latter bare; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus longer than 2, the club ovate, moderately large. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, truncate at the base; rather coarsely punctate, the narrow interspaces rugulose. Elytra ovate, convex, of the same width as the prothorax at the base; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, raised, and somewhat rugulose. Legs short and stout, the femora finely dentate, the tibiæ almost straight on their inner edge.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. A small, isolated form, with coarsely punctured trifasciate elytra, thickly setose upper surface, toothed femora, &c. The North-American *A. clavatus* seems to approach it.

12. **Acalles foveolatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, variegated with rufous; very sparsely clothed with short, clubbed, fulvous setæ, the head and prothorax also with agglutinated brownish scales. Head finely punctate; rostrum rugulosely punctate and feebly tricarinate at the base, for the rest almost smooth, the antennæ inserted near the middle, joints 2–7 of the funiculus closely articulated, becoming wider outwards, 2 shorter than 1. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, truncate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate, slightly depressed down the middle behind. Elytra convex, ovate, not wider than the prothorax at the base; coarsely and deeply seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming foveiform towards the sides, the interstices smooth, more or less raised, 3 undulato-costate. Ventral segments 1, 2, and 5 with a few coarse scattered punctures, 2 nearly as long as 5, 1 and 2 subconnate. Legs moderately stout, long, the femora each with a very minute tooth, the anterior tibiæ sinuate within.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Pantaleon, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One rather worn specimen. In this insect the seriate punctures on the elytra become large and foveiform towards the sides, and the raised interstices are smooth and narrow, characters separating *A. foveolatus* from the other species of *Acalles* here described.

13. **Acalles crassisetis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, rather narrow, shining, black, the elytra variegated with rufo-piceous; mottled above with coarse ochreous and blackish scales and also thickly set with similarly-coloured, very coarse, short, erect, clubbed setæ, the legs coarsely and closely setose. Head finely punctate; rostrum rugulosely punctate and obsoletely tricarinate, and becoming a little smoother and bare at the tip, in the ♂, smoother from the

middle onwards in the ♀, the antennæ inserted about midway, joint 2 of the funiculus rather shorter than 1, 2–7 closely articulated and widening outwards, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, slightly rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, truncate at the base; densely punctate. Elytra ovate, convex, at the middle not much wider than the prothorax; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices convex, 3 a little broader and more raised than the others. Ventral segments coarsely punctate, 1 and 2 subconnate, 2 as long as 3 and 4 united. Legs short, moderately stout, the femora unarmed.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–3, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Four specimens. A small, narrow, convex form, with the setosity of the upper surface and legs very coarse and abundant, the ochreous scales on the elytra showing a tendency to form three faint fasciæ. The elytral sculpture is very like that of *A. foveolatus*; the elytra themselves are narrower than in *A. tricinctus*, with the interstices more convex, &c.

14. **Acalles horrens,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, rather narrow, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; clothed with coarse brown scales, the elytra with a common transverse subapical whitish patch and a faint, interrupted, similarly-coloured fascia before the middle, the upper surface and legs also thickly set with short, very coarse, erect, clubbed setæ. Head finely punctate; rostrum rugulosely punctate and obsoletely tricarinate, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 2–7 of the funiculus closely articulated, widening outwards, 2 shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, slightly rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front; densely punctate. Elytra ovate, convex; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices almost smooth, narrow, and convex throughout. Ventral segments coarsely punctate, 2 as long as 3 and 4 united. Legs short, the femora unarmed.

Length 2–$2\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 1–$1\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Near *A. crassisetis*, but with relatively shorter, black elytra, the latter with a transverse whitish subapical fascia, and the interstices smoother, narrower, and equal in width.

15. **Acalles tantillus,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the head, prothorax, and legs clothed with agglutinated brownish scales, the elytra with a narrow, sinuous, submedian fascia of white scales interrupted at the suture, the upper surface and legs also set with scattered, curled, fine, decumbent, pallid setæ. Head and rostrum closely punctate, the latter smoother at the tip; antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, 3–7 closely articulated, the club short-ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, and slightly flattened on the disc; densely punctate. Elytra subrotundate, very little wider than the prothorax at the base, convex; rather deeply punctate-striate, the punctures oblong in shape, the interstices moderately convex. Ventral segments 3 and 4 extremely short, together as long as 2. Legs short and stout, the femora unarmed.

Length 2, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One specimen. A minute species, with rotundate, albo-unifasciate, distinctly striate elytra, the prothorax transverse and densely punctate.

16. **Acalles exaratus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ rufescent at the base, the legs in part rufo-piceous; very sparsely clothed with narrow adpressed ochreous scales. Head and rostrum rugulosely punctate, the latter finely carinate down the centre and with the extreme tip only bare and smooth; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax broad, transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; densely punctate, the narrow interspaces here and there raised and longitudinally confluent, the disc depressed and obsoletely carinate down the middle, and also longitudinally depressed towards the sides. Elytra convex, rotundato-ovate, not wider than the prothorax at the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, 3 and 5 strongly, and the others more feebly, granulato-costate, the outer ones granulate. Legs short and rather stout, the femora unarmed, the tibiæ each a little widened below the base externally.

Length $1\frac{9}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. A very minute species, with the facies of a *Rhyssomatus*. There are no erect setæ visible, the widely scattered scales being narrow, piliform, and adpressed.

EURHOPTUS.

Eurhoptus, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 245 (1876).

Several Central-American species are referred to this genus, which is very closely related to *Acalles*. These insects have the ventral segments 2–4 very short, 1 and 2 subconnate, and 1 usually excavate or with two very large smooth foveæ *; the elytra oval and connate; the scutellum not visible; the metasternum very short, without visible episterna; and the tarsal claws very small and subapproximate. The femora are sometimes toothed, and the tibiæ in *E. costatus* and *E. lævipennis* are much widened. The presence of a large depression or foveæ on the first ventral segment is probably a character common to both sexes: in one species (*E. caviventris*) the foveæ are limited externally by a dense cluster of coarse ochreous scales, and in another (*E. alticola*) they are only just traceable. The various forms may be grouped thus :—

a. Tibiæ rather narrow.
  a'. Femora unarmed.
    a''. First ventral segment excavate or foveate . . . . . Species 1–3.
    b''. First ventral segment not excavate or foveate . . . . . Species 4.
  b'. Femora feebly dentate . . . . . Species 5.
b. Tibiæ broad . . . . . Species 6, 7.

1. **Eurhoptus caviventris,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 18, 18 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Elliptic, shining, bronze-black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with rather coarse pale brownish scales, except upon a transverse space below the base of the elytra and on the apical declivity (which are almost bare), and also set with scattered, curled, oval, much larger, raised scales, these latter

* These are wanting in the allied genera *Parisacalles* and *Echinonotus*, Faust.

becoming very conspicuous across the middle of the elytra, the legs setulose. Head and rostrum densely punctate; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax transverse, conical, feebly constricted in front, hollowed at the base; closely, minutely punctate. Elytra gibbous, ovate, produced at the apex, not wider at the base than the prothorax; finely striate, the striæ with scattered punctures, the interstices flat. First ventral segment with a very large, deep, rounded excavation extending to the apex, and a dense transverse cluster of coarse ochreous scales on each side of it behind; the fifth slightly depressed in the middle at the apex. Legs rather short, femora stout, unarmed; anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate, the intermediate pair abruptly hollowed before the apex within, the hind pair dilated below the base externally and hollowed thence to near the tip.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Two specimens. A very peculiar form. The dense cluster of coarse ochreous scales on each side of the first ventral segment is perhaps a male character; the central excavation is doubtless common to both sexes.

2. **Eurhoptus anchonoides,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with agglutinated brown scales and scattered, decumbent, curled setæ. Head and rostrum densely punctate, the apex of the latter bare and almost smooth; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded and somewhat dilated at the sides anteriorly, constricted and much narrowed in front, slightly hollowed at the base; closely, rugulosely punctate, shallowly sulcate down the middle. Elytra ovate, convex, conjointly sublobate and very little wider than the prothorax at the base; irregularly seriato-foveolate, the interstices almost smooth, with scattered subconical tubercles, these becoming larger and oblong in shape on 3 and 5. First ventral segment with two very large, rounded, smooth foveæ, the fifth deeply foveate at the apex. Legs short, moderately stout, the femora unarmed; anterior tibiæ sinuous, the others rounded externally and sinuous within.

Length $2\frac{9}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect is very like a small *Anchonus*. The deep rounded ventral foveæ are a little larger than the one on the fifth segment.

3. **Eurhoptus fuscisetis,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, black, the antennæ, the apex of the rostrum, and the tips of the tarsi reddish; clothed with agglutinated brown scales and short clubbed, semierect, dark setæ, the latter very numerous and clustered into fascicles on the prothorax and elytra, the legs thickly setose. Head and rostrum densely punctate, the apex of the latter smoother and bare; antennæ inserted near the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax slightly broader than long, gradually narrowed and constricted in front; densely, rugulosely punctate, the disc depressed down the middle and subnodose on either side of this behind the apical constriction. Elytra ovate, convex, not wider than the prothorax at the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, and 7 with scattered oblong or subconical setigerous tubercles. First ventral segment with two very large, rounded, smooth foveæ. Legs short, moderately stout, the femora unarmed; anterior tibiæ sinuous, the others widened on their outer edge to near the middle.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Sinanja in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Near *E. anchonoides*, which has similarly-shaped ventral foveæ; but with the prothorax less dilated at the sides, the elytral sculpture very different, the setæ of the upper surface coarser, darker, and fasciculate, &c.

4. **Eurhoptus alticola,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, rather dull, black, the antennæ, the apex of the rostrum, and the tips of the tarsi reddish; clothed with agglutinated brown scales and suberect stout setæ, the latter clustered into fascicles on the elytra. Head and rostrum densely punctate, the apical half of the latter bare and much smoother; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax about as long as broad, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, the tubulate apical portion somewhat produced forwards; densely punctate, the disc depressed down the middle. Elytra rotundate-ovate, convex, not wider than the prothorax at the base; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, 3, 5, and 7 with scattered oblong tubercles, the one on 3 at the commencement of the apical declivity large and bearing a dense cluster of setæ. First ventral segment broadly depressed on each side of the middle, the fifth shallowly foveate in the ♂. Legs short, moderately stout, the femora unarmed; anterior tibiæ sinuate, the others slightly dilated on the outer edge below the base.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Totonicapam 8500–10,500 feet (*Champion*).

One pair. This insect approaches *E. fuscisetis*, but it has a longer prothorax, the elytral sculpture is very different, the setæ are less numerous, and the ventral foveæ are wanting.

5. **Eurhoptus foveiventris,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 21, 21 *a*.)

Subovate, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi reddish; very sparsely clothed with decumbent, curled, fulvous setæ, the head, the base of the rostrum, and the prothorax also with brownish agglutinated scales, the legs setulose. Head and base of the rostrum rugulosely, the rest of the latter very sparsely, punctate; antennæ inserted about the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, slightly hollowed at the base; closely punctate, the posterior lobe sulcate down the middle. Elytra convex, ovate, not wider than the prothorax at the base; seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming very fine towards the suture and coarser and placed in shallow striæ towards the sides, the alternate interstices subcostate and seriato-granulate, the suture also raised and granulate, the other interstices with a few widely scattered granules. Ventral segment 1 with a large and deep oval fovea on each side, the two foveæ connected posteriorly. Femora feebly unidentate.

Length $2\frac{4}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–$1\frac{9}{10}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Thirteen specimens. The deeply bifoveate first ventral segment and the dentate femora sufficiently distinguish this small species.

6. **Eurhoptus costatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 22.)

Subpyriform, convex, shining, the prothorax opaque; black, the elytra nigro-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the upper surface (the elytral costæ and the rostrum excepted) and legs clothed with reddish-brown agglutinated scales, and also thickly set with long, slender, suberect, similarly-coloured setæ. Head densely, very finely punctate; rostrum rugulosely punctate and carinate at the base, bare and almost smooth at the tip, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus a little longer than 2, the club ovate. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, narrowed and strongly constricted in

front, the short apical portion somewhat produced over the head, the base subtruncate; alutaceous and densely, confluently punctate, the disc finely carinate. Elytra convex, ovate, not wider than the prothorax at the base; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, costate, and minutely uniseriate-punctate, the basal margin raised. First ventral segment with a very broad, smooth, deep, trapezoidal excavation. Legs short, the femora and tibiæ exceedingly stout, the femora unarmed, the tarsi comparatively slender, with a strongly bilobed third joint, the claws minute.

Length $3\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Yzabal (*Sallé*).

One specimen, rather worn. The vestiture of this insect is very like that of *Echinonotus rudus*, Faust, from Venezuela.

7. **Eurhoptus lævipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 23.)

Subovate, convex, moderately shining, the prothorax opaque; black, the elytra piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the upper surface (the elytra and the disc of the prothorax excepted) clothed with agglutinated brown scales, and also very sparsely set with short decumbent setæ. Head densely, the rostrum a little more sparsely, punctate; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; shallowly, rugulosely punctate, and sharply carinate. Elytra ovate, convex, at the base not wider than the prothorax; almost smooth, the seriate punctuation just traceable, the outer interstices convex and 3 also raised posteriorly. Beneath dull; first ventral segment with a broad, sharply-defined, transverse, reniform excavation. Legs short, the femora and tibiæ very stout, the femora unarmed, the intermediate tibiæ notched at the middle externally, the tarsi rather narrow, with moderately dilated third joint, the claws minute.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One somewhat abraded specimen. Near *E. costatus*, but with a broader prothorax, almost smooth elytra, the outer interstices only of which are raised, a very differently-shaped ventral excavation, and short widely scattered setæ.

LEMBODES.

Lembodes, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 436 (1844); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 99.

The few described species of this genus are from the Antilles, Colombia, and Chile. The Central-American form now added is nearly related to the type, *L. solitarius*, Boh., from the island of Guadeloupe, an insect that has also been recorded from Cape Jupiter, Florida.

1. **Lembodes trux,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 24, 24 *a*.)

Elongate, narrow, parallel-sided, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with pale brownish agglutinated scales, the elytra with a broad, common, cinereous patch extending down the apical half, the upper surface also set with very coarse, clubbed, suberect, scattered setæ, these becoming more numerous along the anterior margin of the prothorax, and clustered into two fascicles on its disc, the legs annulate and coarsely setose. Head and rostrum rugulosely punctate, the latter faintly carinate, the eyes small; antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus elongate, 2 very short, not much longer than 3, 3–7 transverse. Prothorax longer than broad, feebly constricted a little before the middle, truncate at the base, arcuately projecting over the head in front; closely punctate.

Elytra barely twice the length of the prothorax, and of about the same width to a little beyond th middle, broadly produced at the apex, the humeri rectangular; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstice narrow, the alternate ones apparently a little raised on the disc. Legs stout, the tarsi included, the femora unarmed.

Length $3\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Two specimens. This curious insect may be easily recognized by its elongate, parallel-sided form, the long prothorax, and rectangular humeri, the entire surface coated with agglutinated scales, hiding the sculpture.

ULOSOMINUS, gen. nov.

Antennæ with the funiculus 6-jointed, the club ovate; eyes small, very widely separated; scutellum extremely minute or invisible; metathoracic episterna hidden, or at most very narrowly exposed; ventral segment 2 nearly as long as 3 and 4 united, the suture between 1 and 2 slightly arched; femora unarmed; body squamose and setose.

This genus includes several small species from within our limits, and the various South-American and Antillean forms referred to *Euscepes* by Chevrolat and Faust probably belong here. It is very closely related to *Ulosomus* (type *U. erinaceus*, Boh.), which, however, has a conspicuous, transverse scutellum, narrowly exposed metathoracic episterna, and the ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length. *Euscepes*, as stated below, has a 7-jointed funiculus, Lacordaire incorrectly giving the number of joints as six.

1. **Ulosominus quadrifasciculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 25, 25 *a*, *b*.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, piceous, the elytra rufo-piceous, the rostrum and antennæ more or less ferruginous; densely clothed with small brown scales intermixed with similarly-coloured, very long, stout, erect, clubbed setæ, which are clustered into four fascicles on the elytra (two on the third interstice of each elytron), two on the disc of the prothorax and two at its apex. Head densely punctate, the eyes small; rostrum rugulose at the base, and sparsely, finely punctate towards the apex, longer and smoother in the ♀. Prothorax a little broader than long, constricted and narrowed in front, the anterior portion somewhat tubulate, the apex rounded; densely, finely punctate. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, moderately convex, parallel in their basal half and rapidly narrowed behind, broadly produced at the apex, the humeri obtuse, oblique in front; coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures subquadrate and closely placed, the interstices narrow and rather convex, 3 a little broader and more raised than the others, 1, 3, 5, and 7 setigerous. Beneath closely, finely punctate. Legs rather long, moderately slender, the femora unarmed.

Length $2\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$–$1\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500–4000 feet (*Champion*).

Five specimens. The very long, erect, stout, clubbed setæ, which are clustered into four dense fascicles on the disc of the elytra, sufficiently distinguish this insect. The sculpture is in great part hidden by the dense vestiture.

2. **Ulosominus zunilensis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, narrow, piceous, slightly mottled with black, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs more or less ferruginous; thickly clothed with small whitish and ochreous scales intermixed with erect, stout, clubbed, ochreous and blackish setæ, the dark setæ clustered into four fascicles on the elytra (two on

the third interstice of each elytron), two on the disc of the prothorax and two at its apex, the prothorax with two oblong ochreous patches on the disc behind. Elytra small. Prothorax transverse, constricted and slightly narrowed in front, rounded at the apex; densely, finely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and convex, 3 a little widened, 1, 3, 5, and 7 setigerous. Beneath finely punctate. Legs rather slender, the femora unarmed.

Length $2\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Two specimens, one of them immature. A very close ally of *U. quadrifasciculatus*, but with the elytra a little less produced at the apex, the setæ shorter.

3. **Ulosominus nanus**, sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, narrow, rufo-piceous, the antennæ and rostrum ferruginous, clothed with small ochreous scales intermixed with coarse, erect, clubbed setæ, these latter arranged in an irregular series down each of the elytral interstices 1, 3, 5, and 7. Prothorax transverse, constricted and narrowed in front, densely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices narrow. Legs rather stout, the femora unarmed.

Length $2\frac{9}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Balheu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *U. quadrifasciculatus* and *U. zunilensis*, but with the elytral setæ scattered and the coarse seriate punctures not placed in distinct striæ.

4. **Ulosominus quichensis**, sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, narrow, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with dark brown scales intermixed with short, stout, erect, clubbed setæ, these latter arranged in a single series down each of the alternate elytral interstices 1, 3, 5, and 7. Head and rostrum densely punctate, the latter stout, smooth at the tip, the eyes small. Prothorax as long as broad, slightly narrowed and constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra oblong-ovate, a little wider than the prothorax; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and convex. Beneath finely punctate; mesosternum broad. Legs short and rather slender, the femora unarmed.

Length 2, breadth $\frac{4}{5}$–$\frac{9}{10}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Quiché Mountains 7000–9000 feet (*Champion*).

Three specimens. This minute species may be distinguished by its long prothorax and the oblong-ovate, slightly wider elytra. The intermediate coxæ are widely separated, and the prominent mesosternum is short and broad. The ventral segments 1 and 2 are connate at the middle.

5. **Ulosominus triseriatus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 26.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, rufo-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with small brownish scales, intermixed with erect, clubbed setæ, these latter becoming very long on the anterior part of the prothorax and also towards the apex of the elytra, the setæ short and arranged in a close series along the interstices 3, 5, and 7, and on the apical half of 1. Head and base of the rostrum densely, the rest of the latter sparsely, punctate; eyes rather small, widely separated. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, somewhat flattened near the suture, parallel in their basal half, and gradually narrowed thence to the apex; closely

punctate-striate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices narrow, punctulate, 3, 5, and 7 slightly raised. Beneath closely, finely punctate. Legs short and comparately stout, the femora unarmed.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 1 millim. (♂ ?)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. A very small, oblong, depressed form, with very long intermixed erect setæ on the apical declivity of the elytra and on the anterior part of the prothorax, the short setæ arranged in a close series on the alternate elytral interstices 3, 5, and 7. The metathoracic episterna are very narrowly exposed behind.

6. **Ulosominus angustatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, narrow, shining, piceous or rufo-piceous, the rostrum and antennæ ferruginous; clothed with brownish or ochreous scales, intermixed with long, erect, clubbed setæ. Head and base of the rostrum closely punctate, the apical half of the latter punctate at the sides and smooth down the middle, the eyes small. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and narrowed in front, densely punctate. Scutellum invisible. Elytra rather convex, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; coarsely punctate-striate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices narrow and rather convex, 1, 3, 5, and 7 setigerous. Legs slender, the femora unarmed.

Length $1\frac{7}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $\frac{4}{5}$–1 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Smaller and more convex than *U. triseriatus*, the elytra less parallel, the setæ scattered and equal in length, the legs comparatively slender.

PERIERES, gen. nov.

Rostrum short, curved, triangularly dilated at the base, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, the funiculus 7-jointed, joint 2 nearly as long as 1, 3–7 transverse, the club ovate and with distinct sutures; eyes large, rounded as seen from above, rather narrowly separated; prothorax transverse, subconical, bisinuate at the base, the ocular lobes partially covering the eyes; elytra with ten rows of punctures, gibbous, the sides in front forming an almost continuous outline with those of the prothorax, the suture rounded on each side of the depressed, squamigerous scutellum; mesosternum arcuate-emarginate in front; metasternum extremely short, the very narrow episterna just visible; ventral segments 2–4 very short, equal in length, the sutures straight; femora hollowed at the apex beneath, unarmed; tibia feebly unguiculate at the outer apical angle; tarsi with joint 3 broadly bilobed, the claws minute and approximate; body convex, pyriform, apterous.

The single species referred to this genus cannot be included in *Acalles*, even in the widest sense, differing as it does in the general shape of the body, &c.

1. **Perieres gibbipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 27, 27 *a*.)

Pyriform, convex, shining, black, the elytra piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with coarse brown scales intermixed with a few very short, erect, darker setæ, the scales covering the scutellum ochreous, the vestiture of the under surface paler. Head and rostrum closely, very finely punctate, the latter squamose at the base only. Prothorax densely punctate. Elytra coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures oblong in shape, the interstices broad, almost flat, extremely minutely punctate. Beneath closely punctate. Legs rather long, moderately stout.

Length 4, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panajachel 5000 feet (*Champion*).

One worn specimen. The short, inconspicuous setæ show a tendency to form fascicles on the prothorax and on the basal part of the elytra.

PSEUDOMOPSIS, gen. nov.

Eyes large and more or less approximate; rostrum slightly dilated at the base, the antennæ inserted at or behind the middle, the funiculus 7-jointed; prothorax transverse, conical, or a little dilated at the sides, bisinuate at the base; scutellum small or wanting; elytra convex, wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, and often laterally compressed, with ten rows of punctures, the humeri rounded; mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate in front; metasternum short, the episterna not visible; ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length; femora dentate or unarmed, more or less sulcate beneath; tarsal claws small, subconnate or narrowly separated at the base; body rhomboidal or subovate, squamose and often setulose.

Under this genus are placed various small species that are nearly related to *Pseudomus*, from which they differ in having the elytra relatively broader at the base (the sides not forming a continuous outline with those of the prothorax, as in *P. notatus*, *P. fistulosus*, &c.), the rostrum less cylindrical, the body densely squamose, &c. The humeri are more rounded than in *Oxypterus*, and setigerous elevations on the prothorax and elytra are rarely present. The sexual differences in the sculpture of the rostrum are very marked in *P. bicristatus*, and in the female of that species the antennæ are inserted near the base. The typical species of *Pseudomus* have the general facies of a *Cleogonus*; they are all from the Antilles or the Southern United States.

P. inflatus, Lec.*, from Florida, belongs to *Pseudomopsis*.

Scutellum not visible; femora dentate	Species 1, 2.
Scutellum visible.	
Femora dentate	Species 3, 4.
Femora unarmed	Species 5–10.

1. **Pseudomopsis bicristatus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. figg. 28, 28 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ in part (♂) or entirely (♀) ferruginous, the rostrum also of this colour in the ♀; thickly clothed with dark brown scales, with reddish-brown scales intermixed, the elytra with a common, faint, curved fascia about the middle and the sutural region thence to the base similarly coloured; the upper surface also set with short, coarse, semierect, scattered, light and dark setæ, the black setæ clustered into a short crest on each of the two dorsal elevations of the elytra; the vestiture of the under surface brownish-white, the legs setulose and with intermixed whitish and brown scales. Head densely punctate, the eyes very large, rounded (as seen from above), and narrowly separated; rostrum moderately stout, widened at the base, rugulose and squamose to the tip in the ♂, longer, more slender, and smooth and bare from near the base in the ♀; the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus long, subequal in length, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rather convex, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, bisinuate at the base, the sides rounded anteriorly; closely punctate. Scutellum not visible. Elytra convex, subtriangular, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 2 swollen and closely setose at about the middle. Ventral segments

* There is a specimen of this species in the British Museum labelled "Mex.," but the locality requires confirmation.

closely punctate, 5 depressed in the centre at the apex. Legs elongate, the femora each with a minute tooth.

Length $3\frac{4}{5}$–4, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One pair. The sexual differences are strongly marked in this species, the female having a longer, more slender, and much smoother rostrum, with the antennæ inserted nearer the base, than in the male. The two black dorsal crests of the elytra are followed by a faint, curved, common, reddish-brown fascia.

2. **Pseudomopsis arcuatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 29.)

Somewhat fusiform, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tip of the rostrum obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with dark brown scales, with a few ochreous scales intermixed, the elytra with a common, strongly curved, narrow, whitish fascia beyond the middle, the scattered setæ very short, decumbent, and inconspicuous. Head densely punctate, faintly sulcate between the eyes, which are large, rounded (as seen from above), and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum much widened and rugulosely punctate at the base, the apical half finely, sparsely punctate; joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, subconical, feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum not visible. Elytra rather long, convex, subtriangular, about one-half wider than the prothorax, the humeri rounded, the base sinuate; seriate-punctate, the punctures placed in striæ towards the suture, the interstices punctulate and feebly convex. Ventral segments closely, finely punctate, 5 depressed in the middle at the apex. Legs short and stout, the femora rather sharply dentate.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. A species with comparatively long, subtriangular elytra, with a sharply-defined, common, curved, whitish, post-median fascia, and a subconical transverse prothorax. The prothorax and elytra are without prominences or clusters of setæ.

3. **Pseudomopsis laticollis,** sp. n.

Subovate, rather broad, robust, shining, black, the elytra piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with coarse brown scales, the prothorax with four fascicles of short, darker setæ placed transversely across the disc (the outer two inconspicuous), the elytra with a narrow, common, transverse, blackish fascia on the disc at the commencement of the apical declivity, the scutellum and under surface whitish. Head densely punctate, the eyes well-separated; rostrum thickly, finely punctate, rugulose and squamose at the base; joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1. Prothorax broad, transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, bisinuate at the base, the sides almost straight behind; densely punctate, feebly binodose on the disc. Scutellum visible. Elytra transversely gibbous, subparallel in their basal third, considerably wider than the prothorax, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices sparsely punctulate, 2 and 4 becoming swollen and wider than the others towards the middle. Beneath densely, finely punctate. Legs short and stout, the femora obsoletely dentate.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*).

One specimen. A species with a broad, feebly fasciculate prothorax, coarsely

seriate-punctate elytra, and short, stout legs, the vestiture coarse and brown, the elytra transversely gibbous and with a faint blackish fascia at the commencement of the apical declivity. The more prominent humeri separate *P. laticollis* from the genus *Perieres*.

4. **Pseudomopsis nigrosignatus**, sp. n.

Subovate, shining, black, the elytra rufo-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed ochreous, brownish, and whitish scales, the light-coloured scales condensed on the elytra into a faint, broad, oblique, humeral streak and a common, subapical, angulate fascia; the elytra also with a small, transverse, rhomboidal, black patch on the suture at about one-third from the apex, and a minute black spot between this and the tip, the alternate interstices with a scattered series of small slightly raised scales. Head densely punctate, the eyes well-separated; rostrum rugulose and squamose at the base, and sparsely, very minutely punctate thence to the tip. Prothorax much broader than long, narrowing from the base, constricted in front, densely punctate. Scutellum visible. Elytra moderately convex, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures closely placed, the interstices slightly raised and densely punctulate. Beneath closely, the sides of the metasternum more coarsely and sparsely, punctate. Legs short, moderately stout; anterior femora sharply, the others obsoletely, dentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*).

One specimen. Narrower and less convex than *P. laticollis*, the prothorax narrowed from the base, the elytra with two black spots on the suture towards the apex, the interstices densely punctulate, the legs not so stout, the anterior femora sharply dentate.

5. **Pseudomopsis distigma**, sp. n. (Tab. XXIII. fig. 30.)

Rhomboidal, shining, nigro-piceous; the prothorax clothed with intermixed, ochreous, blackish, and whitish scales; the elytra with a very large, sharply-defined, internally rounded space at the sides sparsely clothed with intermixed blackish and ochreous scales, the rest of their surface densely clothed with ochreous scales, the interstices each with a scattered series of semierect, larger scales; the head, under surface, and legs clothed with ochreous or whitish scales. Head densely punctate, the eyes well-separated; rostrum sparsely, finely punctate, widened, rugulose, and subcarinate at the base. Prothorax conical, transverse, bisinuate at the base, densely punctate. Scutellum minute. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, strongly sinuate at the base, the humeri rounded and not prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat. Femora unarmed.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. This species resembles *Microxypterus binotatus* in having a large, internally arcuate, dark space at the sides of the elytra. The striæ appear to be quite narrow till the scales are removed.

6. **Pseudomopsis latisquamis**, sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 1, 1 *a*.)

Subovate, shining, black, more or less variegated with rufo-piceous or ferruginous, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed ochreous, blackish, and white scales, the white scales condensed on the elytra into an oblique streak or some small spots on the anterior part of the disc and a transverse subapical fascia, the elytra also set with scattered, semierect, coarse, broad scales, these latter becoming numerous and closely clustered along the interstices 2 and 4, forming fascicles at the commencement of the

apical declivity, at about one-third from the apex. Head densely punctate, the eyes moderately distant; rostrum rugulosely punctate and faintly carinate, with the apex sparsely punctate, the apical half smoother in the ♀. Prothorax transverse, subconical, feebly constricted in front, densely punctate. Scutellum minute. Elytra convex, very much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, almost parallel at the base, the humeri rounded and not prominent; seriate-punctate, striate towards the suture, the interstices almost flat and minutely punctulate. Femora unarmed.

Length $3\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{2}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Five specimens. In this insect the elytra are set with numerous broad, semierect scales along the second and fourth interstices to as far as the transverse subapical fascia, where they are clustered into fascicles. The white spots or streaks on the anterior part form an interrupted irregular fascia. The dark scales on the prothorax show a tendency to form two or three interrupted transverse bands.

7. **Pseudomopsis notaticollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. fig. 2.)

Rhomboidal, shining, black, more or less mottled with ferruginous, the antennæ and tarsi also of that colour; densely clothed with brownish-white or pale ochreous scales, the vestiture sparser and in part blackish on the middle of the prothorax (the dark scales clustered into two oblong patches on the disc) and on a common transverse space on the disc of the elytra at the base, the elytra each with an oblique brownish streak below this, their alternate interstices set with a few widely scattered, coarse, semierect scales; the vestiture of the legs and under surface whitish and ochreous intermixed. Head densely punctate, the eyes large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum thickly punctate, rugulose at the base, smoother towards the apex in the ♀; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, conical, densely punctate, except along the smooth median line. Scutellum minute. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, parallel at the base, the humeri rounded and not prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices flat. Femora unarmed.

Length 3–$3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Near *P. mexicanus*, Chevr., but with the elytra relatively broader at the base and the raised setiform scales larger and confined to the alternate interstices, the prothorax more constricted in front and with the scales differently coloured, &c. The vestiture of the head and elytra (except at the base) is so dense as to hide the whole of the sculpture.

8. **Pseudomopsis mexicanus.**

Pseudomus mexicanus, Chevr. Le Nat. ii. p. 279 (Sept. 1880) [1].

Subrhomboidal, narrow, rather elongate, shining, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with intermixed ochreous and whitish scales, the latter sometimes condensed into small spots on the prothorax and two indistinct oblique fasciæ on each elytron, the space between the fasciæ often more sparsely squamose and with some blackish scales intermixed, the dorsal interstices each with a row of small slightly raised scales. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather narrowly separated; rostrum rugulose and squamose at the base, thickly punctate at the tip, smoother in the ♀. Prothorax slightly broader than long, narrowing from the base; densely punctate, and sometimes feebly carinate. Scutellum minute. Elytra convex, slightly dilated below the base and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex, the humeri rounded; shallowly seriate-punctate, the interstices almost flat. Femora unarmed.

Length 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{5}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé* [1]).

We have received six specimens of this species, and others belonging to the Dresden Museum have been communicated by Dr. Heller. In Faust's collection *P. mexicanus* is placed under the genus *Euxenus*.

9. **Pseudomopsis conicicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 3, 3 *a*.)

Rhomboidal, narrow, shining, black, mottled with ferruginous, the antennæ also of that colour; thickly clothed with intermixed ochreous and whitish scales, the latter sometimes condensed into one or two oblique fasciæ on each side of the elytra and a small patch on the middle of the prothorax at the base, the prothorax with two patches on the disc behind, and the elytra in one specimen with a narrow space in front of and another behind the humeral fascia, clothed with brownish or blackish scales, the elytral interstices each with a scattered series of coarse, semierect, white or ochreous scales. Prothorax transverse, conical, densely punctate. Scutellum minute. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, parallel at the base, the humeri rounded and not prominent; punctate-striate, the striæ becoming deeper and broader near the suture, the interstices almost flat. Femora unarmed.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Sabo in Vera Paz, Cerro Zunil, Zapote, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Six specimens, varying in the colour of the scales, one only of them, that from the Cerro Zunil (which is taken as the type), showing a definite pattern on the prothorax and elytra. The dorsal striæ, too, appear to be broader and deeper in some examples than in others. Shorter and less convex than *P. mexicanus*, the elytra not dilated below the base, striate, and with the raised scales more conspicuous.

10. **Pseudomopsis similis,** sp. n.

Very like *P. conicicollis*, but with the prothorax less widened behind and a little shorter; thickly clothed with intermixed ochreous and white scales, and sometimes with small patches of blackish scales, the vestiture of the elytra in fresh specimens appearing variegate or tessellate (instead of obliquely bifasciate), the more or less convex interstices each with an irregular row of coarser semierect scales.

Length 2–3, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Cahabon, Senahu, Sinanja, and Sabo in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*).

Nine specimens, varying in size, in the colour of the vestiture, &c., and perhaps belonging to more than one species. The two examples from Chontales may be taken as the types.

OXYPTERUS.

Oxypterus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, pp. 36, 50.

The various South-American species referred to this genus, which will also include *Cryptorhynchus asper*, Boh., are very similar in general facies, all having the prothorax bisinuate at the base, with the median lobe more or less produced, the scutellum wanting, the elytra convex and subtriangular, the femora dentate, the metathoracic

episterna extremely narrow or invisible, the ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, and the prothorax and elytra fasciculate.

Prothorax gibbous at the middle of the disc . . . . . Species 1.
Prothorax not gibbous at the middle of the disc.
  Prothorax and elytra conspicuously fasciculate.
    Elytra with a pale scutellar patch . . . . . Species 2, 3.
    Elytra without a pale scutellar patch . . . . . Species 4–7.
  Prothorax feebly and the elytra strongly fasciculate . . . . . Species 8.

1. **Oxypterus denticollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 4, 4 *a*.)

Subovate, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi reddish; densely squamose, the scales on the head, along the middle of the prothorax, and at the base of the elytral suture, fulvous, becoming blackish-brown at the sides and base of the prothorax, those on the elytra almost entirely blackish-brown, except upon the very large, sharply-defined, brown or brownish-white patch extending down the apical declivity to the tip, the elytra with a few blackish, semierect, setiform scales on the dorsal prominences; the scales on the legs pale brown, the femora annulate with darker brown, greyish at the base. Head closely punctate, the eyes rather narrowly separated; rostrum closely punctate and subcarinate, bare in its outer half, the antennæ inserted a little behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax much broader than long, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front and the sides nodose immediately behind this, dilated at the base, the base itself deeply bisinuate, with the median lobe much produced; closely punctate, gibbous and binodose at the middle, and also feebly binodose at the apex. Elytra very much wider than the prothorax, gibbous, subtriangular, produced at the apex, the humeri swollen and laterally prominent, oblique in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, each elytron with the second interstice raised and setose for a short distance at about the middle and with some other small scattered setigerous prominences nearer the base. Beneath closely punctate. Legs short and stout; femora dentate; tarsal claws very small, contiguous at the base.

Length 5–5½, breadth 3–3¼ millim.

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

Two specimens, varying in the colour of the scales on the apical declivity. The very short prothorax, with obtusely dentate, trisinuate sides, a binodose dorsal hump, and produced median lobe, and the broad, subtriangular, gibbous elytra, with a very large pale apical patch, readily distinguish this curious insect.

2. **Oxypterus torvidus.**

Oxypterus torvidus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, p. 40[1].

Hab. Panama, David (*Champion*).—Venezuela, San Esteban[1].

One specimen, agreeing perfectly with the type.

3. **Oxypterus fasciculosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 5, 5 *a*.)

Subovate, convex, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with cinereous or pale brownish-ochreous scales, the prothorax and a large triangular space on the basal half of the elytra mottled with brown, the elytra with a rather large oblong scutellar patch and a transverse or curved streak on each side of this at the base whitish or ochreous, the upper surface also set with very short, stout, blunt, erect, scattered setæ; the prothoracic and elytral elevations each with a fascicle of longer

ochreous, ferruginous, or dark brown setæ, the front of the head also bifasciculate; the legs densely squamose and setose. Head rugulosely punctate, shallowly sulcate between the eyes; rostrum with a few very fine scattered punctures, the antennæ inserted a little behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, subquadrate, very abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; closely punctate, with four setigerous prominences placed in a transverse series a little before the middle and two others at the apex. Elytra subtriangular; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 2 with three and 4 with two setigerous scattered prominences on the basal half. Legs rather stout, the femora dentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–5, breadth 2–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*), Tapachula (*Höge*); Guatemala, Paraiso, Las Mercedes, El Reposo, Zapote, San Gerónimo, Senahu, Panzos (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*).

Fifteen specimens. This is a northern form of *O. torvidus*, inhabiting both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, with a broader scutellar patch, and a less elongate and less conspicuous setigerous elevation at the commencement of the apical declivity of the elytra. It also has the elytra a little broader and more convex. The dense vestiture varies in colour.

4. **Oxypterus asper.** (Tab. XXIV. figg. 6, 6 *a*.)

Cryptorhynchus asper, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 128[1].

Hab. Guatemala, Senahu, San Juan, and Teleman in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).—Brazil [1].

Found in plenty at Bugaba. This is a close ally of *O. torvidus* and *O. fasciculosus*, but differs from both in wanting the pale scutellar patch on the elytra, and in having the elytra themselves more gradually narrowed posteriorly. The oblique whitish line at the middle of the base of each elytron is conspicuous. There is no visible scutellum. The type has been communicated by Dr. Sjöstedt for comparison. A specimen from Bugaba is figured.

5. **Oxypterus fausti,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 7, 7 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, black (the humeri and a subapical fascia, and the legs in part, sometimes ferruginous), the antennæ more or less ferruginous; thickly clothed with coarse ochreous and blackish or brown scales, the dark scales on the elytra not extending on to the apical declivity, the prothorax with a **V**-shaped ochreous mark on the disc, the vestiture of the head dense and sometimes white; the upper surface also set with scattered, coarse, semierect scales and the elevations each with a cluster of coarse setæ. Head closely punctate; rostrum rugulose and subcarinate at the base, and very sparsely, finely punctate thence to the tip; eyes narrowly separated; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, convex, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; closely, rather coarsely punctate, binodose on the disc before the middle, and with a projecting cluster of setæ on each side and two others at the apex. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, convex, elongate-triangular; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures distant from one another, the interstices rugulose, 2 and 4 each with two or three scattered setigerous prominences. Legs long, the femora feebly clavate and obsoletely dentate.

Length $3\frac{4}{5}$–5, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Senahu and San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Five specimens. The narrow, elongate shape, the V-shaped mark on the disc of the prothorax, the coarse ochreous scales on the apical declivity of the elytra, &c., sufficiently distinguish *O. fausti*.

6. **Oxypterus terminatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 8, 8 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, black, the antennæ ferruginous, the elytra slightly mottled with rufo-piceous; clothed with small brownish scales, intermixed with coarse, suberect, black scales, the latter condensed into two interrupted lines along the disc of the prothorax and several scattered fascicles on the second and fourth elytral interstices; the elytra with a broad, sharply-defined, dense patch of small ochreous scales extending the whole length of the apical declivity, and continued narrowly up the suture to the base, and a curved ochreous and whitish streak extending inwards from the humeri, their surface also set with scattered, long, clubbed, rather slender setæ; the prothorax with a small ochreous spot at the base; the vestiture of the legs and under surface whitish or ochreous. Head closely punctate; rostrum rugulose and carinate at the base, and sparsely, finely punctate thence to the apex; eyes somewhat distant; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, convex, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; closely, rather coarsely punctate, binodose on the disc before the middle and with two clusters of setæ at the apex. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, somewhat gibbous, elongate triangular, abruptly declivous posteriorly; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures close together and placed in striæ on the disc, the interstices feebly convex, the black scales on 2 clustered into a short streak at about the middle. Legs moderately long, the femora feebly clavate, the anterior pair distinctly, and the others obsoletely, dentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$–4, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{9}{10}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cahabon (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Very like *O. fausti*, but with a sharply-defined, elongate, dense patch of small ochreous scales at the apex, and the markings on the prothorax reduced to a small spot at the base.

7. **Oxypterus obliquus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 9, 9 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with intermixed ochreous and white scales, those on the head and the disc of the prothorax mostly ochreous; the white scales on the prothorax condensed into a small spot at the base and a line on the flanks, and those on the elytra into an oblique line on the disc before the middle, a common V-shaped mark towards the apex, and a patch at the sides; the prothorax with four fascicles of coarse ochreous or fuscous setæ placed in a transverse series across the middle (the outer two dentiform) and two others at the apex, the feeble elevations on the elytra nigro-setose; the femora annulate; the vestiture of the under surface white. Head finely punctate, the eyes narrowly separated, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, closely, finely punctate. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, convex, elongate-triangular; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and more or less convex, 2 with two feeble oblong setigerous prominences towards the middle and 4 with a small prominence below the base. Legs long and slender, the femora feebly clavate and also dentate.

Length $2\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Purula (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen from each locality, the one from Purula abraded and showing that the "elevations" of the upper surface are almost entirely due to the fasciculate arrangement of the setæ. This small species approaches the Venezuelan *O. discretus*, Faust, but is much smaller and narrower, and has more slender legs, &c.

8. **Oxypterus rubiginosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 10, 10 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, nigro-piceous, the rostrum ferruginous, the legs rufo-piceous; thickly clothed with rusty-red and ochreous scales, the vestiture becoming much sparser at the sides and base of the elytra, the ochreous scales condensed into three lines on the prothorax and two short, faint, oblique streaks on each elytron, the feeble elevations on the latter densely clothed with coarse, erect, rusty-red, setiform scales; the vestiture of the under surface whitish. Head densely, the rostrum sparsely and very finely, punctate, the eyes distant; joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax broader than long, somewhat rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; closely, finely punctate, feebly binodose on the disc before the middle. Elytra more than one-half wider than the prothorax, convex, elongate-triangular, the humeri swollen and laterally projecting; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 2 with two oblong setigerous prominences, one before and the other beyond the middle, and 4 with a smaller prominence at the commencement of the apical declivity. Legs rather long, the femora narrow, dentate. Length $3\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Smaller and narrower than the Venezuelan *O. ochreatus*, Faust, the prothorax feebly binodose on the disc, the elytra with four very conspicuous clusters of coarse, setiform scales near the suture at about the middle.

EUXENUS.

Euxenus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, pp. 47, 50.

This genus, based upon two Tropical-American species, is nearly related to *Oxypterus*, but differs from it in having less approximate eyes, sublinear, unarmed femora, &c.

1. **Euxenus apicalis.** (Tab. XXIV. figg. 11, 11 *a*.)

Euxenus apicalis, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, p. 48 [1].

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*); Panama (*Boucard; coll. Pascoe*), Bugaba (*Champion*).—Venezuela, San Esteban [1].

Four specimens, all larger than the type. In this insect the elytra have the base and a large apical patch densely clothed with brownish-white or ochreous scales, and the suture is usually ochreous or ferruginous. The eyes are more approximate in *E. apicalis* and the other Central-American species than in *E. posticus*, Faust, the type of the genus *Euxenus*.

2. **Euxenus subparallelus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, black; thickly squamose, the head and prothorax brownish or ochreous, the prothorax with three very faint paler vittæ, the elytra brown, with the apical declivity and the suture for some distance

from the base yellowish-white, and the base broadly and indeterminately ochreous, the legs and under surface pale brown, the femora subannulate; the upper surface also set with short, stout, clubbed setæ, which are blackish and crowded on the prothorax (except down the middle) and scattered on the elytra. Head densely punctate; the eyes moderately distant; rostrum thickly punctate in the ♂, more sparsely so in the ♀. Prothorax transverse, densely, rather coarsely punctate. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, convex, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse, oblique in front; coarsely seriate-punctate. Femora unarmed.

Length $4\frac{1}{5}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens. Very near *E. apicalis*, but with the humeri less prominent, the seriate punctures of the elytra closer and not so coarse, and the elytra themselves with a yellowish-white, sharply defined, streak extending for a short distance down the suture at the base, this not being connected with the apical patch as in *E. apicalis*.

3. **Euxenus ovatipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 12, 12*a*.)

Extremely like *E. subparallelus*, but with the elytra rounded at the sides, and at the base very little wider than the prothorax, the ochreous or yellowish-white streak at the base of the suture a little less extended posteriorly, the rest of the vestiture between the base and the apical declivity reddish-brown, becoming darker posteriorly. Femora unarmed.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes and Dueñas, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Five specimens. This insect is coloured almost exactly as in *E. subparallelus*, from which, and from *E. apicalis* also, it differs in having the elytra rounded at the sides. At first sight, *E. ovatipennis* would appear to be an apterous form of *E. subparallelus*, but this is probably not the case.

4. **Euxenus rhombifer,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 13, 13*a*.)

? *Collabismus sellatus*, Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 400 (nec Boh.) [1].

Subovate, black, the antennæ ferruginous; the prothorax clothed with coarse, intermixed brownish and black scales, the black scales erect and setiform and clustered into two fascicles at the apex, and with a small whitish V-shaped mark at the base; the elytra densely squamose, whitish or brownish-white, blackish along the basal margin, with a common, transverse, dark brown or blackish, rhomboidal patch on the disc, and also set with widely scattered, short, clubbed, erect, seriately arranged setæ; the rest of the vestiture ochreous or brownish, intermixed with white, the legs setulose. Head densely punctate, the eyes large and not very widely separated; rostrum rugulose at the base and thickly punctate thence to the apex. Prothorax transverse, densely punctate. Elytra nearly one-half wider than the prothorax, convex, subtriangular, the humeri obtuse, oblique in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices somewhat convex. Femora unarmed.

Length 4–$4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$–2 millim.

Hab. MEXICO (*Högberg* [1]), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Two specimens. Readily recognizable by the densely squamose whitish elytra, which have a large, common, blackish, rhomboidal patch on the disc. This insect is extremely like *Collabismus sellatus*, Boh., but the latter is larger, and has exposed metathoracic episterna, a longer prothorax, more closely setose elytra, &c.

SPILONOTUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum moderately stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, curved, depressed at the base, the antennæ inserted at or a little behind the middle, the funiculus 7-jointed, 1 and 2 elongate, the others short, the club ovate, with distinct sutures; eyes large, narrowly separated; prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, deeply bisinuate at the base, the ocular lobes feebly developed; scutellum very small; elytra a little wider than the prothorax, convex, parallel at the base, with ten rows of punctures, the outer one short, the humeri rounded; mesosternum prominent, raised, horseshoe-shaped; metasternum short, the episterna scarcely visible, except in front; ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, the sutures almost straight; femora feebly clavate, unidentate, shallowly sulcate beneath; body oblong-ovate, convex, squamose.

The single species referred to this genus is nearly allied to *Euscepes*, *Euxenus*, *Oxypterus*, &c., but cannot be included in any of them, as at present defined. The very small scutellum, the almost hidden metathoracic episterna, &c., separate it from *Diaporesis* and some other genera of Division II. The intermediate coxæ are more approximate than in *Gerstaeckeria*.

1. **Spilonotus ornatus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 14, 14 *a*.)

Black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi more or less ferruginous; thickly clothed with brown scales, the elytra each with a transverse sharply-defined patch at the shoulder, as well as a common, oblong, scutiform patch on the apical declivity, velvety-black, the humeral markings almost surrounded by a fulvous line, the apical one preceded by a rather broad, curved, fulvous or ochreous fascia which extends outwards to the fourth or fifth row of punctures, the upper surface also with a few widely scattered ochreous or whitish scales, and the scutellum similarly coloured; the vestiture of the legs and under surface reddish-brown, intermixed with whitish, the femora subannulate. Head densely, finely punctate; rostrum rugosely punctate and carinate to near the middle, and minutely punctate thence to the apex, a little longer and smoother in the ♀. Prothorax narrowed and feebly constricted in front, densely punctate. Elytra rapidly narrowing from about the middle; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, minutely punctulate. Beneath closely punctate. Legs moderately long, rather stout, the femoral tooth triangular.

Length 5–6½, breadth 2⅖–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*); Guatemala, Senahu in Vera Paz, Cerro Zunil, San Isidro (*Champion*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Seventeen specimens, all but three from Cerro Zunil. In this insect the three velvety-black spots on the elytra are very conspicuous, and the subapical one is preceded by a broad, arcuate fulvous or ochreous fascia. The single example from Panama has darker brown scales and the apical black patch less truncate in front. I know of no other Cryptorrhynchid with similar markings.

EUSCEPES.

Euscepes, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 429 (1844) (nec Faust).

The type of this genus, *E. porcellus*, Boh. (=*Acalles longulus*, Lec.), is a common insect in Central America, whence several other species are now added. Lacordaire (Gen. Col. vii. p. 100) gives the funiculus as 6-jointed, but upon examining the type I find that this is a mistake, and that the number of joints (7) was correctly noted by

Schönherr. *Euscepes* is a very close ally of *Euxenus*, Faust, but differs from it in having finely dentate femora. The antennæ have joints 2–7 of the funiculus closely articulated, 2 shorter and narrower than 1. The ventral segments 2–4 are subequal in length ; 2, however, is distinctly longer than 3 or 4 in *E. porcellus*. *Cryptorhynchus batatæ*, Waterh., from Barbados, belongs to *Euscepes*.

1. **Euscepes porcellus.** (Tab. XXIV. figg. 15, 15 *a–c*.)

Euscepes porcellus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 430[1].
Acalles longulus, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 244[2].

Hab. North America, Florida[2].—Mexico, Motzorongo (*Flohr*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith, Höge*), Frontera, Tapachula (*Höge*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo, Belize (*Blancaneaux*) ; Guatemala, Cahabon and San Juan in Vera Paz, Zapote (*Champion*), Panzos (*Conradt*) ; Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*) ; Panama, David (*Champion*).—Antilles, Cuba and Puerto Rico[1].

A common species in Central America, some of our specimens agreeing perfectly with the type from Puerto Rico, and with an example of *Acalles longulus*, Lec., from Florida, sent me by Mr. Wickham. The elytra have a large, densely squamose, brownish-ochreous apical patch, and the vestiture at the base is often similarly coloured ; the seriate punctures are coarse and closely placed, the interstices narrow, the alternate ones sometimes a little raised. The eyes are widely separated. The femora are finely dentate. The setæ are short, coarse, and erect. *Euxenus posticus*, Faust, from Venezuela, is very like *E. porcellus* ; but it is larger and broader, and has the apical patch reduced to a subapical fascia and the femora unarmed.

2. **Euscepes divisus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 16, 16 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ ferruginous ; densely clothed with ochreous or brown scales ; the prothorax with numerous intermixed blackish setiform scales, the disc with an ochreous median line and a few small scattered ochreous spots ; the elytra with a very large, sharply-defined, brownish-white or ochreous patch covering the apical declivity, limited anteriorly by an indeterminate curved blackish fascia, and also set with very short, decumbent, inconspicuous setæ ; the vestiture of the under surface greyish or brown. Head densely punctate, the eyes distant ; rostrum rugulosely punctate, subcarinate, and squamose to about the middle, and thickly punctate thence to the apex. Prothorax transverse, feebly bisinuate at the base, densely punctate. Scutellum sometimes visible. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel towards the base, the humeri obtuse, obliquely truncate in front ; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and almost flat. Beneath densely punctate. Femora feebly dentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{5}$–2 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*) ; Guatemala, San Juan in Vera Paz, Capetillo, Zapote (*Champion*) ; Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. In this insect the setæ of the elytra are very short and inconspicuous, and the large whitish apical patch is limited anteriorly by an indeterminate curved blackish fascia. Most of the specimens have a few scales clustered

together in the minute scutellar cavity and a very small whitish spot on the disc of each elytron. *E. divisus* is a close ally of *E. porcellus*, but it is much larger and less setose.

3. **Euscepes longisetis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with reddish-brown scales, which become blackish towards the anterior limit of the very large ochreous patch covering the apical declivity; the prothorax closely, and the elytra sparsely, setose, the setæ on the latter long and erect, the legs also setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum closely punctate. Prothorax convex, a little broader than long, somewhat rounded at the sides, bisinuate at the base; closely punctate. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices almost flat. Beneath rather sparsely punctate. Femora feebly dentate.
Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *E. porcellus*, but with much longer setæ on the elytra, the seriate punctures rather fine.

4. **Euscepes truncatipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. fig. 17.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; clothed with ochreous and brown scales, the elytra with a dense, anteriorly dilated patch of intermixed, small, adpressed and broad, semierect, whitish scales extending from the apex to near the middle, the sides and basal half also set with very short, coarse, scattered, clubbed setæ. Head closely punctate, the eyes moderately distant; rostrum rugulosely punctate and squamose at the base, the apical half thickly punctate in the ♂ and minutely punctate in the ♀. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, and feebly bisinuate at the base; densely punctate. Elytra about one-third wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, with the apices broadly produced and subtruncate; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate and closely placed, the interstices narrow and slightly raised. First ventral segment very coarsely and closely, and the others sparsely and finely, punctate. Legs rather long, the femora minutely dentate.
Length $3\frac{1}{3}$–4, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

One pair, both specimens partially abraded. In this insect the elytra are broadly produced at the apex, and the raised intermixed whitish scales on the apical declivity are broad and coarse. The metathoracic episterna are just visible, as is also a very minute scutellum.

OXYPTEROPSIS, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, curved, triangularly dilated at the base, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate, with distinct sutures; eyes large, narrowly separated; prothorax transverse, bisinuate at the base, the ocular lobes feebly developed; scutellum small; elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, with ten rows of punctures; mesosternum very prominent, arcuate-emarginate in front; metasternum moderately long, the episterna extremely narrow or invisible; ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length; femora clavate or sublinear, unarmed (the posterior pair in *O. armatus* with a stout blunt tooth near the apex, perhaps peculiar to the ♂); tibiæ compressed, strongly unguiculate at the outer apical angle; tarsi with joint 3 broadly bilobed, the claws minute and approximate.
Type *O. armatus*.

The three species included under this genus are nearly related to *Oxypterus*,

Euxenus, and *Euscepes*; but as they agree in having two characters in common, viz. a small conspicuous scutellum and unarmed femora (except the posterior pair in *O. armatus*), it seems best to separate them. *O. latirostris* has a broad apically dilated rostrum, *O. armatus* peculiarly-formed hind femora and tibiæ, and *O. bipartitus* apically produced elytra.

1. **Oxypteropsis armatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 18; 18 *a*, hind leg.)

Rather elongate, narrow, subfusiform, nigro-piceous, the legs and elytra rufo-piceous; densely clothed with ochreous and brownish scales, the ochreous scales condensed into a well-defined median vitta on the prothorax, the elytra with a transverse, subquadrate, subapical, white fascia, the upper surface also set with scattered semierect setæ, the legs setulose. Head densely punctate, the eyes large and narrowly separated; joint 2 of the funiculus nearly as long as 1; rostrum closely, finely punctate, rugulosely punctate and squamose at the base. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, rounded at the sides anteriorly; densely punctate. Elytra elongate-triangular, considerably wider than the prothorax, compressed at the sides posteriorly, the humeri obliquely and subangularly dilated; finely punctate-striate, the interstices closely, minutely punctulate. Legs stout; femora clavate, the posterior pair with a stout blunt tooth on the inner lower edge towards the apex, the others unarmed; tibiæ sinuate within, the posterior pair deeply, and the others more shallowly, excavate at the base.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ?)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. The peculiar form of the posterior femora and tibiæ is doubtless a male character, as the femoral tooth is not in the usual position. The metasternum is densely clothed with ochreous scales.

2. **Oxypteropsis latirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 19, 19 *a*.)

Subovate, rather narrow, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed, coarse, ochreous and white scales, the elytra variegated with black and with the white scales condensed into a sharply-defined transverse subapical fascia (formed by a short line on each of the interstices 1–4), a minute spot on the anterior part of the disc and another near the apex, the prothorax with two fascicles of coarse, erect, setiform, intermixed fulvous and black scales on the disc. Head densely punctate, the eyes very large and narrowly separated; rostrum short and broad, dilated at the apex and also a little widened at the base, thickly punctate, smooth and subcarinate down the middle; joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, feebly binodose on the disc anteriorly; densely, finely punctate. Elytra convex, one-half wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, the humeri rather prominent; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices narrow, rugulose, and rather convex, 2 broader, swollen, and setigerous at the commencement of the apical declivity. Beneath rather coarsely punctate. Mesosternum very broad. Legs short and stout, the femora unarmed.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect is very like *Oxypterus capillatus*, Faust, from Venezuela; but it has a short, broad, apically dilated rostrum and a conspicuous squamigerous scutellum, the elytra are more rapidly narrowed from the base and have the subapical white fascia differently formed, the femora are unarmed, &c.

3. **Oxypteropsis bipartitus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 20, 20 *a*.)

Elongate-ovate, black, the antennæ ferruginous; clothed with small brown scales, with a few whitish or ochreous scales intermixed, the elytra with a dense, anteriorly dilated, patch of whitish or ochreous scales extending from the apex to near the middle and each with a minute whitish spot on the disc, the upper surface also somewhat thickly set with short, semierect setæ, the legs setulose. Head densely punctate, the eyes large and narrowly separated; rostrum very finely punctate, rugulosely punctured and squamose at the base; joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, constricted and narrowed in front; densely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, broadly and strongly produced at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices closely, minutely punctulate, 2 and 4 slightly raised posteriorly. Legs moderately stout, the femora almost linear and unarmed.

Length 4–4$\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 1$\frac{4}{5}$–2 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Two specimens, probably male and female. This insect much resembles *Euscepes truncatipennis*, but the femora are unarmed, the prothorax is shorter and has the sides less rounded, the squamigerous scutellum is distinctly visible, and the elongate densely squamose whitish or ochreous apical patch is without intermixed broad scales.

MICROXYPTERUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum curved, stout, triangularly dilated at the base, the antennæ inserted a little behind the middle, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate, with distinct sutures; eyes large and not very widely separated; prothorax transverse, somewhat rounded at the sides, bisinuate at the base, the ocular lobes almost obsolete; scutellum not visible; elytra convex, a little wider than the prothorax, ovate, laterally compressed and attenuate at the apex, 10-striate, the humeri rounded; mesosternum very prominent, arcuate-emarginate in front; metasternum moderately long, the episterna not visible; ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length; femora feebly clavate and minutely dentate; tibiæ narrow, unguiculate at the outer apical angle; tarsi slender, joint 3 bilobed, the claws minute and approximate; body narrow, squamose and setose.

Microxypterus includes two small species of peculiar facies, each having a large space at the sides of the elytra sparsely squamose or almost bare. They approach *Oxypterus obliquus*, but lack the prominent humeri; and the fasciculate vestiture of the elytra is here replaced by a row of long, scattered, erect setæ on each interstice. The femoral tooth is narrow and minute. The humeri are less prominent than in *Pseudomopsis*.

1. **Microxypterus suturalis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 21, 21 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the tarsi, and the apices of the tibiæ more or less ferruginous, the elytra rufescent, with the sides darker; the squamiform vestiture of the head ochreous, that of the prothorax ochreous and brown intermixed, except upon the white median vitta; the elytra with a posteriorly widened, dense, brownish-white sutural stripe, bordered externally by an interrupted blackish line, the rest of the squamosity much finer, more scattered, and ochreous, the interstices each with a row of long, fine, erect, scattered setæ; the under surface and legs squamose, the latter also setulose. Head densely punctate, the eyes large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum widened and rugosely punctate at the base, and sparsely, finely punctate thence to the apex; joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, convex, rounded at the sides, narrowed and slightly constricted

in front, feebly bisinuate at the base, without distinct ocular lobes; densely punctate. Elytra convex, ovate, about one-third wider than the prothorax, compressed at the sides, rapidly narrowing from the base; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate and almost flat. Ventral segments closely punctate.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. The vestiture of the elytra exterior to the posteriorly-widened sutural stripe is not sufficiently dense to hide the sculpture.

2. **Microxypterus binotatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. fig. 22.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, shining, black or piceous, the antennæ, rostrum, tibiæ, and tarsi more or less ferruginous, the elytra rufo-piceous or ferruginous, with a large black patch on each side; thickly clothed with brownish-white or ochreous scales, the lateral patches of the elytra almost bare; the elytral interstices each with a scattered series of long, erect, blunt setæ, and the prothorax also shortly setose; the legs squamose and setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes large, but well-separated; rostrum widened at the base, rugulosely punctate and squamose to near the tip in the ♂, rugulose and carinate at the base, and sparsely punctate towards the apex, in the ♀; joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1. Prothorax slightly broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, bisinuate at the base; closely punctate. Elytra shaped and sculptured as in *O. suturalis*.

Length $2\frac{4}{5}$-3, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$–$1\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three specimens. A fourth, from San Juan in Vera Paz, seems also to belong here; but it has the eyes larger and almost contiguous, and the anterior femora unarmed. In this insect the elytra have a common, broad, densely squamose space running down their entire length, extending outwards at the base, leaving a large almost bare patch at the sides.

DERCYNUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, curved, triangularly dilated at the base, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, the funiculu 7-jointed, the club ovate, with distinct sutures; eyes large, depressed, well-separated; prothorax very broad, transverse, bisinuate at the base, with feebly-developed ocular lobes; scutellum not visible; elytra broad, much wider than the prothorax, with ten rows of punctures; mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate in front; metasternum very short, the episterna not visible; intercoxal process of the abdomen broadly truncate in front; ventral segments 2–4 equal in length, the sutures straight; femora very stout, subclavate, deeply excavate before the apex, and also feebly dentate and sulcate beneath; tibiæ short, broad, dilated from near the base, unguiculate at the outer apical angle; tarsi short, stout, joint 3 bilobed, 4 slender, the claws very minute and approximate; body subovate, broad, densely squamose.

The single species from which the above characters are taken is one of the numerous Tropical-American forms nearly related to *Acalles*, but which cannot be included in that genus. The depressed eyes, the very stout, short legs, the minute, approximate tarsal claws, the truncate intercoxal process of the abdomen, the broad form, &c., distinguish it from *Oxypterus* and other allied American genera. It is somewhat remarkable that an insect with such stout legs should have the tarsal claws so minute.

1. **Dercynus micronyx,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 23, 23 *a*, *b*.)

Subovate, broad, robust, black, the antennæ in part ferruginous; densely clothed with coarse brown scales, with a few whitish scales intermixed, the elytra with a more or less distinct oblong mark on the suture below the base, an oblique line below the shoulders, and a common sinuate subapical fascia, whitish or ochreous, the femora subannulate; the elytra also sparsely set with very short, stout, blunt, semierect setæ, which are more closely placed on the dorsal elevations. Head closely punctate, the eyes moderately distant; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length; rostrum punctato-striate, carinate at the base. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; closely punctate and also carinate. Elytra barely one-half wider than the prothorax, somewhat flattened on the disc and abruptly declivous behind, subparallel to about the middle, the sides subangularly dilated above the intermediate coxæ, the apices broadly produced, the humeri obliquely truncate in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 2, 4, and 6 here and there raised. Beneath closely, finely punctate.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$–5, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panzos in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Two specimens. The broad form, the short, stout legs, the subparallel elytra, with the sides subangularly dilated before the middle and the apices broadly produced, sufficiently distinguish *D. micronyx*.

PHYMATOPHOSUS.

? *Cryptacrus,* Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1869, p. 198 (nomen præocc.).
Phymatophosus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, pp. 54, 83.

Faust included *Phymatophosus* amongst the group "Cryptorhynchides vrais" of Lacordaire, and placed it next *Apteromechus*, but as the metathoracic episterna are extremely narrow or not visible (when the scales are removed) the genus really belongs to the "Tylodides," near *Oxypterus*, from which it differs in the small, laterally placed eyes, the unarmed femora, the presence of a small scutellum, &c. The mesosternum is very prominent and raised above the level of the metasternum, and its anterior edge is feebly emarginate. The ventral segments 2–4 are equal in length. The tarsal claws are very small, and narrowly separated or subconnate.

1. **Phymatophosus squamans.** (Tab. XXIV. fig. 24, 24 *a*.)

Phymatophosus squamans, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, p. 83 [1].

Hab. GUATEMALA, Guatemala city, Capetillo, Dueñas, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).—VENEZUELA, Caracas [1].

Numerous examples, varying greatly in size. The feeble elevations on the elytra (not mentioned by Faust, but visible in one of his types) are sometimes prominent and they tend to form two oblique series on the disc of each elytron. The seriate punctures are fine and placed in narrow striæ.

2. **Phymatophosus multicristatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 25, 25 *a*.)

Subovate, piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with pale brownish scales, the elytra with a very large patch covering the apical declivity, and an oblique streak extending inwards from the

humeri, white, the femora and rostrum also annulate with white; the upper surface set with widely scattered, coarse, erect, blunt, light and dark setæ, these becoming more numerous and crowded together on the dorsal elevations of the elytra, the prothorax with four fascicles of erect ochreous setæ placed across the middle of the disc (the outer two small) and two at the apex; the legs setulose. Head densely punctate, depressed between and above the eyes; rostrum short and very stout, squamose to near the tip, densely punctate and faintly carinate. Prothorax transverse, subconical, feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely punctate. Elytra convex, subtriangular, broadly produced at the apex, strongly sinuate at the base, slightly compressed at the sides below the oblique humeral ridge; seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices densely, minutely punctulate, 2 and 4 each with two oblong setigerous prominences, 6 and 8 also a little raised, and 10 with a laterally projecting prominence below the base. Legs stout, the femora unarmed.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Frontera in Tabasco, Atlantic slope (*Höge*).

One specimen. Larger than *P. squamans*, with the prothorax subconical in shape, the elytra nodose, and with a very large white apical patch, &c.

3. **Phymatophosus scapularis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 26, 26 *a*.)

Subovate, black, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with pale brownish scales, the elytra with a large whitish or brownish-white patch covering the apical declivity, the elevations each with a cluster of short, coarse, erect setæ, the prothorax with four fascicles of erect ochreous setæ—two on the disc and two at the apex, the legs setulose. Head densely punctate, depressed between the eyes; rostrum short and very stout, closely punctate and faintly carinate. Prothorax a little broader than long, conical, densely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, broadly produced at the apex; the humeri broadly lamellato-dilatate, rounded externally and oblique behind; seriate-punctate, the punctures subquadrate, the interstices densely, minutely punctate, 2 and 4 raised towards the middle and below the base, 6 and 8 also slightly raised, 10 with a small prominence below the shoulders. Legs stout, the femora unarmed.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, El Reposo and Paraiso, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Smaller than *P. multicristatus*, the humeri strongly lamellato-dilatate, the prothorax narrower, conical.

Division II.*

Groupe II. *Cryptorhynchides vrais,* Lacordaire, Faust.

PHYRDENUS.

Phyrdenus, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 249 (1876); Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 457; Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, p. 53.

The species belonging to the present genus, one of the very few of this division with toothed tarsal claws †, are extremely like *Conotrachelus setosus*, Ros., but differ from

* To avoid delay in publication, the very numerous genera of this division will be dealt with as most convenient, irrespective of their relationship, no other course being possible with such a large amount of material awaiting examination.

† The S.-American genus *Pterygomus*, Jekel, also has toothed claws, but it belongs to the "Sophrorhinides."

it, as already noted (*anteà*, p. 444), in having the rostral canal deeper and closed behind by the raised walls of the mesosternum. *Phyrdenus* includes various forms placed by Schönherr under *Cryptorrhynchus*—*C. divergens* and *C. muriceus*, Germ., *C. setiferus*, *C. diversus*, and *C. hispidus*, Boh. Two of them are widely distributed.

1. **Phyrdenus divergens.** (Tab. XXIV. figg. 27, 27 *a*, *b*.)

Cryptorhynchus divergens, Germ. Ins. Sp. Nov. p. 282 [1]; Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 146 [2].
Phyrdenus undatus, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 249 [3]; Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. pp. 457, 458 [4].
Cryptorhynchus undatus, Dej. Cat. 3rd edit. p. 317 [5].

Hab. North America, New York to Texas [3 4].—Mexico, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Tapachula (*Höge*); Guatemala, San Gerónimo (*Champion*), Chimaltenango (*Conradt*).—Brazil [1 2 5].

We have six specimens of this species from within our limits. It differs from its allies in having the dense vestiture of the elytra broadly suffused with brown at the base and apex, and the intervening space brownish-white, the third interstice with a conspicuous oblique white streak at the base. The first ventral segment is very coarsely punctate.

2. **Phyrdenus muriceus.** (Tab. XXIV. figg. 28, 28 *a*.)

Cryptorhynchus muriceus, Germ. Ins. Sp. Nov. p. 281 [1]; Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 347 [2].
Phyrdenus bullatus, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 458 [3].

Hab. North America, Arizona [3].—Mexico, Durango city, Chilpancingo (*Höge*), Matamoros Izucar, Puebla, Oaxaca (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Coban (*Conradt*), Zapote, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*); Costa Rica (*Van Patten*).—Brazil [1 2].

The thirteen specimens before me of this insect vary much in size (length $4\frac{1}{4}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.). It is comparatively shorter and broader than *P. setiferus*; the elytral vestiture is usually darker and the setæ shorter; the groove on the disc of the prothorax is broader; and the first ventral segment (as noted by Capt. Casey) has scattered coarse punctures intermixed with the finer ones. *P. bullatus* was described from a single worn example.

3. **Phyrdenus setiferus.** (Tab. XXIV. figg. 29, 29 *a*.)

Cryptorhynchus setiferus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 346 [1].

Hab. Mexico [1] (*ex coll. Flohr*), Tehuantepec (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Zapote (*Champion*); Costa Rica, San José (*Biolley*).

I have seen twelve specimens of this species from within our limits, eight of which

are from Costa Rica. It is extremely like *P. muriceus*, but has the four dorsal tubercles on the prothorax more approximate (the longitudinal median groove thus being narrower), and the first ventral segment is very coarsely punctate. In fresh examples the elytra are densely clothed with cinereous or brownish-white scales, with some darker markings at the base. The punctuation of the first ventral segment is very coarse, and closer in some specimens than in others. A Costa Rican example is figured.

4. **Phyrdenus tincticollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIV. figg. 30, 30 *a*.)

Ovate, convex, black, the elytra more or less mottled with ferruginous, the antennæ and tarsi of the same colour; densely clothed with brownish-white or cinereous scales, which become more or less fulvous on the head and prothorax, intermixed with a long, erect, abundant setosity, the elytra each with a small, sharply-defined, fuscous or blackish spot near the suture towards the tip. Head and rostrum densely, rugulosely punctate, the latter carinate towards the tip, the head deeply transversely impressed in front. Prothorax small, transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted anteriorly, the sides parallel behind; opaque, densely, finely punctate, binodose in front, apparently canaliculate down the middle (this appearance being due to the arrangement of the scales). Elytra coarsely seriate-punctate, shining, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 slightly raised. Beneath very densely, finely, confluently punctate, the punctuation of the first ventral segment a little coarser than that of the following segments, the second shorter than the third and fourth united. Femora unarmed.

Length $3\frac{4}{5}$–$4\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Panzos (*Conradt*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*).

Sent us in numbers from British Honduras. The abundant setosity, the feebly raised alternate elytral interstices, the almost level disc of the prothorax (except at the apex), the rather fine punctuation of the first ventral segment, and the two blackish spots towards the apex of the elytra, sufficiently distinguish *P. tincticollis*. The species probably extends into South America.

METADUPUS.

Metadupus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 166 (1837); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 101.

This genus includes a single very variable species, peculiar, so far as at present known, to Tropical America. Lacordaire placed *Metadupus* in the "Tylodides" on account of the narrow metathoracic episterna; but as the insect is winged, and has a rather large scutellum and long tarsal claws, it is better placed in Division II. The mesosternum is horseshoe-shaped: in many of the Mexican and Guatemalan specimens it is so feebly excavate that the rostral canal might almost be described as open behind, whereas in those from Nicaragua and Panama the excavation is deep and the walls very prominent. The antennæ are inserted near the tip of the rostrum in the male; the second joint of the funiculus is longer than the first.

1. **Metadupus nodatus.** (Tab. XXV. figg. 1, 1 *a*, var. *apicatus*, ♀.)

Metadupus nodatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 168[1].

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Flohr*), Vera Cruz[1] (*Mus. Holm.*), Toxpam, Orizaba (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Cerro Zunil, Purula (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba, Tolé (*Champion*).—Ecuador (*coll. Fry*).

Var. a. The prothorax and elytra more nodose, the elytra with the sutural interstice gibbous at the commencement of the apical declivity.

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Flohr*); Guatemala, Cerro Zunil, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Var. β. The subapical prominences produced posteriorly and each furnished with a pencil of long, bristly, fulvous hairs.

Metadupus apicatus, Boh. loc. cit. p. 169[2].

Hab. Mexico, Tultepec [Toulcpec[2]] (*Mus. Holm.*); Guatemala, Cerro Zunil, Capetillo (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Amongst the long series of this species obtained by us, five specimens only belong to the var. *β*. All the forms occurred at Cerro Zunil.

The tubercles of the prothorax and elytra vary in size, being particularly prominent in typical *M. apicatus*, and small on the prothorax of *M. nodatus*. Some of the specimens from Chiriqui have a large dark space on the disc of the prothorax and elytra. I have seen Boheman's types.

MACROMERUS.

Macromerus, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 285 (1826); Gen. Curc. iv. p. 183; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 126.

The species of this Tropical-American genus agree in having the anterior legs of the male more or less elongated, and their tarsi clothed with long projecting hairs; the antennal club ovate, with distinct sutures; the second joint of the funiculus elongate (except in *M. leuconotus*); the eyes very large and finely facetted; the femora clavate, and unidentate, the posterior pair reaching beyond the apex of the elytra; the second ventral segment almost as long as the third and fourth united; the rostral canal nearly or quite reaching the front of the metasternum. The Central-American species may be separated thus:—

a. Second joint of the funiculus much longer than the first.
  a'. Elytral interstices distinctly granulate.
    a''. Elytra with an angulate subapical fascia and a transverse patch on each shoulder yellowish-white or white . . . . . *succinctus*, Chevr.
    b''. Elytra with an irregular, interrupted, black fascia . . . . . *stigmaticus*, Boh.

c''. Elytra with a single narrow, sharply-defined, yellowish fascia.
a'''. Prothorax without distinct vittæ . . . . . *tenuicinctus*, sp. n.
b'''. Prothorax sharply bivittate . . . . . *flavocinctus*, sp. n.
d''. Elytra with two narrow, sharply-defined, fulvous fasciæ . . . . *bicinctus*, sp. n.
b'. Elytral interstices at most obsoletely granulate, almost flat.
e''. Elytra with a broad yellow fascia . . . . . *flavofasciatus*, sp. n.
f''. Elytra with a broad fascia and a subapical spot on the outer part of the disc whitish, the prothorax with a median vitta and the flanks also whitish . . . . . *albofasciatus*, sp. n.
b. First and second joints of the funiculus subequal in length; prothorax and elytra without definite markings; all the femora strongly clavate in both sexes . . . . . *leuconotus*, Boh.

1. **Macromerus succinctus.** (Tab. XXV. figg. 2, 2 *a*, *b*, ♂; 3, ♀, front leg.)

Macromerus succinctus, Chevr. Bull. Soc. Ent. Belg. xx. p. 104 (1878) [1].

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam and Orizaba in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*, *Richardson*); COSTA RICA, Suerre, Las Delicias (*Biolley*), Pozo Azul (*Underwood*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in abundance in Chiriqui. Our figures show the difference in form of the anterior leg in the two sexes.

2. **Macromerus stigmaticus.**

Macromerus stigmaticus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 188 [1].

Hab. MEXICO (*Chevrolat* [1]), Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*, *Smith*), Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*), Tacotalpa in Tabasco (*Flohr*).

Distinguishable by the interrupted black median fascia of the elytra.

3. **Macromerus tenuicinctus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black; somewhat sparsely clothed with small ochreous or flavo-cinereous scales, which are condensed on the elytra into a narrow, common, almost straight, sharply-defined, postmedian fascia and on the prothorax into a faint sinuous line on each side of the disc, the elytra also mottled with blackish scales from about the middle to near the apex. Prothorax feebly carinate, and sparsely, irregularly punctate, each puncture bordered externally or posteriorly by a smooth crescentiform elevation. Elytra broadly depressed along the suture to about the middle, seriate-punctate, the interstices granulate, 3 and 5 interruptedly raised. Anterior tibiæ serrulate within, and bowed at the apex, in the ♂.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$–12, breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀ ♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo and Sabo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Eleven specimens. This is the Guatemalan form of the Mexican *M. stigmaticus*, recognizable by the sharply-defined, narrow, flavo-cinereous fascia of the elytra.

4. **Macromerus flavocinctus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black; clothed with small, intermixed, blackish and ochreous scales, the latter condensed into a narrow line around the eyes, a sharply-defined streak on each side of the disc of the prothorax (which is continued on to the base of the elytra), and numerous small scattered spots and a common, slightly curved, postmedian fascia on the elytra; the under surface, femora, and tibiæ sparsely clothed with cinereous scales. Head densely punctate, the eyes very large; rostrum rugosely punctate and carinate to about the middle, and very sparsely, finely punctate thence to the apex, the apical half almost smooth in the ♀. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, carinate, and sparsely, rather coarsely umbilicate-punctate. Elytra broadly depressed down the suture anteriorly; seriate-punctate, the interstices granulate, 3 and 5 more or less raised at the base. Anterior tibiæ serrulate within, and bowed at the apex, in the ♂.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$–$13\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{5}$–$5\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Tumbador and Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Four specimens. Near *M. tenuicinctus*, but with the prothorax sharply bivittate, the median carina more prominent, the umbilicate punctures coarser, the prothoracic and elytral vestiture in great part black, the postmedian fascia a little curved.

5. **Macromerus bicinctus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black; sparsely clothed with small fulvous scales, the elytra with two narrow fulvous fasciæ (one at the base and the other beyond the middle), and for the rest thickly clothed with intermixed black and fulvous scales, the latter condensed into small spots on the apical declivity, the vestiture of the femora and tibiæ cinereous. Head densely punctate, foveate between the eyes, which are very large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum rugosely punctate and carinate to about the middle, and sparsely, finely punctate thence to the apex, smoother in the ♀. Prothorax broader than long, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate and obsoletely carinate. Elytra broadly depressed down the suture anteriorly; seriate-punctate, the interstices granulate, 3, 5, and 7 slightly raised. Anterior tibiæ in the ♂ much thickened externally towards the apex, appearing strongly sinuate on their outer edge.

Length 10–$11\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{3}$–$5\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. COSTA RICA, Azahar de Cartago, Monte Redondo (*Underwood*).

Three specimens. This species may be readily identified by the bifasciate elytra. The anterior tibiæ of the male are thickened at the apex, as in *M. succinctus*.

6. **Macromerus flavofasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, dull, black; the upper surface thickly clothed with small blackish scales, the elytra with a broad yellow fascia before the middle, the vestiture of the under surface and legs sparse and cinereous in colour. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes very large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum curved, moderately long, subcylindrical, rugulosely punctate and carinate at the base, and for the rest very sparsely, finely punctate, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus elongate. Prothorax broader than long, rapidly narrowing from a little behind the middle, the sides becoming parallel towards the base; densely, rugosely punctate. Elytra seriate-punctate, the interstices almost flat, punctulate, and obsoletely granulate, the disc broadly depressed along the suture anteriorly. Beneath with scattered coarse punctures intermixed with very minute ones. Femora clavate, unidentate.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$–$12\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$–$5\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500 to 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Easily identified by the broad yellow fascia of the elytra, the rest of the vestiture of the upper surface being black.

7. **Macromerus albofasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black; thickly clothed with small scales, the prothorax with a narrow median vitta and the under surface (except at the base), the elytra with a broad fascia below the base, extending downwards over the lateral portion of the metasternum, and a large broad oval patch before the apex of each, and the second ventral segment, white, the rest of the vestiture of the upper surface dark brown, that of the legs sparse and cinereous. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes very large and narrowly separated; rostrum subcylindrical, curved, rugulosely punctate and carinate at the base, and for the rest almost smooth, the antennæ inserted at about one-third from the base, joint 2 of the funiculus very elongate. Prothorax rather convex, slightly broader than long, rapidly narrowing from a little behind the middle, the sides becoming parallel towards the base; closely punctate, each puncture followed by a smooth crescentiform elevation, the interspaces also very minutely punctate, the disc canaliculate down the middle. Elytra seriate-punctate, the interstices almost flat, punctulate, and obsoletely granulate, the disc depressed along the suture anteriorly. Beneath with scattered coarse punctures intermixed with minute ones. Femora clavate, unidentate.

Length 11, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Richardson*); Costa Rica (*Van Patten*).

Two specimens. The white markings in this insect are very sharply defined, both above and beneath, as in various species of *Ambates* and *Peridenetus*.

8. **Macromerus leuconotus.** (Tab. XXV. figg. 9, 9 *a*, *b*, ♂; 10, ♀.)

♀. *Macromerus leuconotus,* Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 357 [1].

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ fusco-ferruginous; mottled above with pale brownish, white, and dark brown scales, the white scales almost confined to the base of the prothorax and the depressed space on the disc of the elytra, the scales on the anterior half of the prothorax almost wholly dark brown, with a few fulvous ones intermixed; the vestiture of the under surface close and whitish, that on the legs similarly coloured. Head densely, rugulosely punctate between and above the eyes, the latter very large; rostrum subcylindrical, rugulose at the base, almost smooth in its outer half, the antennæ inserted at the middle in the ♂ and at about one-third from the base in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax a little broader than long, rapidly narrowing from the middle forwards, the sides parallel behind; sparsely punctate, each puncture followed by a crescentiform elevation, the interspaces minutely punctate, the disc sharply carinate. Elytra coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices more or less raised and granulate, the disc broadly depressed along the suture anteriorly. Beneath with coarse scattered punctures, the ventral segments 3–5 much smoother. All the femora strongly clavate in both sexes. Anterior tibiæ with a sharp median tooth on the inner side, and the two basal joints of the anterior tarsi broadly dilated and clothed with long projecting hairs, in the ♂.

Length $8\frac{1}{4}$–$8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Chiriqui (*ex Boucard*), Bugaba (*Champion*). — Colombia [1] (*Mus. Brit.*: ♂).

One pair, the male somewhat worn. This species has the anterior femora strongly clavate and similarly formed in both sexes, the insect differing in this respect from its allies.

If it is correctly identified, Boheman's description must have been taken from a female.

ARTHROCORYNUS.

Rostrum stout, rather short, flattened at the tip, a little widened at the base and apex, the scrobes deep and descending to the lower limit of the eyes; eyes very large, finely facetted, widely separated; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum in both sexes, the funiculus 7-jointed, 2 a little longer than 1, the club ovate, acuminate, with deep transverse sutures; prothorax broader than long, narrowly and arcuately produced at the apex, the base very deeply bisinuate, the median lobe truncate, the hind angles broadly and obliquely truncate and received into the excavate base of the elytra, the ocular lobes well-developed; scutellum rounded, rather small; elytra not or very little wider than the prothorax, with nine rows of punctures and also a short outer row at the base, the humeri sharply produced in front; prosternum with a very deep rostral canal; mesosternum raised, broad, extending forwards, arcuately emarginate in front; metasternum rather short, the episterna moderately broad; ventral segments 3 and 4 each a little shorter than 2; legs rugosely punctate, comparatively short in the ♀, longer in the ♂, the anterior pair (except in poorly-developed specimens) greatly elongated in the latter sex; femora feebly clavate and unidentate, the anterior pair in the ♂ very long, linear, slightly curved inwards, and feebly dentate; tibiæ carinate, unguiculate at the outer apical angle, the anterior pair in the ♂ very long and sinuously bowed inwards; tarsi with joint 3 strongly bilobed, the anterior pair of the ♂ clothed with long, projecting hairs, and sometimes with joints 1 and 2 asymmetrically formed, the claws simple; body oblong-ovate, robust, squamose.

Two species are referred to this genus, both of which have long been known under MSS. names of Chevrolat or Jekel. They agree with *Gasterocercus* in the form of the mesosternum, but can hardly be included in it, even in the widest sense, on account of the trilobate base of the prothorax, the elongated anterior legs of the male, the sublinear anterior femora in this sex, the less flattened rostrum, &c. The sculpture of the rostrum is variable in the females.

1. **Arthrocorynus brachialis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 11, 11 *a*, ♂; 11 *b*, anterior tarsus, ♂; 12, anterior leg, ♀.)

Gasterocercus brachialis, Jekel, in litt.[1].

Gasterocercus mexicanus, Chevr. in litt.[2].

Black, variegated with fulvous, cinereous or white, and blackish scales, the whitish scales condensed into three patches at the base of the prothorax, and a broad, transverse, scutellar patch and a subapical fascia on the elytra; the vestiture of the under surface and legs sparser, the latter subannulate. Head densely, rugosely punctate, flattened or depressed between the eyes, which are separated by the width of the rostrum; rostrum curved, rugosely punctate, except along the smooth raised median line, which becomes cariniform at the base, very much smoother in some specimens of the ♀. Prothorax constricted and greatly narrowed in front, the sides subparallel at the base; densely punctate and also carinate. Elytra subparallel towards the base, narrowing from before the middle, the scutellar region transversely depressed; seriate-punctate, the interstices conspicuously seriato-granulate, the alternate ones raised. Beneath coarsely punctate. Anterior femora obsoletely dentate, the anterior tibiæ serrulate within, and the anterior tarsi with joints 1 and 2 strongly dilated on the outer side at the apex, in the ♂.

Length 6–12, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Orizaba (*Sallé*); British Honduras (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Panzos, Teleman, San Isidro, Las Mercedes, Pantaleon, Volcan de Atitlan (*Champion*). —Amazons (*Mus. Brit.*).

Found in abundance on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of Guatemala on fallen timber, the specimens varying greatly in size and to some extent in the development

of the anterior legs of the male. The asymmetrically dilated basal joints of the anterior tarsi in this sex, the transverse whitish patch at the base of the elytra, &c., distinguish the present species from the following one. In some of the females from Panzos and San Isidro the rostrum is almost smooth.

2. **Arthrocorynus dotatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 13, ♂; 13 *a*, anterior tarsus, ♂.)

Gasterocercus dorsalis, Chevr. in litt.

Very like *A. brachialis*, but with the vestiture of the upper surface brown or fulvous, variegated with black, the prothorax with a short streak in the middle at the base, and sometimes another at the apex, and the elytra each with an irregular transverse more or less distinct patch at about the middle of the disc, white. Elytra not transversely depressed in the scutellar region, with all the interstices convex and seriato-granulate. Anterior legs of the ♂ very elongate, and their tibiæ denticulate on the outer face, in well-developed specimens, sometimes very little longer than in the ♀ and with the tibiæ unarmed; the tooth on the anterior femora very small, and the two basal joints of the anterior tarsi normally formed, in the ♂.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–$10\frac{1}{5}$, breadth 3–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Orizaba (*Sallé*); Guatemala, San Isidro, Guatemala City (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Ten specimens, seven of which are from Mexico. The variation in the development of the anterior legs of the male is greater than in *A. brachialis*; examples of this sex, however, are always distinguishable by the hairy anterior tarsi and the small tooth of the anterior femora. The specific name *dorsalis* has already been used in at least two of the allied genera.

MECISTOCORYNUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum rather slender, about as long as the head and prothorax, a little widened at the base; eyes very large, subapproximate; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum in the ♂, and nearer the base in the ♀, the funiculus 7-jointed, 2 elongate in the ♂, 5–7 transverse, the club subcylindrical, very elongate, pubescent, the sutures oblique, the two basal joints tubulate and extending far forwards on the lower face; prothorax broader in the ♂ than in the ♀, with feebly developed ocular lobes, the vibrissæ short, the base almost straight; scutellum small, transverse; elytra not (♂) or very little (♀) wider than the prothorax, with nine rows of punctures and also a short outer row at the base; prosternum with a very deep rostral canal, the latter reaching to about the middle of the intermediate coxæ, the mesosternum horseshoe-shaped; metasternum rather long, the episterna broad; ventral segments 3 and 4 each slightly shorter than 2, the first suture curved; legs comparatively short in the ♀, longer in the ♂, the anterior pair greatly elongated and modified in this sex; femora feebly clavate in the ♀, sublinear in the ♂, unidentate (the anterior pair of the ♂ excepted); tibiæ unguiculate at the outer apical angle, the anterior pair of the ♂ very long, sinuous, denticulate and sulcate within, and sharply mucronate at the inner apical angle; anterior tarsi of the ♂ (fig. 14 *c*) with joint 1 nearly twice as long as the others united, and also dilated on the inner side near the base and at the apex, sulcate beneath, without projecting hairs; body oblong-ovate, squamose.

This genus includes a single species from Central America. It approaches *Macromerus*, *Cylindrocorynus*, and *Cœlosternus* in one or other of its characters. The male is a very remarkable insect.

1. **Mecistocorynus sinuatipes,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 14, 14 *a–c*, ♂.)

Black, shining, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; variegated with brown, fulvous, and white scales, the white scales more or less condensed into an interrupted curved or oblique line on each side of the disc of the prothorax, the two lines becoming confluent in front, and a transverse humeral patch and a postmedian fascia on the elytra, the disc of the latter usually mottled with black, the femora and tibiæ annulate with white, the scales on the pronotum and under surface larger than those on the elytra. Head densely punctate; rostrum (♂) curved, rugulosely punctate in its basal half and sparsely punctate thence to the apex, (♀) almost straight and smoother throughout; antennæ with joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length in the ♀, 2 longer in the ♂, the club nearly as long as the funiculus in the ♀ and equalling joints 2–7 of the latter in the ♂. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front, as wide as or wider than the prothorax in the ♂, narrower in the ♀; densely punctate and sparsely granulate, and also feebly carinate. Elytra narrowing from a little below the base, flattened along the suture anteriorly; seriate-punctate, the interstices granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 raised. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$–$11\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo, Cordova (*Höge*), Tehuantepec (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Torola, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Found in numbers at Torola, on fallen timber, females predominating. The peculiar structure of the front legs of the male is given under the definition of the genus.

MACROMEROPSIS, gen. nov.

Rostrum moderately long, curved, subcylindrical; eyes very large, finely facetted, rather narrowly separated; antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus elongate, the club subcylindrical or ovate, with distinct sutures; prothorax broader than long, bisinuate at the base, the subrectangular hind angles received into the excavate base of the elytra, the ocular lobes feebly developed; scutellum rounded; elytra much wider than the prothorax, with ten rows of punctures, villose or ciliate at the sides in the ♂; rostral canal extending to the anterior limit of the metasternum; metasternal episterna broad; ventral segment 2 as long as 3 and 4 united, the first suture arched; femora clavate, unidentate, the anterior pair subequal in length in the two sexes, the posterior pair scarcely reaching beyond the apex of the elytra; tibiæ rugose and feebly carinate, strongly unguiculate; anterior tarsi clothed with long projecting hairs, and sometimes dilated, in the ♂; tarsal claws simple; body robust, subovate, winged, squamose.

The two species referred to this genus are of large size, and they have the general facies of *Hilipus suspensus* and its allies. In the British Museum there is an unnamed allied South-American form with the sides of the elytra still more hairy.

1. **Macromeropsis binotatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♂; 15 *b*, anterior tarsus, ♂.)

Subovate, robust, dull, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; mottled above with a dense clothing of fulvous and black scales, the black scales condensed into a sinuous, anteriorly narrowed vitta on each side of the disc of the posterior portion of the prothorax, and also clustered into a large irregular patch around the subquadrate white spot on the disc of each elytron beyond the middle, the scutellum and a small spot on the flanks of the prothorax white or ochreous; the elytra moderately ciliate at the sides in the ♂; the vestiture of the under surface sparse and pale, that of the legs closer, the scales on the latter sometimes in great part fulvous (in one specimen carmine-red), the tibiæ annulate with fuscous near the base. Head rugosely punctate, subgranulate and carinate; rostrum rugulose and 5-carinate in its basal third, and thence to the apex almost smooth, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus

elongate, the club subcylindrical, nearly as long as the five preceding joints united. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, the sides subparallel at the base; sparsely granulate, each granule accompanied by a small puncture, the interspaces minutely punctate, the disc sharply carinate. Elytra flattened on the disc anteriorly, the sides vertical, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices minutely punctate and seriato-granulate, 3 and 5 interruptedly raised and the outer ones raised throughout. Beneath coarsely, sparsely punctate. Anterior legs longer, and the tarsi dilated and clothed on each side with long, projecting hairs, in the ♂.

Length 11–15, breadth 5–7$\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Thirteen specimens. The velvety-black markings on the upper surface vary in extent, these more or less surrounding the white spot on each elytron, and the curved, sinuous vittæ on the prothorax are sometimes interrupted.

2. **Macromeropsis quadrinotatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 16, 16 *a*, ♂; 16 *b*, anterior tarsus, ♂.)

Very like *M. binotatus*, but with a conspicuous spot on each of the shoulders of the elytra, as well as a rounded spot on the disc beyond the middle, ochreous or fulvous, the prothorax with a dense similarly-coloured patch in front of the anterior coxæ beneath, in addition to the small spot on the flanks; the rostrum sharply carinate down the middle at the base, the outer carinæ interrupted or irregular; the antennal club ovate; the granulation of the prothorax and elytra coarser, the latter with very long cilia at the sides in the ♂, the anterior tarsi scarcely dilated in this sex.

Length 11$\frac{1}{2}$–13$\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 5$\frac{1}{2}$–6$\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One pair.

CYLINDROCORYNUS.

Cylindrocorynus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 231 (1837); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 123.

The two Tropical-American species included in this genus by Schönherr, one of which extends northwards to Mexico, are very closely related to *Cœlosternus compernis* and its allies, but differ from them in having the anterior tarsi of the males simply dilated, without projecting hairs.

1. **Cylindrocorynus dentipes.** (Tab. XXV. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♂; 17 *b*, anterior tarsus, ♂.)

Cylindrocorynus dentipes, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 233[1].

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, David, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—GUIANA, Cayenne [1].

Eight specimens. In this insect the elytral interstices, 1, 2, and 4 excepted, are sharply costate, and the antennal club is about as long as joints 3–7 of the funiculus. The anterior femora are sulcate at the base behind.

CŒLOSTERNUS.

Cœlosternus, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 284 (1826); Gen. Curc. iv. p. 198 (part.); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 123.

Lacordaire restricts this genus to *C. compernis* (Germ.) and its allies, one of which, *C. tardipes*, Boh., is a common species within our limits. These insects have the anterior legs of the male more or less elongated, and the anterior tarsi clothed with long, projecting hairs in this sex; the rostrum rather slender; the canal reaching the front of the metasternum; the eyes very large; the antennæ inserted at or behind the middle of the rostrum, the club elongate or oblong; the ventral segments 2–4 equal in length; the ocular lobes of the prothorax feebly developed; the femora clavate and usually bidentate, the anterior pair very stout and sometimes with one or more additional teeth. The alternate elytral interstices are sharply costate.

1. **Cœlosternus tardipes.** (Tab. XXV. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♂; 18 *b*, anterior tarsus, ♂.)

Cœlosternus tardipes, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 201[1].
Cœlosternus sulcatulus, Jekel, in litt.[2].

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Flohr*), Vera Cruz (*Chevrolat*[1]), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); Guatemala, Panzos, Teleman, Chacoj, Senahu, and San Juan in Vera Paz, Volcan de Agua, Mirandilla, Pantaleon, El Tumbador (*Champion*); Costa Rica, La Uruca, San José, La Flor (*Biolley*), Pozo Azul (*Underwood*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

A common insect in Central America, and there representing the southern *C. compernis*. In fully-developed examples the anterior femora have two small teeth exterior to the large one, and the latter serrate on its outer edge, and the other femora sharply bidentate; but in our long series of upwards of 100 specimens there are many (both ♂ and ♀) with the anterior and intermediate pairs simply bidentate, and the posterior pair unidentate. The upper surface is often set with intermixed erect scales, those on the elytra being clustered along each side of the costæ. The male, which appears to be very much rarer than the female, has the anterior tarsi clothed on the inner side with long projecting fulvous hairs. The length varies from $5\frac{1}{4}$–9 millimetres.

Six females from Chiriqui have a shorter rostrum and more elongate elytra, and they may belong to a different species.

2. **Cœlosternus acutidens,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♂; 19 *b*, anterior tarsus, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ ferruginous; variegated above with fulvous, yellowish-white or white, and blackish scales (the whitish scales sometimes condensed into two faint vittæ on the prothorax), with a few erect scales intermixed, the vestiture of the under surface and legs paler, the femora annulate. Head densely punctate, sometimes feebly, obliquely carinate on each side above the eyes, the latter very large

and narrowly separated; rostrum curved, moderately long, rugosely punctate and carinate, with the apical half or more very sparsely, finely punctate; antennæ with the club about as long as joints 3–7 of the funiculus united, joint 2 of the latter elongate. Prothorax slightly broader than long, much narrowed in front; densely punctate and obsoletely granulate, sharply carinate down the middle. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rather prominent; seriate-punctate, the alternate interstices sharply costate. Beneath coarsely punctate. Anterior femora strongly, and the others more feebly, clavate, bidentate, the inner tooth on the anterior pair narrow, the outer tooth on the intermediate and posterior pairs very small and often wanting. Anterior tibiæ slightly dilated on the inner side at about the middle in both sexes. Anterior tarsi in the ♂ dilated and clothed on each side with long, projecting, fulvous hairs.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–$10\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 3–$4\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Flohr*), Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); Guatemala, Cerro Zunil, San Gerónimo (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Costa Rica, Irazu (*Rogers*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Twenty-four specimens. Very like *C. tardipes*, but relatively more elongate, with a less transverse prothorax, the inner tooth on the anterior femora always narrow. At the Cerro Zunil the insect occurred not uncommonly unaccompanied by *C. tardipes*. The two examples (♀) from Costa Rica have the prothorax a little more elongate and narrowed from near the base, and the rostrum longer. There is a somewhat similar form from Venezuela in Dr. Sharp's collection labelled with the MS. name *Cylindrocorynus conicollis*, Jekel.

3. **Cœlosternus consputus.** (Tab. XXV. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♂.)

♀. *Cœlosternus consputus*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 206[1].

Hab. Mexico (*Chevrolat*[1]; *ex coll. Flohr*), Presidio de Mazatlan (*Forrer*), Jalapa, Teapa (*Höge*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Teleman, Mirandilla (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*), Grenada (*Sallé*); Costa Rica, San José (*Biolley*), Pozo Azul (*Underwood*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Apparently a common insect in Mexico. The male of this species has the front legs elongated, and the anterior tarsi dilated and thickly clothed on each side with long, projecting, fulvous hairs, thus agreeing with *Cœlosternus*. It has the general facies of *Cryptorrhynchus affaber*, Boh., and *Hemilius glabrirostris* (Boh.).

COPHES, gen. nov.

Rostrum curved, cylindrical, moderately stout, reaching to about the middle of the intermediate coxæ in the ♀; eyes well-separated or distant (except in *C. gibbus*), usually rather prominent; antennæ with the funiculus 7-jointed, 2 sometimes longer than 1, the club oblong or ovate; prothorax transverse, bisinuate at the base, the ocular lobes feebly developed; scutellum rounded or oval; elytra of the same width as, or wider than, the prothorax, with the tenth row of punctures abbreviated; metasternum moderately long, the episterna broad (except in *C. cognatus*); ventral segment 2 a little longer than 3; anterior legs (in *C. longiusculus*, &c.) more or less elongated in the ♂; femora moderately or feebly clavate (the anterior pair of the ♂ strongly clavate in *C. longiusculus*, and sublinear in *C. aspersus*), unidentate

(the anterior pair bidentate in *C. longiusculus* and *C. quadricostatus*), the posterior pair not extending beyond the apex of the elytra; anterior tarsi of the ♂ clothed on each side with long, projecting hairs.

Cœlosternus longiusculus, Boh., is taken as the type of this genus, which also includes various other Tropical-American forms. These insects differ from *Macromerus* in having the legs shorter, the anterior pair less elongated in the male, the rostrum shorter and stouter, reaching to about the middle of the intermediate coxæ, and the mesosternum horseshoe-shaped or triangular. The relatively longer second ventral segment and the shorter and less attenuate rostrum separate *Cophes* from *Cœlosternus* as here understood. The eyes are very large in *C. gibbus*. The anterior tarsi of the male are dilated in *C. longiusculus* and narrow in *C. bifurcatus*. *C. quadricostatus* and *C. hieroglyphicus* have the anterior legs of about the same length in the two sexes. *C. cognatus* has narrow episterna and it may have to be removed from *Cophes*.

1. **Cophes longiusculus.** (Tab. XXV. figg. 21, 21 *a*, ♂.)

Cœlosternus longiusculus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 217 [1].

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*), Vera Cruz (*Chevrolat* [1]), Playa Vicente (*Sallé*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*).

The six specimens of this species received by us vary from $5\frac{1}{2}$–$9\frac{1}{2}$ millim. in length. The anterior femora are bidentate, the others unidentate, the outer tooth on the former being sometimes wanting. The tarsi are long in both sexes; the anterior pair of the male have the two basal joints elongated, dilated, and clothed with long, projecting hairs. The antennal club is oblong-ovate; the second joint of the funiculus is as long as the first, the others short.

2. **Cophes asperatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; above thickly clothed with reddish-brown scales, the prothorax usually with a more or less distinct, rather broad, subcruciform, whitish median vitta and the elytra slightly mottled with whitish on the disc, the scutellum ochreous or white, the elytra also with scattered short decumbent setæ; the vestiture of the under surface and legs sparse, reddish-brown, intermixed with white. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, flattened between the eyes, which are rather prominent and widely separated; rostrum (♂) a little longer than the prothorax, curved, moderately stout, slightly dilated, rugosely punctate, and feebly 5-carinate at the base, thickly punctate at the tip, (♀) longer, rugosely punctate at the base and sparsely so thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted at the middle in the ♂ and nearer the base in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate, subequal, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front; sparsely granulate, the interspaces densely, finely punctate, the disc shallowly canaliculate. Scutellum flattened. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, flattened along the suture anteriorly; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming finer and placed in shallow striæ towards the apex, the interstices rather convex and sparsely granulate, the alternate ones moderately raised. Beneath coarsely punctate. Legs moderately long; femora clavate, sharply unidentate; anterior tibiæ of the ♂ widened on the inner side to about the middle and concave thence to the apex, mucronate at the inner apical angle; anterior tarsi of the ♂ with the two basal joints dilated, elongate, and clothed with very long projecting hairs.

Length 6–9, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Panzos and Teleman in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eight specimens, the one from Chontales larger and more coarsely granulate than the others. Not unlike *C. longiusculus*, but with more parallel-sided elytra, the latter granulate and with much less prominent dorsal ridges, the scutellum squamose, the anterior tibiæ of the male more hollowed towards the apex, the ventral segments coarsely punctate, &c.

3. **Cophes quadricostatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. fig. 1, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black; thickly clothed above with intermixed black and yellowish-white scales, the latter almost wholly condensed on the prothorax into a sharply-defined, cruciform, median vitta (extending from the base to the apex), the black scales on the elytra mainly condensed into a spot on the disc below the base and a large subtriangular lateral patch, the elytra also set with short, scattered, decumbent setæ; the vestiture of the under surface and legs sparse, whitish. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes separated by a little less than the width of the rostrum; rostrum feebly curved, rather stout, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate at the base, sparsely so towards the tip, a little longer and smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, 3–7 transverse, the club oblong-ovate, as long as the five preceding joints united. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front; coarsely, densely punctate, obsoletely canaliculate and sometimes subcarinate down the middle. Scutellum bare, convex, rather small. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; with rows of large, deep, subquadrate, approximate punctures, the outer interstices narrow and slightly raised, 3 and 5 serrulato-costate throughout. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Legs moderately stout, rather short, the anterior pair longer; femora clavate, the anterior pair with a long tooth and a small denticle (sometimes wanting) placed at some distance exterior to it, the others sharply unidentate; anterior tibiæ rounded externally and sinuate within; anterior tarsi with a few long projecting hairs.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$–$7\frac{1}{5}$, breadth 2–$3\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 2500–4000 feet (*Champion*).

Found in abundance in Chiriqui. In this insect the whitish cruciform median vitta on the prothorax is sharply defined, as are also the irregular elytral markings (the scales covering the dorsal costæ), and the anterior femora are armed with one long tooth and usually with a small denticle exterior to it. The prothorax and elytra have a few white scales intermixed with the yellowish ones. *C. quadricostatus* approaches *C. longiusculus*, but has much shorter legs, &c.

4. **Cophes gibbus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 23, 23 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Cœlosternus gibbus, Chevr. in litt.

Oblong-ovate, black; mottled above with a dense clothing of intermixed white, ochreous, and blackish scales, the blackish scales sometimes condensed into a small oblong patch behind the scutellum and the whitish ones into a faint subapical fascia; the vestiture of the under surface and legs white, the femora slightly annulate with ochreous or brown. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes extremely large, finely facetted, and narrowly separated; rostrum moderately stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, in the ♂ rugose and subcarinate at the base and thickly punctate thence to the tip, in the ♀ almost smooth from near the base, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, 3–7 transverse, the club stout, ovate, with oblique sutures. Prothorax broader than long, much narrowed in front,

somewhat rounded at the sides posteriorly; sparsely, finely, irregularly granulate and also minutely punctate. Elytra oblong, not or very little wider than the prothorax, the sides more parallel in the ♀ than in the ♂; coarsely seriate-punctate, and more or less granulate or asperate, the alternate interstices 3, 5, and 7 raised, the first (or sutural one) more or less swollen and arcuate anteriorly in the ♂. Ventral segments finely, shallowly punctate. Legs rather long, the anterior pair moderately elongated in the ♂, the femora clavate, unidentate; anterior tibiæ bowed at the apex, and mucronate at the inner apical angle, and the two basal joints of the anterior tarsi clothed with long projecting hairs, in the ♂.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–8, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Flohr*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Cubilguitz, Chacoj, and Senahu in Vera Paz, Cerro Zunil, Las Mercedes, San Isidro, Volcan de Atitlan (*Champion*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This insect, which was found in abundance on both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of Guatemala, is distributed in collections under the above-mentioned MS. name of Chevrolat. The elytra of the male, viewed in profile, are gibbous towards the base. The sculpture is variable, and the vestiture is not arranged so as to form any definite markings. The eyes are very large.

5. **Cophes aspersus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 24, 24 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, black; densely clothed with intermixed reddish-brown and blackish scales, and also with scattered isolated whitish scales, the dark scales on the prothorax clustered into two spots at the base and on the elytra condensed into an angulate fascia beyond the middle and a spot on the third interstice below the base, the apical declivity (like the prothorax) in great part reddish-brown; the vestiture of the legs dense, dark brown, with intermixed, scattered, white scales. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes separated by the width of the rostrum; rostrum curved, moderately stout, slightly longer than the prothorax, rugose and carinate at the base, the apical half sparsely punctate, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, the funiculus slender, joints 2–7 decreasing in length, 2 elongate, much longer than 1, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax transverse, arcuately dilated at the sides, narrow and tubulate in front, strongly bisinuate at the base, the hind angles subrectangular; densely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and finely granulate, 3 and 5 interruptedly costate, 7 also costate at the base, the outer ones likewise a little raised. Ventral segments densely, finely punctate. Legs moderately stout; femora unidentate, the anterior pair sublinear; anterior tarsi with joints 1 and 2 widened, and clothed with long projecting hairs, in the ♂.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Irazu (*Rogers*), Azahar de Cartago (*Underwood*).

One pair, precisely alike in coloration, the isolated white scales on the upper surface and legs being conspicuous in both specimens. This species superficially resembles *Macromerus stigmaticus*; but differs from it in having shorter legs, the anterior pair very little longer in the male than in the female, the femora less clavate, the elytra narrower, the funiculus more slender, the rostrum shorter, the eyes more distant, &c.

6. **Cophes cognatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 2, 2 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, black, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed above and beneath with brown scales, the disc of the prothorax and elytra more or less mottled with blackish, the dark scales condensed into two triangular patches at the base of the prothorax and clustered into irregular spots behind the scutellum,

the latter ochreous, the upper surface also set with short, scattered, setiform scales. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes large, distant; rostrum strongly curved, rather longer than the prothorax, a little widened, rugosely punctate, and carinate at the base, for the rest sparsely punctate, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the base in the ♀, and nearer the middle in the ♂, joints 1 and 3 of the funiculus equal in length, 2 more elongate, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, and also narrowed behind; densely, finely punctate, and also carinate. Scutellum rounded, rather large. Elytra moderately long, wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, and considerably produced at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 raised, the suture also elevated, except at the base. Beneath densely punctate. Legs moderately long; femora unidentate; anterior tarsi of the ♂ with a few long laterally projecting hairs.

Length 7–8½, breadth 3–3½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Four specimens, the one from Mexico in rather dirty condition. *C. cognatus* is not unlike *C. aspersus*, differing from it in the shorter legs, the less nodose elytra, and the non-dilated anterior tarsi of the male. The metathoracic episterna are narrow.

7. **Cophes bifurcatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 25, 25 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with reddish-brown scales, the head with a posteriorly excised, transverse, white patch on the vertex, the prothorax sometimes with two darker brown oblong patches on the disc behind; the elytra each with an oblong, posteriorly bifurcate streak on the disc at the base, an irregular oblique or transverse median fascia, and sometimes some other markings between them, velvety-black, the suture with a small, narrow, whitish or ochreous spot at about one-third from the base; the upper surface also set with very short, scattered, suberect, ochreous and blackish, squamiform setæ; the vestiture of the under surface sparse and pale, the legs with conspicuous intermixed whitish scales, the femora subannulate. Head densely punctate, the eyes well separated; rostrum curved, rather slender, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate at the base and closely punctate thence to the apex, much smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or slightly behind (♀) the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, 3–7 short, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax slightly broader than long, constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base, and also sinuate at the sides behind; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum narrow. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel to near the middle, the humeri swollen; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, and 7 a little raised, 3 conspicuously swollen at the base. Ventral segments rather sparsely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, horseshoe-shaped. Legs slender, the anterior pair slightly elongated in the ♂; femora unidentate; tarsi elongate, slender, the anterior pair with joints 1 and 2 clothed with very long projecting hairs, and 2 as long as 3 and 4 united, in the ♂.

Length 4½–6, breadth 2–2⅔ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Twelve specimens. Not unlike *C. aspersus*, but much smaller and with more slender legs, the elytra not granulate and with conspicuous velvety-black markings, the anterior tarsi of the male not dilated and with joint 2 about as long as 3 and 4 united.

8. **Cophes hieroglyphicus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 26, 26 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated above with a dense clothing of reddish-brown, black, and whitish scales—the black scales on the prothorax more or less

clustered into two oblong patches on the disc behind, and those on the elytra condensed into a curved, oblong, sharply defined streak on the disc at the base, a short sutural streak behind the scutellum, and various small irregular spots on the disc and near the apex, the whitish scales condensed into a curved line on the anterior part of the prothorax, an oblique fascia on the disc of each elytron below the base, and a common, faint, interrupted, transverse, subapical fascia; the upper surface also set with very short, coarse, scattered setæ; the vestiture of the under surface sparse, that of the legs close, fulvous, slightly intermixed with whitish. Head densely punctate, the eyes very large and narrowly separated; rostrum moderately stout, curved, depressed at the base, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate, carinate down the middle, the antennæ inserted midway, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 3–7 transverse, the club elongate-ovate, as long as the preceding six joints united. Prothorax transverse, rapidly narrowing from the middle, feebly constricted in front, densely punctate. Scutellum rather small. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, somewhat convex, parallel in their basal third; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate and almost flat. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Femora feebly clavate, unidentate. Anterior tarsi of the ♂ with a few very fine, long, projecting hairs.

Length $5\frac{1}{10}$–$5\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Six specimens (the single female being now without a head), the two from Mexico agreeing perfectly with the others from Chiriqui. The curved black streak at the base of each elytron is continued forwards on to the prothorax, these markings forming an irregular incomplete annulus.

HILIPIMORPHUS, gen. nov.

Head large, convex; rostrum cylindrical, feebly curved, very little longer than the prothorax; eyes rounded, large, coarsely facetted, widely separated, covered in repose by the prominent ocular lobes of the prothorax; antennæ with the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate, acuminate, with distinct transverse sutures; prothorax transverse, arcuate at the apex, feebly sinuate at the base; scutellum rounded, flat; elytra much broader than the prothorax, oblong, with nine rows of punctures and a short outer row anteriorly; mesosternum very prominent, large, arcuate-emarginate in front; metasternum moderately long, the episterna narrow; ventral segments 1 and 2 long, subconnate, 3 and 4 short, 2 nearly as long as 3–5 united, the first suture arched, the others straight and deep; legs moderately long, rather slender; femora feebly clavate, dentate, deeply excavate before the apex; tibiæ sharply unguiculate at the outer, and mucronate at the inner, apical angle, and also toothed or dilated at the middle within, the space between this and the tip serrulate, except on the posterior pair; tarsi with joint 3 bilobed, the claws simple; body oblong-ovate, Hilipiform.

The single species referred to this genus bears an extraordinary superficial resemblance to a *Hilipus* of the *H. elegans*-group. The legs are formed very much as in *Merocnemus binotatus* (Boh.) (=*horni*, Faust), from Venezuela and Brazil.

1. **Hilipimorphus forreri**, sp. n. (Tab. XXV. figg. 27, 27 *a–c*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the legs rufo-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; the head, three narrow, interrupted, longitudinal vittæ on the prothorax, the scutellum, some small scattered spots on the disc of the elytra, and a broad, internally excised space along the sides and apex of the latter, from which an oblique ramus extends inwards below the base, densely clothed with small brownish-white scales, the rest of the surface sparsely clothed with fine, piliform, similarly coloured scales. Head densely, very finely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum moderately stout, sparsely punctate at the base, the punctuation becoming very minute and scattered thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted at a little

beyond the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 shorter than 1. Prothorax much broader than long, abruptly narrowed and feebly constricted in front, the sides parallel from the middle to the base, the disc flattened behind and obsoletely canaliculate towards the base and apex; closely, finely punctate. Elytra parallel in their basal third and narrowing thence to the rounded apex, which is broadly produced, the humeri not prominent, obliquely truncate in front; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices minutely punctulate, almost flat, the fifth swollen at its apex. Ventral segments 1–4 very sparsely and finely, and 5 coarsely, punctate. Anterior and intermediate tibiæ serrulate on the inner side between the median tooth and the apex, the posterior pair feebly dilated at the middle within.

Length $7\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 3 millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Forrer*).

One specimen. It is possible that the teeth on the inner edge of the tibiæ may prove to be wanting in the female sex.

HEMILIUS.

Hemilius, Chevrolat, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1880, p. cxi (part.).

H. glabrirostris is taken as the type of this genus. It has very strongly clavate, sharply dentate, compressed femora (the anterior pair being particularly stout); the tibiæ are neither toothed nor dilated externally at the apex; the tarsi are rather slender; the rostrum is narrowed towards the tip; the rostral canal reaches to about the middle of the intermediate coxæ; the ventral segments 2–4 are subequal in length; the head is convex and rather small. The sexual differences are scarcely noticeable.

1. **Hemilius glabrirostris.** (Tab. XXV. figg. 28, 28 *a*, *b*.)

Cœlosternus glabrirostris, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 366[1].
Hemilius glabrirostris, Chevr. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1880, p. cxii[2].

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*). —COLOMBIA[1 2].

Ten specimens.

HEMILIOPSIS, gen. nov.

Femora stout, compressed, moderately clavate, feebly unidentate, the anterior pair unarmed in the ♂. Tibiæ dentate externally at the apex, as well as strongly unguiculate at the outer apical angle and mucronate at the inner angle, the anterior pair bowed in the ♂. Mesosternum broad, horseshoe-shaped. Ventral segments 2–4 equal in length, the sutures straight. Eyes very large. Rostrum short and stout. The other characters as in *Hemilius*.

The type of this genus, *Hemilius nudicollis*, Chevr., is an interesting insect, superficially resembling *H. glabrirostris*, Boh., but more nearly related to the Chilian *Empleurus dentipes*, Boh. In the armature of the intermediate and posterior tibiæ it approaches the Australian *Psepholax latirostris*, Pasc.

1. **Hemiliopsis nudicollis.** (Tab. XXV. figg. 29, 29 *a–c*, ♂; 30, ♀.)

Hemilius nudicollis, Chevr. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1880, p. cxii[1].

Hab. MEXICO[1] (*Mus. Brit.*), Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Atoyac (*A. Dugès*);

Guatemala, Cubilguitz in Vera Paz (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—Colombia (*Mus. Brit.*).

Found in numbers in Chiriqui, under the sappy bark of fallen trees. The sexes are so different as to appear to be specifically distinct. The male is broader than the female, and has the prothorax more transverse, and very much smoother on the disc; the anterior femora very stout and unarmed, the anterior tibiæ curved, with the apical spurs approximate (fig. 29 *b*). The female has the disc of the prothorax coarsely, sparsely punctate; the anterior femora toothed, and the anterior tibiæ straighter, with the apical spurs more distant (fig. 30); the rostrum smoother at the tip.

ZASCELIS.

Zascelis, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 256 (1876).

The species here referred to *Zascelis* are of elongate, oblong, or ovate shape, and have the general facies of a large *Baris*. They agree in the following characters:—

Head convex, not carinate above the eyes, the latter almost or quite hidden in repose, depressed, coarsely facetted, and laterally placed; rostrum strongly retractile, curved, subcylindrical, rather slender; antennæ inserted at or behind the middle of the rostrum, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate or oblong-ovate; prothorax broader than long, deeply bisinuate at the base, with prominent ocular lobes; scutellum flattened or convex, the cavity large; elytra wider than the prothorax, oblong, flattened on the disc, coarsely seriate-punctate, the humeri rounded and not prominent; rostral canal nearly or quite reaching the metasternum; metasternum rather long, with broad episterna; ventral segment 2 longer than 3, 1 and 2 free, or connate at the middle (*Z. glabrata* and *Z. rugosa*), the first suture straight or curved; legs short, stout; femora feebly clavate, unidentate, the intermediate and posterior pairs sulcate beneath; tibiæ broad and compressed, all sharply carinate on their outer edge, the carina sometimes broken up into teeth on the intermediate and posterior pairs; tarsal claws simple.

In addition to the three species placed in this genus by Leconte, *Zascelis* will include *Cryptorhynchus affaber*, Boh., a common Central-American insect, and various new forms described below. *C. geminatus*, Boh., from Brazil, is a near ally of *Z. irrorata*, Lec., but it has a shorter rostrum and subcontiguous eyes. *Z. rugosa* would be almost equally well placed in *Metriophilus*, and *Z. glabrata* will probably have to be separated eventually.

a. Ventral segments 1 and 2 separated by a distinct, almost straight suture, 2 a little longer than 3: body sparsely squamose.
  a'. Head without lateral sulci.
    a''. Intermediate and posterior tibiæ serrate . . . . . *irrorata*, Lec.
    b''. Intermediate and posterior tibiæ feebly bidentate . . . . . *carinipes*, sp. n.
  b'. Head with lateral sulci; tibiæ simply carinate.
    a'''. Body elongate-ovate; elytral interstices smooth or rugulose . . . . *affaber*, Boh.
    b'''. Body oblong-ovate; elytral interstices smooth . . . . . *brevicollis*, sp. n.
    c'''. Body ovate; elytral interstices flat, punctate . . . . . *sulcifrons*, sp. n.

b. Ventral segments 1 and 2 connate, 2 much longer than 3, the first suture curved; head without lateral sulci: body oblong-ovate.

c''. Intermediate and posterior tibiæ simply carinate: body sparsely squamose . . . . . *rugosa*, sp. n.

d''. Intermediate and posterior tibiæ sharply bidentate, the space between the teeth deeply excavate: body almost glabrous, flattened above . . . . *glabrata*, sp. n.

1. **Zascelis irrorata.** (Tab. XXVI. figg. 3, 3 *a*; 3 *b*, hind leg.)

Zascelis irrorata, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 257[1].

Elongate-ovate, rather dull, piceous or nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tibial carina ferruginous; sparsely clothed with narrow, intermixed, cinereous and ochreous scales, which are clustered into small patches on the elytra and on the basal lobe of the prothorax. Head densely punctate, the eyes depressed and widely separated; rostrum strongly curved, almost reaching to the metasternum, rather slender, a little thickened towards the base, closely punctate, except along the smooth median line, the punctuation becoming dense and rugose at the base, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rapidly narrowing from the middle, the sides rounded anteriorly, the base strongly bisinuate; densely, rather coarsely punctate, except along the smooth raised median line. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from the middle, flattened on the disc, the humeri obtuse; with rows of coarse oblong punctures placed in broad shallow striæ, the interstices flat on the disc, convex towards the sides and apex, closely, subseriately punctate, the punctures in the dorsal series limited on each side by a smooth raised line. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Metasternum and first ventral segment depressed down the middle in the ♂. Femora feebly dentate. Tibiæ strongly carinate, the carina on the intermediate and posterior pairs more or less notched along its outer edge, becoming bidentate at the apex. Tarsal claws slender.

Length 6–6½, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$–$2\frac{9}{10}$ millim.

Hab. North America, California, Nevada, and Colorado[1].—Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*), Pinos Altos in Chihuahua (*Buchan-Hepburn*); Guatemala, near the city (*Champion*).

Five specimens, agreeing fairly well with Leconte's description, so far as it goes. Very like *Cryptorhynchus geminatus*, Boh., from Brazil, but narrower, and with the eyes more widely separated, the rostrum longer, the prothoracic sculpture not so coarse, the interstitial punctuation of the elytra much denser and finer, the rostrum more elongate.

2. **Zascelis carinipes,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 4; 4 *a*, hind leg.)

Elongate-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous, the outer tibial carina fulvous; somewhat sparsely clothed with rather coarse, narrow, ochreous scales, which are here and there clustered into small fascicles on the prothorax and elytra. Head rugosely punctate, without sulcus near the eyes, the latter depressed and moderately distant; rostrum rather slender, a little widened towards the base, curved, as long as the head and prothorax, rugosely punctate and 5-carinate in its basal half, and sparsely punctate thence to the tip, the apical half slightly smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted near the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, 3–7 short, together scarcely as long as the oblong-ovate club. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed in front, the sides rounded almost from the base, the latter bisinuate; densely punctate, sometimes obsoletely carinate in front. Scutellum oval, smooth. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base and gradually narrowed thence to the apex, flattened on the disc anteriorly; with rows of coarse, subquadrate, approximate punctures separated by narrow, raised, rugulose interstices. Beneath coarsely punctate. Legs short and stout; femora sharply dentate, the tooth on the

anterior pair long; tibiæ with a prominent outer carina, which is more or less hollowed before the tip and terminates in a sharp tooth.

Length $6\frac{3}{4}$–$8\frac{1}{5}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens. Very like *Z. affaber*, but wanting the frontal sulci and with the antennal club longer, and the tibiæ more sharply carinate on their outer edge, the carina bi- or unidentate at the apex. The shorter legs, the broader, carinate tibiæ, the less approximate eyes, &c., separate it from *Cœlosternus consputus*, Boh.

3. **Zascelis affaber.** (Tab. XXVI. figg. 5, 5 *a*, *b*; 5 *c*, hind leg.)

Cryptorhynchus affaber, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 316 [1].

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Flohr*), Vera Cruz [1] (*Mus. Holm.* [1]; *Sallé*), San Andres Tuxtla, Yolos (*Sallé*), Rio Papagaio (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa, Cuernavaca, Tapachula, Teapa, Frontera (*Höge*); British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Panzos, Teleman, Cahabon, Cubilguitz, Chiacam, San Juan, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, Cerro Zunil, Volcan de Atitlan, Paso Antonio (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

The large number of specimens (upwards of 100) referred to this species, the type of which cannot now be found in the Stockholm Museum, agree in having a smooth, deep, arcuate groove on each side of the front of the head, the rostrum thus appearing to extend further upwards than usual. The sculpture of the prothorax and elytra is very variable, as in *Mæmactes*, it being particularly coarse in the examples from British Honduras, Vera Paz, and Panama. The prothorax is parallel at the sides behind, and usually has a more or less distinct median carina. The elytra are flattened on the disc anteriorly, and have rows of deep, subquadrate, approximate punctures, separated by narrow, raised, subcostate interstices, which are in a few specimens punctate or rugose. The vestiture is whitish or ochreous, sparse, sometimes condensed into three faint lines on the prothorax, and fasciculate on the elytra. The tooth on the anterior femora is rather long. The length varies from $6\frac{1}{4}$–$8\frac{1}{2}$ millim., and the breadth from $2\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

In a single specimen (♀) from the Volcan de Chiriqui the frontal sulci, instead of extending upwards, are continued outwards along the upper edge of the eyes.

4. **Zascelis brevicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. fig. 6, front leg.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; very sparsely clothed with narrow, piliform, decumbent, ochreous scales, which on the elytra are here and there subfasciculate. Head coarsely punctate, with a deep arcuate groove on each side between the eyes, the latter depressed; rostrum strongly curved, in repose reaching almost to the anterior limit of the metasternum, punctato-sulcate at the base, and for the rest sparsely, very finely punctate. Prothorax much broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed from near the base, the latter bisinuate; very coarsely, confluently punctate. Scutellum oblong, smooth. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base; with rows of coarse, deep, oblong or oval, approximate punctures separated by narrow, slightly raised,

almost smooth interstices. Beneath very coarsely punctate. Anterior femora with a long, and the others with a shorter, tooth. Tibiæ sharply carinate on their outer edge.

Length $6\frac{4}{5}$–$7\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Perhaps an extreme form of *Z. affaber*, from which it differs in its less elongate shape, the more transverse prothorax, the sides of which are not parallel behind, and the longer tooth of the anterior femora. The antennal club is ovate.

5. **Zascelis sulcifrons,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 7, 7 *a*.)

Ovate, robust, shining, black, the antennæ rufo-piceous, the narrow exterior tibial carina fulvous; rather sparsely squamose, the scales on the prothorax in great part fulvous, long, transversely or obliquely arranged, and condensed into a faint line on each side of the disc, those on the elytra whitish, slightly intermixed with fulvous, and here and there condensed into small patches; the vestiture of the legs and under surface sparser, whitish or fulvous. Head closely punctate, with a deep arcuate groove on each side between the eyes, which are depressed; rostrum strongly curved, as long as the head and prothorax, rather slender, thickly and coarsely punctate at the base, the punctuation becoming finer and more diffuse towards the tip, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, the sides arcuately converging from the base, the latter bisinuate; coarsely, confluently punctate, except along the smooth raised median line. Scutellum oblong, smooth. Elytra narrowing from the base, much wider than the prothorax, somewhat flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri rounded; with rows of coarse, deep, oval punctures, the interstices almost flat, thickly punctate, becoming smoother towards the sides. Beneath coarsely punctate. Femora dentate, the tooth on the anterior pair short. Tibiæ narrowly and uninterruptedly carinate on their outer edge.

Length $8\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Acapulco (*Höge*).

One specimen. Easily separable from *Z. affaber* by its ovate shape, the flatter, punctate, elytral interstices, and closer vestiture, the scales on the prothorax fulvous and those on the elytra whitish.

6. **Zascelis rugosa,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with coarse, intermixed, narrow, ochreous and white scales, the latter clustered into a small patch at the middle of the base of the prothorax, another on the humeri in front, and several on the disc of the elytra, many of the scales on the upper surface curled, decumbent, and setiform. Head closely, rugosely punctate, except along the very narrow smooth space bordering the eyes, the latter depressed and widely separated; rostrum strongly curved, in repose nearly reaching the metasternum, rather slender, a little thickened towards the base, very sparsely, minutely punctate, the basal portion rugosely punctate and unicarinate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, much narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and parallel behind; densely, rugosely punctate. Scutellum very small, the cavity triangular. Elytra moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, somewhat flattened on the disc; with rows of coarse punctures, separated by narrow raised interstices, the latter subgranulate and much interrupted by oblique rugæ. Beneath very coarsely punctate. Ventral segments 1 and 2 connate at the middle, 5 with a transverse, slightly curved ridge before the apex in the ♂. Legs short and stout; femora dentate, the tooth on the anterior pair rather long; tibiæ simply carinate on their outer edge.

Length 6–7, breadth $2\frac{9}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, El Reposo, Zapote (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

Six specimens, the two from Guatemala being in very fresh condition and more closely squamose than the others. This species would be perhaps almost equally well placed in *Metriophilus*, near *M. fugax*, the tibial carina being narrow and uninterrupted.

7. **Zascelis glabrata,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 8; 8 *a*, hind leg.)

Oblong-ovate, somewhat depressed, shining, black, almost bare. Head closely, somewhat finely punctate, the eyes depressed and widely separated; rostrum curved, rather slender, slightly longer than the prothorax, thickly punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and parallel behind, the base strongly bisinuate; closely impressed with coarse, rounded, separate punctures, except along the narrow smooth space down the middle. Scutellum small, narrow, cariniform. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, narrowing from before the middle and also obliquely narrowed at the base; with rows of coarse oval punctures placed on shallow striæ, the interstices thickly punctate, flat on the disc, convex at the sides and apex. Beneath coarsely, sparsely punctate. Ventral segments 1 and 2 connate at the middle. Legs short and stout; femora feebly dentate; anterior tibiæ rounded along their outer edge; intermediate and hind tibiæ widened externally to near the apex and then abruptly semicircularly excavate, the emargination limited at each end by a sharp tooth.

Length $6\frac{1}{10}$–$7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz (*Höge*); Panama, David (*Champion*).

Four specimens, three of which are from Chiriqui. This insect is recognizable by its almost glabrous surface, the peculiar form of the intermediate and hind tibiæ, and the connate first and second ventral segments of the abdomen. The fulvous cilia at the apices of the four hinder tibiæ are visible from above. There are allied unnamed forms from Brazil, from the Fry collection, in the British Museum.

THEGILIS, gen. nov.

Head convex; eyes large, prominent, finely facetted, somewhat widely separated; rostrum moderately stout, subcylindrical, strongly curved, nearly reaching the metasternum; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate; prothorax transverse, deeply sinuate at the base, the median lobe produced, the ocular lobes not very prominent, angular or dentiform; scutellum moderately large; elytra with ten rows of punctures; mesosternum elongate, horseshoe-shaped; metasternum moderately long, the episterna broad; ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, the sutures straight and deep; femora very stout, moderately clavate, deeply excavate on the lower side before the apex, the intermediate and posterior pairs feebly dentate and shallowly sulcate, the posterior pair about reaching the apex of the elytra, and armed with a strong curved tooth in the ♂; tibiæ broad, curved, compressed, sharply carinate on their outer edge, the apical claw short and stout, issuing from near the inner angle; tarsi stout; body ovate, very sparsely squamose, Baridiiform.

This genus includes a single species of large size, peculiar to Central America. It approaches *Zascelis*, differing from it in the more prominent eyes, the dentiform or angular ocular lobes of the prothorax, the very stout legs, the curved tibiæ, and the peculiar armature of the posterior femora of the male.

1. **Thegilis baridioides,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♂; 9 *b*, hind leg, ♂.)

Ovate, robust, moderately shining, black, the narrow exterior tibial carina fulvous; very sparsely clothed with intermixed, coarse, oblong, fulvous or ochreous scales and minute piliform whitish scales, the larger ones

condensed into scattered fascicles on the elytra and also clustered together on the median lobe of the pronotum; the vestiture of the legs very sparse and fine, the tibiæ each with a line of fulvous hair-like scales near the apex. Head closely punctate, often feebly foveate between the eyes, and excavate on each side in front of them; rostrum somewhat thickly punctate to the tip, subcarinate at the sides towards the base. Prothorax much narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly; thickly punctate, except along the smooth median line, the latter becoming cariniform on the median lobe, the flanks subgranulate, the ocular lobes usually dentiform in the ♂. Elytra at the base scarcely broader than the prothorax, widened for a short distance and then narrowed to the apex, the humeri subangular; with rows of coarse oval punctures placed in shallow striæ, the interstices thickly punctate, more or less convex, becoming costate towards the tip. Beneath very coarsely punctate. Legs stout; anterior femora unarmed, the others sulcate beneath, the intermediate pair obsoletely, and the posterior pair distinctly, dentate, the latter with a strong curved tooth on the lower inner edge towards the apex in the ♂; tibiæ with the outer carina moderately prominent and usually more or less hollowed before the apex.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$–14, breadth $5\frac{1}{5}$–7 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*), Tampico (*Flohr*), Jalapa, Misantla, Esperanza (*Höge*); Guatemala, San Juan in Vera Paz, El Reposo (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Costa Rica, Escazu (*Biolley*).

This fine species has exactly the facies of a large Barid. The scales are easily abraded, the prothorax being almost bare. The curved tooth on the hind femora of the male is formed by an apical prolongation of the inner carina beneath. The ocular lobes of the prothorax are usually dentiform in this sex. The insect is found in decaying trees. Seventeen specimens.

TYLODERMA.

Tyloderma, Say, Descr. N. Am. Curc. p. 19 (1831); Complete Writings, i. p. 284; Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 247; Casey, Journ. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 448; Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, p. 53.

Analcis, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 278 (1837); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 97.

Tyloderma is represented by numerous species in North America, two of which extend into our limits, and a few have been described from Tropical South America and the Antilles. To the characters given by Casey, it may be added that the outer row of punctures on the elytra is short. The genus is placed amongst the "Tylodides" by Lacordaire, and amongst the "Cryptorrhynchides vrais" by Faust, the metathoracic episterna being very narrow. *Tyloderma* is one of the few Cryptorrhynchid genera with a six-jointed funiculus.

1. Tyloderma foveolatum.

Cryptorhynchus foveolatus, Say, Descr. N. Am. Curc. p. 19[1]; Complete Writings, i. p. 284[2]; Germ. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 140[3].

Analis foveolata, Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 468[4].

Tyloderma foveolatum, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 248[5].

Tyloderma foveolata, Casey, Journ. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 450[6].

Hab. North America [1–4], New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Georgia [6], New York to Texas [5].—North Mexico, Chihuahua city (*Höge*).

The single specimen received from Chihuahua agrees perfectly with others from Iowa given us by Mr. Wickham.

2. **Tyloderma baridium.**

Tyloderma baridium, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 249 [1].
Tyloderma baridia, Casey, Journ. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 455 [2].

Hab. North America [1], Indiana and Illinois [2].—Mexico (*Sallé*), Nuevo Laredo, Toluca (*Höge*).

We possess six specimens of this species, four of which are from the northern frontier of Mexico. The male has the first ventral segment broadly depressed down the middle, a character also to be found in the same sex of certain *Mæmactes*.

3. **Tyloderma æneotinctum,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 10, 10 *a*.)

Oblong, narrow, convex, shining, rufo-piceous, with an æneous lustre, the elytra in one specimen with indications of a broad reddish subapical fascia, the antennæ ferruginous; very sparsely clothed with yellowish-white pubescence, which is clustered into small scattered patches on the elytra. Head and rostrum rather closely punctate, the head transversely depressed between the eyes, the front foveate. Prothorax a little longer than broad, narrowing from the middle forwards, feebly constricted before the apex; sparsely, very finely punctate. Elytra rather long, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal fourth and rapidly narrowing thence to the tip, which is somewhat pointed, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, striate near the suture, the punctures becoming obsolete and placed in deep striæ towards the apex, the interstices almost smooth, convex at least on the apical declivity. Metasternum and the base and tip of the abdomen coarsely, and the rest of the latter very sparsely and minutely, punctate. Legs long and slender.
Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Panzos (*Conradt*).

Two specimens. A near ally of *T.* (*Analcis*) *striatum*, Pasc., from Minas Geraes.

MÆMACTES.

Mæmactes, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 276 (1837); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 115.
? *Baropsis*, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 258 (1876).

To the characters given for *Mæmactes* it may be added that the short pygidium is ventrally exposed in both sexes; the episterna are narrow and imperfectly separated from the metasternum; the elytra have the outer (tenth) row of punctures short; the femora are dentate, but the tooth on the anterior pair is sometimes obsolete; the tibiæ are short and compressed, strongly unguiculate at the outer apical angle, the posterior pair at least mucronate at the inner angle, the anterior and intermediate pairs sinuate within, the intermediate and posterior pairs with a row of short stiff cilia on the outer edge at the apex.

Four species are now known from Mexico or Guatemala, and the genus probably extends into the Southern United States.

1. **Mæmactes ruficornis.** (Tab. XXVI. figg. 11, 11 *a*, ♂.)

Mæmactes ruficornis, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 277 [1].
Mæmactes cribricollis, Deyr. in litt.[2]

Hab. Mexico (*Chevrolat* [1]), Sierra de Durango (*ex coll. Flohr*), Puebla, Matamoros Izucar, Capulalpam (*Sallé*), Toluca (*Sallé*, *Höge*), Salazar, Tula, Mexico city, Cerro de Plumas, Oaxaca (*Höge*).

Sent us in numbers by Höge. The sculpture of the upper surface (as in certain species of *Tyloderma*) is very variable in this insect, the prothoracic punctures being sometimes small and sometimes very large and foveiform (*M. cribricollis*, Deyr.), and those of the elytral series varying much in size and number. The male has the first two ventral segments broadly depressed down the middle, and the fifth slightly hollowed at the apex, leaving the pygidium a little more exposed than in the female. The pubescence is very short and inconspicuous, and easily abraded. The intermediate and posterior femora only are distinctly dentate.

2. **Mæmactes pilosus,** sp. n.

Elongate-oval, somewhat depressed, shining, black, the legs piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; sparsely, uniformly clothed with short, fine, curled, ochreous pubescence, each puncture bearing a separate hair. Head thickly punctate, shallowly, transversely grooved between the eyes, which are small and widely separated; rostrum very coarsely punctate and longitudinally rugose at the base, thickly punctate at the tip. Prothorax about as long as broad, somewhat rounded at the sides, a little narrowed in front; closely, very coarsely punctate. Scutellum minute. Elytra oblong-oval, at the base a little wider than the base of the prothorax; punctate-striate, the punctures large, subquadrate, and closely placed, the interstices narrow, rather convex, uniseriate-punctate, and more or less reticulate, 3, 5, and 7 subcostate. Beneath very coarsely punctate. Intermediate and posterior femora dentate; all the tibiæ sharply mucronate at the inner apical angle.

Length 6, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Cuernavaca (*Sallé*, *Höge*).

Two specimens. More elongate and more depressed than *M. ruficornis*, the pubescence longer and subsetiform, the elytra with series of subquadrate punctures, separated by narrow, raised, reticulate interstices.

3. **Mæmactes perforatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; clothed with scattered, stiff, decumbent, light and dark setæ intermixed with a few ochreous scales. Head rather sparsely punctate, the eyes large and approximate, the narrow interocular space smooth and polished in one specimen; rostrum foveolate and longitudinally wrinkled at the base, the apical half sparsely, finely punctate. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; very coarsely, closely punctate, except along a narrow, irregular, smooth space down the middle. Scutellum minute. Elytra oblong-oval, at the base a little wider than the base of the prothorax; with rows of large, approximate, subquadrate punctures placed in shallow striæ, the interstices narrow, more or less raised, subreticulate, uniseriate-punctate. Beneath very coarsely punctate. Ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly depressed down the middle. Anterior and intermediate femora feebly, and the posterior femora sharply, dentate. Posterior tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle.

Length 6–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{7}{8}$–3 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Calderas, Dueñas (*Champion*).

Two rather worn specimens. Recognizable by the large, approximate eyes. The vestiture is probably similar to that of *M. subfasciatus* when the insect is in fresh condition.

4. **Mæmactes subfasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 12, 12 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-oval, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed (when fresh) with intermixed ochreous, brownish-white, and fuscous scales, the light-coloured scales clustered into several irregular transverse patches on the basal half of the elytra and showing a tendency to form one or two subapical fasciæ, the elytral interstices each with a row of semierect setæ, the legs with piliform scales. Head somewhat closely punctate, the eyes rather small, separated by about half the width of the base of the rostrum; the latter very coarsely punctate and longitudinally wrinkled at the base, with the apical half sparsely, finely punctate, smoother in the ♀. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; closely, coarsely punctate, with indications of a smooth median line. Scutellum minute or invisible. Elytra at the base a little wider than the base of the prothorax, oblong-oval; with rows of large, approximate, subquadrate punctures placed in shallow striæ, the punctures separated one from another by a small raised point, the interstices very narrow, raised, closely punctate and reticulate. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. First ventral segment broadly depressed down the middle in the ♂. Anterior and intermediate femora feebly, and the posterior femora strongly, dentate. Posterior tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$–$5\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Quiché Mountains, Calderas, Dueñas, Zapote (*Champion*).

Seven specimens, two only of which are in good condition. In this species the upper surface is variegated with light and dark scales, intermixed on the elytra with short setæ; the elytra are finely granulate, with the raised interstices very narrow and more or less interrupted by the oblique reticulation. The eyes are less approximate than in *M. perforatus*, and not so widely separated as in *M. ruficornis* and *M. pilosus*.

STASEAS, gen. nov.

Head convex; eyes large and coarsely facetted, subcontiguous or moderately distant; rostrum curved, stout, not reaching beyond the middle of the anterior coxæ, the antennæ inserted at or beyond the middle, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate, with well-defined transverse sutures; prothorax transverse, deeply bisinuate at the base, the median lobe prominent, the ocular lobes moderately developed, not covering the eyes; scutellum minute or not visible; elytra oblong, a little wider than the prothorax, with ten rows of punctures (the tenth abbreviated in *S. pictipennis*), the humeri not prominent; mesosternum horseshoe-shaped or arcuate; metasternum moderately long, the episterna rather broad; ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, the first suture somewhat curved; legs short, rugose; femora subclavate, dentate, the intermediate and posterior pairs sulcate beneath, the posterior pair not reaching the apex of the elytra; tibiæ carinate, strongly unguiculate at the outer apical angle; tarsi with joint 3 bilobed, the claws each with a fine tooth towards the base.

Type, *S. granulatus*.

This genus is nearly related to *Apteromechus*, Faust, from which it differs in the larger and more approximate eyes, the pluri-carinate tibiæ, and the toothed tarsal claws. Five species are here referred to it, one of which is an abundant insect in Central America, and I have seen various other unnamed S.-American forms. The

sculpture of the prothorax and elytra is variable, as is also the arrangement of the elytral vestiture, in *S. granulatus* and *S. mexicanus*.

a. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped.
  a'. Elytra rather coarsely granulate and with conspicuous setæ, the vestiture mottled or fasciculate with fulvous . . . . . *granulatus*, sp. n.
  b'. Elytra finely granulate and with very short inconspicuous setæ, the vestiture closer.
    a''. Elytral vestiture fulvous and cinereous . . . . . *cingulatus*, sp. n.
    b''. Elytral vestiture cinereous, maculated with black . . . . . *pullatus*, sp. n.
b. Mesosternum arcuate.
  c'. Elytra conspicuously maculate at the base and apex; the body opaque beneath . . . . . *pictipennis*, sp. n.
  d'. Elytra fasciculate; the body shining beneath . . . . . *mexicanus*, sp. n.

1. **Staseas granulatus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 13, 13 *a*, *b*; 14, var.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the prothorax very sparsely clothed with narrow, setiform, ochreous scales; the elytra mottled or fasciculate with rather coarse fulvous or ochreous scales, with darker scales intermixed, each interstice with a row of decumbent setæ; the under surface and legs sparsely clothed with narrow ochreous or cinereous scales. Head closely punctate, interruptedly carinate between the very large, subcontiguous eyes; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, curved, shining, very sparsely, minutely punctate, the punctuation becoming coarser and closer towards the base, especially in the ♂, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or at a little beyond (♂) the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; dull, somewhat closely granulate (the elevations often confluent and forming curved or sinuous lines), and carinate from the apex to near the base. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from the middle, the interstices rugulose and strongly seriato-granulate. Beneath shining, coarsely, sparsely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Legs short; femora feebly clavate and sharply unidentate.

Var. *α*. The prothorax with the raised lines more extended, its surface appearing coarsely, confluently punctate; the elytra strongly fasciculate with fulvous or ochreous scales.

Var. *β*. The prothorax as in *α*; the elytra with a narrow interrupted post-median fascia, and some small spots near the base and apex, ochreous.

Var. *γ*. The prothorax as in *α*; the elytra somewhat closely mottled with fulvous or ochreous scales, which are condensed into a broad irregular post-median fascia.

Var. *δ*. The elytra each with several scattered, sharply defined, dense, whitish or ochreous spots, the rest of their vestiture finer and sparser, brownish, fulvous, or ochreous. (Fig. 14.)

Var. *ε*. The elytra somewhat closely mottled with flavo-cinereous scales on the anterior half, the apical declivity black, except at the sides and apex.

Length 4–7½, breadth 1⅞–3⅗ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*ex coll. Flohr; Mus. Brit.*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz, Panzos, Teleman, Chacoj, Panima, El Reposo, Cerro Zunil, Las Mercedes, Volcan de Atitlan, Mirandilla, Zapote (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, David, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA.

An abundant insect in Central America, and varying greatly in size, in the sculpture of the prothorax, and in the distribution of the fulvous or yellowish scales on the

elytra. The elytra themselves are strongly granulate. The var. β is from Chiriqui, and var. ε from Chontales; the others are widely distributed.

2. **Staseas cingulatus,** sp. n.

Very like *S. granulatus*, but with the elytra thickly clothed with intermixed fulvous (or ochreous), cinereous, and blackish scales, the cinereous scales condensed into a broad subapical fascia and some scattered spots on the disc below the base, the decumbent setæ short, fine, and inconspicuous, the interstices rather convex and finely granulate.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa, Tapachula (*Höge*).

Two specimens. This is an extreme form of *S. granulatus*, which seems to require a separate name, there being nothing intermediate amongst the large number of examples before me. The decumbent elytral setæ are short and inconspicuous, as in *S. pullatus*.

3. **Staseas pullatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. fig. 15.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; the prothorax very sparsely clothed with small blackish scales; the elytra densely clothed with cinereous scales, with a transverse patch at the base (not reaching the suture), a space below the shoulder, a common transverse patch crossing the suture before the middle, an irregular, interrupted, subapical fascia, and the apex itself, black, and also set with scattered, fine, decumbent setæ; the under surface and legs sparsely clothed with narrow cinereous scales. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, carinate between the rather narrowly separated eyes; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, curved, shining, sparsely, very finely punctate, the punctuation becoming coarser and closer at the base, the antennæ stout, inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club subovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front; rather coarsely, confluently punctate, and finely carinate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from about the middle; seriate-punctate, the interstices almost flat, closely punctulate, and finely granulate. Beneath shining, sparsely, rather coarsely punctate. Mesosternum broad, horseshoe-shaped. Legs short; femora subclavate, sharply unidentate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Three specimens, varying a little in the elytral markings. This species superficially resembles *Metoposoma nigrofasciatum*, an insect occurring at the same locality on the Pacific slope.

4. **Staseas pictipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. fig. 16.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, alutaceous, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; the prothorax very sparsely clothed with narrow, setiform, light and dark scales; the elytra with some irregular patches at the base and apex, and two or more scattered spots on the disc, thickly clothed with whitish or rosy-red scales, the rest of the surface sparsely clothed with minute dark brown scales, each interstice set with a row of fine, semierect setæ; the under surface and legs sparsely clothed with small whitish setiform scales. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum shorter than the prothorax, curved, cylindrical, shining, closely punctate, rugose and more or less distinctly carinate at the base, much smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 a little shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides,

constricted and narrowed in front; coarsely, confluently punctate, and carinate from the base to the apex. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices seriato-granulate, convex, 3, 5, 7 a little more raised. Beneath sparsely, coarsely punctate. Mesosternum arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora feebly clavate and sharply unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Tapachula (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Panzos (*Conradt*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Caldera, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eleven specimens. The dull surface (above and beneath), the short rostrum, and the conspicuously maculate base and apex of the elytra, readily distinguish *S. pictipennis*. In fresh specimens the light-coloured scales on the elytra are rosy-red.

5. **Staseas mexicanus,** sp. n.

Apteromechus (?) *mexicanus,* Faust, in litt.

Oblong-ovate, rather shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the prothorax sparsely clothed with narrow, setiform, brownish or ochreous scales; the elytra with small scattered patches of rather coarse reddish or ochreous scales, which are sometimes condensed into a common, irregular, narrow, transverse fascia at the commencement of the apical declivity, the rest of their surface more sparsely clothed with brownish or fulvous scales, each interstice with a row of moderately long semierect setæ; the under surface and legs sparsely clothed with narrow cinereous scales. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes somewhat widely separated; rostrum stout, curved, shorter than the prothorax, thickly punctate, rugose and subcarinate at the base, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or beyond (♂) the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus short, 2 shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, rather coarsely, confluently punctate, and carinate to near the base. Elytra seriate-punctate, the interstices closely or sparsely granulate, 3, 5, and 7 raised, the others sometimes convex: Beneath sparsely, coarsely punctate. Mesosternum arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora feebly clavate, unidentate.

Length 3–5, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Koltze, Mus. Dresden*), Oaxaca (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, San Juan and Panima in Vera Paz, Dueñas, Capetillo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous specimens. This insect is very like the smaller examples of *S. granulatus*, but it has the rostrum as short as in *S. pictipennis* and the eyes are somewhat widely separated. The elytral sculpture is variable, the two individuals from Vera Paz being very sparsely granulate.

CŒLOSTERNINUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum curved, rather short, a little widened at the base and apex, that of the ♀ transversely sulcate at the base above, the sculpture different in the two sexes; antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, the club oblong and compact; eyes transverse, pyriform, well-separated; prothorax with moderately prominent ocular lobes; scutellum prominent, the cavity large; elytra elongate, narrow, very little wider than the prothorax; mesosternum very prominent, horseshoe-shaped; metasternum long, the episterna moderately broad; ventral segments 2–4 equal in length, the sutures straight; legs short, stout, the femora subclavate and unidentate; tibiæ strongly unguiculate; tarsi similarly formed in the two sexes, the terminal joint thickened and truncate at the tip, the claws simple and curved backwards; body elongate, narrow, densely squamose.

Type, *Cœlosternus longipennis*, Boh.

The insect upon which this genus is based is one of the numerous species included under *Cœlosternus* by Schönherr, but which cannot be retained in it if *C. compernis* (Germ.) is to be taken as the type.

C. longipennis is a narrow, elongate form, superficially resembling a patch of bird's excrement.

1. **Cœlosterninus longipennis.** (Tab. XXVI. figg. 17, 17 *a*, *b*, ♂; 18, ♀.)

♀. *Cœlosternus longipennis*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 218 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Tultepec [Toulepec] (*Chevrolat* [1]), Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Guatemala, El Jicaro, San Gerónimo, Dueñas (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, David (*Champion*).—Colombia; Venezuela; Brazil.

Of this species we have received thirteen specimens, two only of which are males. The rostrum differs thus in the two sexes: in the male it is rugosely punctate and feebly carinate to about the middle, and thickly punctate thence to the apex; in the female it is very much smoother, and broadly bisulcate in front of the basal constriction, the two grooves elongate-triangular in shape, densely squamose, and separated by a smooth, outwardly widened, raised space. The head is canaliculate between the eyes, and sometimes has a longitudinal carina on the vertex. The white scales on the elytra are rounded and imbricate.

ATRICHIS.

Atrichis, Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1882, p. 55.

Chevrolat gives *Cœlosternus delumbis* (Germ.), Boh., as the type of this genus, and includes various other species in it, one of which, *A. albitarsus*, Chevr., cannot, however, be treated as congeneric. The name *Atrichis* is here retained for a few species nearly allied to *C. delumbis*, which are chiefly characterized by their strongly transverse, rather prominent eyes (a peculiarity noticed by Lacordaire *, but not mentioned by Chevrolat); the short, curved, stout rostrum, which is widened and usually depressed at the base; the ovate or elongate, compact, antennal club; the rather short, stout legs, with more or less clavate, uni- or bidentate femora; the horseshoe-shaped mesosternum; and the unequal length of the intermediate ventral segments of the abdomen, 2 being a little longer than 3 or 4. The anterior tarsi are similarly formed in the two sexes.

§ *Antennal club ovate.*

1. **Atrichis occiduus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 19, 19 *a*, *b*.)

Elongate-ovate, moderately convex, shining, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed fulvous and whitish scales, the latter more or less condensed on the prothorax into a faint median vitta and an interrupted curved line on each side of the disc, and on the elytra into numerous

* Gen. Col. vii. p. 124, nota.

scattered irregular patches, the elytra sometimes with a short, oblong, dark streak on the third interstice towards the apex, the usual short setæ inconspicuous. Head densely punctate, flattened between the eyes, which are narrow, rather prominent, and somewhat distant; rostrum short, stout, strongly curved, widened, depressed, and sulcate towards the base, with a smooth raised space along the centre, the base densely and the sides rugosely punctate, the antennæ inserted a little behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate and feebly carinate. Scutellum rather small. Elytra oblong, a little wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, more or less convex, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate. Beneath densely punctate. Legs short and moderately stout; femora clavate, unidentate, the anterior pair with a small additional tooth exterior to the other.

Length $6\frac{4}{5}$–$8\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Acapulco (*Höge*).

Six specimens, probably including both sexes. Very like *A. costirostris*, but with the rostrum more curved, depressed at the base in both sexes, and with a smooth raised space along the middle; the eyes narrower; the prothorax abruptly narrowed anteriorly, and more finely punctate; the anterior femora bidentate *

2. **Atrichis costirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, convex, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; mottled above with rather coarse, fulvous and whitish scales, the latter condensed on the prothorax into an oblong median spot at the base and a faint, curved, interrupted line on each side of the disc, and on the elytra into numerous scattered irregular patches, the vestiture of the legs and under surface whitish and fulvous intermixed, the prothorax, elytra, and legs also with short, decumbent, scattered setæ. Head densely punctate, flattened between the rather narrowly separated, transverse, prominent eyes; rostrum short, stout, curved, widened towards the base, the basal portion rugosely punctate and sharply carinate, the apical portion thickly punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, bisinuate at the base; densely punctate and obsoletely carinate. Scutellum rugulose. Elytra oblong, a little wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, somewhat convex, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate. Beneath densely, coarsely punctate. Legs short and stout, the femora clavate and unidentate, the tooth on the anterior pair sharp.

Length $8\frac{1}{10}$–$8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Flohr*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

Two specimens, the male having the rostrum depressed at the base and the median carina longer. *A. costirostris* superficially resembles *Cœlosternus consputus*.

§§ *Antennal club elongate or oblong.*

3. **Atrichis semicostatus,** sp. n.

Elongate-ovate, convex, shining, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; rather sparsely clothed with intermixed, coarse, ochreous and whitish scales, those on the prothorax large, the elytra also with patches of darker scales, the upper surface and legs with short, scattered, decumbent setæ. Head densely punctate, the eyes transverse, rather prominent, and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, a little longer than the prothorax, curved, rugosely punctate, carinate, and slightly widened at the base, the apical half thickly punctate, smooth along the middle, the antennæ inserted midway, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 2, 2–7 together very little longer than the elongate club. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and parallel behind, the base bisinuate;

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* The insect is more elongate than represented by our artist.

densely, rather coarsely punctate. Scutellum oblong, convex, smooth. Elytra elongate-subtriangular, a little wider than the prothorax at the base, the humeri rounded; with rows of coarse, oblong, subquadrate punctures, the interstices almost smooth, the alternate ones becoming narrowly costate towards the apex. Beneath coarsely, densely punctate. Femora stout, clavate, unidentate. Tibiæ somewhat curved, the intermediate pair hollowed externally before the apex, the anterior pair mucronate at the inner apical angle. Tarsi rather narrow, the third joint strongly bilobed.

Length $10\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

One rather worn specimen. The vestiture in this species does not form definite markings, but appears to be condensed into irregular patches separated by almost bare spaces, but this may be due to rubbing.

4. **Atrichis nubilans,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 21, 21 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, robust, shining, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed, coarse, fulvous and whitish scales, the latter condensed on the elytra into several scattered patches and a rather broad irregular submedian fascia, which extends upwards laterally to the humeri, the scales on the prothorax rather large, the upper surface and legs also with scattered short decumbent setæ. Head densely punctate, the eyes transverse, rather prominent, and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum very stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, dilate, depressed, rugosely punctate, and sharply carinate at the base, for the rest sparsely punctate, smooth along the middle, the antennæ inserted at two-fifths from the base, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, 3–7 together about as long as the oblong, acuminate club. Prothorax transverse, the sides rounded and converging anteriorly and parallel behind; densely punctate. Scutellum oblong, convex, smooth. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, moderately long, very gradually narrowing from the base, the humeri slightly swollen; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate throughout. Beneath coarsely, densely punctate. Femora very stout, clavate, sharply unidentate. Tibiæ rather broad.

Length 10, breadth $4\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *A. semicostatus*, but with the elytra more parallel and the alternate interstices costate throughout, the antennal club shorter, and the punctuation of the prothorax not so coarse. The eyes are similarly formed in the two species.

ELPINUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum cylindrical, widened at the base; eyes oval, transverse, rather prominent, well-separated; antennæ with the funiculus 7-jointed, joints 1 and 2 elongate, the club ovate and compact; prothorax with the ocular lobes almost obsolete; scutellum prominent; elytra elongate, very little wider than the prothorax, their lower margin feebly sinuate; rostral canal rather narrow, reaching the front of the metasternum; metasternum moderately long, the episterna very broad; ventral segment 2 a little longer than 3 or 4; femora dentate, sublinear, the posterior pair not reaching the apex of the elytra; tarsi with the bilobed third joint very broad and nearly as long as the first and second united, the claws long and simple.

This genus is closely related to *Atrichis*, but differs from it, and from the other allied forms, in the greatly developed third tarsal joint.

1. **Elpinus palmatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 22, 22 *a*, *b*, ♀.)

Elongate, narrow, black, the antennæ and the terminal joint of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with rather coarse, intermixed, pale brown and whitish scales, the latter condensed into a median line on the

prothorax and various scattered patches on the elytra, the elytra also set with a few short decumbent setæ. Head densely punctate, sharply carinate between the eyes; rostrum rather slender, feebly curved, reaching to the anterior edge of the metasternum, widened, depressed, and rugosely punctate at the base, for the rest almost smooth and shining, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus elongate, as long as 1, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, much narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum oval. Elytra elongate, very little wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal third and gradually narrowing thence to the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices 5 and 7 feebly, and 3 sharply, costate, the ridge on 3 abruptly terminating before the base. Beneath closely punctate. Legs moderately long; femora each with a narrow, acute tooth.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*).

One specimen. In general facies this insect resembles *Atrichis occiduus*, except that it is very much narrower.

RHINOCHENUS.

Rhinochenus, Lucas, in Casteln. Voyage, vii. p. 171 (1859); Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xiv. p. 85 (1871).

Chevrolat, in his Monograph of this genus, enumerates eighteen species as belonging to it (some of which are certainly nothing more than varieties), all from South America. In *R. stigma* and its allies * the rostrum is very stout, short, rugulosely punctate in the male, smoother in the female; the antennæ are stout, and have a rather short, annulate, blunt club; the eyes in repose are completely hidden by the ocular lobes of the prothorax; the mesosternum is broad; the second ventral segment is a little shorter than the third and fourth united, and separated from the first by a sinuous suture; the legs are very stout and rather short, the femora feebly dentate. *R. stigma* is recorded as having been found in British Guiana † in the fruit of the so-called "locust-tree" (*Hymenæa courbaril*), which is widely distributed in Tropical America. This species extends northwards to Nicaragua.

1. **Rhinochenus stigma.** (Tab. XXVI. figg. 23, var. *a*; 24, 24 *a*, var. *e*.)

Curculio stigma, Linn. Mus. Lud. Ulr. p. 48 [1]; Herbst, Käfer, vi. p. 284, t. 82. fig. 1 [2].
Rhynchænus stigma, Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 463 [3]; Oliv. Ent. v. no. 83, p. 197, t. 34. fig. 530 [4].
Cryptorhynchus stigma, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 63 [5].
Rhinochenus stigma, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xiv. p. 89 [6].
Curculio piger, Fabr. Ent. Syst., Suppl. p. 169 [7].
Rhinochenus piger, Chevr. loc. cit. p. 90 [8].
Rhynchænus nota, Illig. Mag. v. p. 243 [9].
Rhinochenus stenaspis, Chevr. loc. cit. p. 90 [10].

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA, Savanilla de Pirris, Escazu

* The type, *R. sticticus*, Luc., is unknown to me.

† *Cf.* Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1878, p. xlv.

(*Underwood*), Pozo Azul (*Zeledon*), Surubres, near San Mateo, Pacific slope (*Biolley*). —COLOMBIA [10]; GUIANA, Cayenne [4 5 6], Surinam [2]; BRAZIL [5]; TRINIDAD [7 8].

Sent us in abundance by Mr. Biolley from Costa Rica. A very variable insect, some of the extreme forms of which are not confined to the same locality.

Five are represented in Central America:—

α. Elytra with the vestiture very dense, fulvous, the lateral patches rufo-ferruginous, large, rounded internally, and bordered with yellowish-white, the base sometimes similarly coloured. (Fig. 23.)

β. Elytra with the vestiture less dense, yellowish-cinereous, the lateral patches transverse and clothed with similarly-coloured scales.

γ. Similar, but with the lateral patches of the elytra narrower and more sparsely squamose, the vestiture ochreous or yellowish-cinereous.

δ. Elytra with the vestiture less dense, the lateral patches oblique, sometimes extending to the subapical callus.

ε. Similar, but with the elytra more or less variegated with cinereous. (Fig. 24.)

DIPLOGRAMMUS.

Diplogrammus, Chevrolat, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1875, p. cx; 1877, p. 180.

Chevrolat referred six South-American species to this genus, which are mainly recognizable by their rhomboidal or ovate form, short rostrum, short subconical prothorax, alternately costate elytral interstices, and peculiar coloration. The Mexican insect now added is very differently marked from all of them, and it has the eyes rather coarsely facetted and the femora unarmed. The ventral segments 2–4 are equal in length.

1. **Diplogrammus curvilineatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 25, 25 *a*.)

Ovate, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with fulvous or pale brownish scales, the prothorax with two faint, transverse, narrow, white bands, the anterior one extending downwards to the front coxæ, the elytra with the following pure white markings—a short stripe on the second interstice at the base, a short oblique fascia on the outer part of the disc below this, a long curved stripe extending from the humeri along the lower margin for some distance and then running upwards to about the middle of the disc, and a curved oblique stripe near the apex, this latter extending narrowly forwards along the outer part of the third interstice. Head densely punctate, with a smooth sulcus running along the inner edge of each of the eyes in front, the eyes themselves rather prominent, coarsely facetted, and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and subcarinate at the base, the apical half thickly, rather coarsely punctate, a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rapidly narrowing from the base, which is deeply bisinuate, slightly constricted in front; densely punctate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, narrowing from near the base, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly, and 6 and 8 more feebly, costate, the suture also raised throughout. Beneath very densely, moderately coarsely punctate. Fifth ventral segment slightly depressed in the middle at the apex in the ♂. Legs rather short and stout, the femora unarmed.

Length $7\frac{1}{4}$–$10\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{4}{5}$–$5\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Mazatlan, Ventanas, Atlixco, Yautepec, Chilpancingo, Matamoros Izucar, Cuernavaca (*Höge*).

Sent us in numbers by Höge. The white markings of the elytra are constant: the long curved stripe can only be seen when the insect is viewed in profile.

BLABORRHINUS.

Blaborhinus, Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1882, p. 55.

Chevrolat referred two species to this genus, both from Brazil. The Nicaraguan insect now added has the rostrum short and stout in both sexes—straight, canaliculate, and acutely carinate in the male, curved and rugosely punctate in the female. The ventral segments 2–4 are equal in length, the sutures deep. The eyes are large, transverse, subangular and narrowly separated above. The prothorax has feebly developed ocular lobes. The scutellum is elongate. The elytra have rows of large, deep, oval punctures. The four hinder femora are dentate, the anterior pair unarmed. The mesosternum is horseshoe-shaped.

1. **Blaborrhinus catenulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 26, 26 *a*, *b*, ♀; 27, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, robust, black; the prothorax with a narrow apical fascia extending downwards to the anterior coxæ, the elytra each with a transverse patch at the base and a common, ring-like, apical patch, and the dorsal sulci of the rostrum (♂), densely clothed with fulvous scales, the femora beneath and towards the apex thickly clothed with narrow ochreous scales, the vestiture of the rest of the surface very sparse, fine, and piliform. Head coarsely punctate, the eyes narrowly separated; rostrum (♀) very stout, short, curved, depressed at the base, thickly, rather coarsely, punctate, rugose and unicarinate at the base, (♂) almost straight, much smoother, and deeply sulcate on each side of the acute median carina, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax convex, broader than long, narrowing from the middle forwards, the sides slightly sinuate behind, the base bisinuate, the hind angles sharp; subopaque, impressed with moderately coarse, rounded punctures, which are well-separated one from another. Elytra convex, elongate-subtriangular, one-half wider than the prothorax; with rows of large, deep, oval punctures placed on narrow faint striæ, which become deeper towards the sides and apex, the interstices convex, almost flat on the anterior half of the disc, the base transversely depressed on each side of the scutellum. Beneath sparsely, coarsely punctate. Fifth ventral segment of the ♂ truncate at the apex, and also foveate, the apex of the terminal dorsal segment exposed in this sex. Legs very stout; the intermediate and posterior femora dentate, the anterior pair unarmed.

Length 13½–14, breadth 6 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*).

One pair, apparently somewhat worn, the upper surface almost bare, except for the dense patches of fulvous scales. In general facies this insect is not unlike *Cylindrocorynus imaginarius*, Boh. It differs from *B. bistrigirostris* (Boh.) in having the prothorax more rounded at the sides, and the elytra impressed with larger punctures, the oblique basal streak reduced to a transverse patch, the apical patch smaller and differently shaped. If I have correctly identified the sexes, it is the male of *B. catenulatus* that has the rostrum bisulcate and carinate.

SIRON, gen. nov.

Second ventral segment very short, shorter than the third or fourth; elytra long, subcuneiform, flattened, interruptedly carinate, and fasciculate on the disc; antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, the club ovate or subcylindrical; rostrum rather slender, about reaching the anterior limit of the metasternum; femora clavate and sharply dentate; anterior tarsi without projecting hairs; the other characters much as in *Cœlosternus compernis* and its allies.

Type, *Cœlosternus dorsalis*, Ros.

Under this genus are included *Cœlosternus dorsalis*, Ros., and *C. exornatus*, Boh., both well-known Tropical-American forms, which extend northward to Mexico. Lacordaire (Gen. Col. vii. p. 124, nota) has already called attention to the characters of *C. dorsalis*. I have not noticed any external sexual marks of distinction in either of these two species.

1. **Siron dorsalis.** (Tab. XXVI. figg. 28, 28 *a*.)

Cœlosternus dorsalis, Ros. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 225 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Mirandilla, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); Panama, David, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—Brazil [1].

A widely-distributed insect in Tropical America, distinguishable by the ochreous or brownish attenuate patch extending down the disc of the prothorax and of the elytra, terminating in a short cristate ridge on the second interstice, the third with two widely separated fascicles of erect scales. Our specimens vary from $4\frac{1}{4}$–$8\frac{1}{2}$ millim. in length.

2. **Siron exornatus.** (Tab. XXVI. figg. 29, 29 *a*.)

Cœlosternus exornatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 228 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—Guiana; Brazil [1].

Five specimens of this handsome insect have been obtained from within our limits. It is closely related to *S. dorsalis*, from which it differs in the mottled vestiture of the upper surface, the prothorax having a yellowish-white heart-shaped patch on the disc behind, and the elytra a similarly-coloured spot on each shoulder.

COLLABISMUS.

Collabismus, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 236 (1837) (part.); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 116 (part.).

This genus includes two or more Tropical-American species (*C. clitellæ* and *C. notulatus*, Boh., and perhaps others *), which may be recognized by the following

* The insect representing *C. cluniferus*, Boh., in Dr. Sharp's collection belongs to the "Tylodides," and = *Euxenus apicalis*, Faust, *anteà*, p. 494.

characters :—Tarsal claws connate at the base ; rostrum of the ♂ rather slender, almost straight, slightly widened at the base, and squamose, that of the ♀ slender, cylindrical, smooth, and glabrous, the antennæ inserted towards the base; antennal club elongate, oblong-ovate or ovate in shape; eyes small, finely facetted; scutellum not visible; mesosternum raised, feebly emarginate in front; metathoracic episterna very narrow; femora unarmed.

1. **Collabismus notulatus.** (Tab. XXVI. figg. 30, 30 *a*, ♀ ; 31, ♂ .)

Collabismus notulatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 240[1]; viii. 2, p. 400[2].

Hab. Mexico[2] (*Chevrolat*[1]), Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*), San Andres Tuxtla and Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Dueñas (*Champion*); Costa Rica, San José (*Biolley*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—Brazil[1].

Of this insect we have received ten specimens, some of which are in very good condition. The common, post-median, brownish, sutural patch on the elytra is bordered externally with a blackish line, formed by the numerous dark setæ clustered at this place. The pair from Ventanas, and a male from Dueñas (length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.), are smaller and narrower than the rest, and they may belong to a different species.

COLLABISMODES, gen. nov.

Rostrum very short, scarcely so long as the prothorax, curved, and exceedingly stout in both sexes, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, the club stout, oblong-ovate; eyes large, transverse, coarsely facetted, and rather narrowly separated; femora linear, unarmed; tarsal claws connate at the base; metathoracic episterna very narrow; the other characters as in *Collabismus*.

The single species referred to this genus is a common insect in Central America.

1. **Collabismodes gamma,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVI. figg. 32, 32 *a*, ♀ .)

Cryptorhynchus gamma, Chevr. in litt.

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ ferruginous ; densely clothed with cinereous or brownish scales, the prothorax with two fascicles of brownish setæ on the disc and two others at the apex ; the elytra whitish or paler on the apical declivity, with a common, rounded or oblong, brownish patch on the suture at about one-third from the tip, limited on each side behind by a short, oblique, blackish or darker streak, the interstices each with a row of short, setiform scales. Head densely punctate ; rostrum very stout, about as long as the lateral portion of the prothorax, the base densely, and the apical portion thickly, coarsely punctate. Prothorax transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base, arcuately produced at the apex; densely, rather coarsely punctate, more or less binodose on the disc. Scutellum not visible. Elytra long, much wider than the prothorax, convex, somewhat flattened on the disc, subparallel in their basal half, and broadly produced at the apex, the humeri rounded and rather prominent; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices almost flat and densely punctulate. Beneath densely punctate.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–$8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{9}{10}$–$3\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, San Andres Tuxtla in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Misantla (*Höge*); Guatemala, San Gerónimo, San Juan, and Teleman in Vera Paz, Dueñas (*Champion*), Panzos (*Conradt*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in abundance at Dueñas, the specimens varying in size and in the colour of the scales, though the four clusters of setæ on the prothorax and the darker sutural patch of the elytra are always more or less conspicuous. The latter is limited behind by a common, more or less interrupted, **V**-shaped or arcuate blackish streak.

EUBULOMUS.

Eubulomus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, pp. 55, 84.

The type of this genus, *E. sticticus*, Faust, from Venezuela, an insect occurring within our limits, is recognizable by its subcontiguous, coarsely facetted eyes, the rather short, curved rostrum, the obsoletely dentate, shallowly sulcate femora, the multicostate elytra, the comparatively short second joint of the funiculus, &c. The three species now added have the femora completely unarmed, the tibiæ sharply carinate on their outer edge, and the eyes varying in size *inter se*. They are all very like the insects here placed at the head of the genus *Eubulus*.

1. **Eubulomus sticticus.** (Tab. XXVII. figg. 1, 1 *a*, *b*.)

Eubulomus sticticus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, p. 85 [1].

Subovate, shining, black, the antennæ ferruginous; clothed with scattered, short, narrow, semierect, setiform, ochreous scales, the elytra also with intermixed, coarser, adpressed, similarly-coloured scales, which are here and there fasciculate. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes contiguous; rostrum strongly curved, very little longer than the prothorax, widened, rugosely punctate, and subcarinate at the base, for the rest sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the basal third, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed in front, the sides parallel behind; coarsely, densely punctate, and sharply carinate from the base to the apex. Elytra much wider than the striate, the narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded and somewhat swollen; punctate-prothorax, interstices rugulose, 2–9 narrowly costate throughout, the ridge on 2, 3, 5, and 7 prominent. Beneath very coarsely, closely punctate. Intermediate and posterior femora each with a minute tooth. Tibiæ almost straight.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—Venezuela, San Esteban [1].

Four specimens, differing from the type of *E. sticticus*, Faust, in having the prothorax a little less transverse and more sharply carinate. The femora were incorrectly described by Faust as unarmed.

2. **Eubulomus multicostatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 2, 2 *a*.)

Ovate, rather narrow, shining, black or piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; clothed with widely scattered ochreous scales, intermixed with numerous suberect, fine, pallid setæ, the scales more or less fasciculate on the elytra, the vestiture of the under surface sparse and fine, the legs sparsely setulose. Head coarsely, not very closely punctate, the eyes large, coarsely facetted, and narrowly separated; rostrum strongly curved, thickened basally, reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ, tricarinate and coarsely lineato-punctate at the base, for the rest sparsely punctate, smooth along the middle, the antennæ inserted at about the basal fourth, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed in front, rounded at the sides anteriorly; coarsely, confluently punctate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from a little below the base, flattened on the

disc anteriorly, the humeri rounded; with rows of subquadrate punctures placed in shallow striæ, the interstices equally and narrowly costate throughout, the suture also raised. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Legs short, rather stout, coarsely punctate; femora unarmed; tibiæ straight on their inner, and sharply carinate on their outer edge, the posterior pair gradually widened in their basal two-thirds and narrowed thence to the apex.

Length 4–5, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous specimens. Separable from the other allied forms with multicostate elytra by the basally thickened rostrum (this being especially noticeable when the insect is viewed in profile), the non-carinate prothorax, the fine vestiture of the under surface, the unarmed femora, and the externally widened posterior tibiæ.

3. **Eubulomus reflexirostris,** sp. n.

Ovate, narrow, shining, black or piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; clothed with widely scattered ochreous scales and short semierect pallid setæ, the scales fasciculate on the elytra, the vestiture of the under surface sparse and fine, the legs sparsely setulose. Head rugosely punctate, carinate and transversely depressed in front, the eyes distant; rostrum strongly curved, cylindrical, constricted at the base, reaching about as far as the anterior margin of the front coxæ, tricarinate and rugosely punctate, a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted slightly behind the middle, joints 2-7 of the funiculus short, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowing almost from the base, the sides rounded anteriorly; coarsely, confluently punctate, and sometimes obsoletely carinate behind. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from near the base, the humeri rounded; with rows of subquadrate punctures placed in shallow striæ, the interstices equally and narrowly costate throughout. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, horseshoe-shaped. Femora unarmed. Tibiæ straight on their inner edge, carinate externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz in Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eight specimens, all but two from Chiriqui. Very like *E. multicostatus*, but smaller, the rostrum shorter, cylindrical, and tricarinate to near the apex in the male, the eyes distant, the head rugosely punctate and more or less distinctly carinate.

4. **Eubulomus squamiventris,** sp. n.

Very like *E. reflexirostris*, but with both the prothorax and elytra a little more rapidly narrowed from the base, the setæ numerous on the upper surface, the ventral segments clothed with coarse scales; the head coarsely, closely punctate, not carinate; the rostrum tricarinate and rugosely punctate, widened towards the base, and constricted in front of the narrowly separated eyes; the prothorax coarsely, confluently punctate, not carinate; the tibiæ almost straight, carinate externally.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$–4, breadth 2 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three specimens. The coarsely squamose abdomen, the more sparsely punctate head, the non-contiguous eyes, the shorter rostrum, and the somewhat rhomboidal general form, distinguish this species from *E. multicostatus*.

EUBULUS.

Eubulus, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1869, p. 200.
Cryptorhynchus (Division A–*a**), Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 250.

The characters given by Kirsch would have to be emended to include the numerous species here described under *Eubulus*. Some of those placed at the head of the genus might be almost equally well referred to *Zascelis*, and the small forms placed towards the end have a very different facies. The five enumerated by Kirsch, of which *Cryptorhynchus orthomasticus*, Germ., may be taken as the type, are of large size, and they all occur within our limits.

The Central-American forms agree in the following characters:—

Elytra narrowed from, or from a little below, the base, with the alternate interstices, and sometimes the others also, costate, the humeri either prominent or forming an almost continuous outline with the sides of the prothorax. Rostrum reaching as far as or beyond the middle of the intermediate coxæ, in the typical forms slightly impinging on the anterior margin of the metasternum. Legs similar in the two sexes; femora often bidentate or at least with indications of a second tooth, in some species unidentate; tibiæ rounded or angulate at the base externally, more or less distinctly carinate on the outer edge, the carina (when prominent) straight and uninterrupted. Mesosternal excavation oblong or horseshoe-shaped. Ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, or 2 a little shorter than 3, the first suture arched or straight. Antennæ with an ovate or oblong club; funiculus with joint 2 elongated in the typical forms.

The various species may be grouped thus:—

A. Tibiæ rounded at the base externally; head usually carinate above the eyes.
  a. Elytra with all the interstices costate; femora bi- or unidentate; joint 2 of the funiculus not longer than 1; body oblong-ovate or ovate, Baridiiform. Species 1–4.
  b. Elytra with the alternate interstices costate, at least towards the apex.
    a'. Prothorax with the flanks in great part or wholly ochreous or white, the disc sometimes maculate in the middle at the base; the head in a few species albo-maculate in front; femora bi- or unidentate . . . . Species 5–13.
    b'. Prothorax with the flanks reticulate with white, its upper surface and the basal portion of the elytra with a very large, common, blackish or rusty-red patch bordered by a whitish line.
      b''. Body rhomboidal, the discoidal patch uniformly blackish; legs elongate, femora bidentate . . . . . Species 14.
      c''. Body subovate, the discoidal patch rusty-red, orange in the middle; legs shorter, femora unidentate . . . . . Species 15.
    c'. Prothorax with the flanks streaked with whitish in front, the elytra with a similarly-coloured oblique streak or a few scattered spots; femora unidentate . . . . . Species 16, 17.
    d'. Prothorax and elytra each with a black annulus; femora didentate . . Species 18.
    e'. Prothorax with a black eye-like spot on the disc bordered by a fulvous line; legs short and stout, femora unidentate; body ovate . . . . . Species 19.
    f'. Prothorax and elytra with a common subquadrate black patch: body oblong-elliptic . . . . . Species 20.

g'. Prothorax with a small whitish spot at the base, the head and the sides of the meso- and metasternum also spotted with white; legs short: body ovate. Species 21.

h'. Prothorax immaculate, conical; head with a patch in front, and the elytra with a narrow, curved, common fascia, white; femora bidentate . . . Species 22.

i'. Prothorax immaculate, short; head with a patch in front, and the elytra with a few spots on the disc, white; femora bidentate . . . . . Species 23.

j'. Head, prothorax, and elytra without sharply-defined markings, the flanks of the prothorax not or very little paler than the disc, the elytra at most mottled or faintly fasciate; femora bi- or unidentate.

d''. Elytra with or without short erect scales or moderately long semierect setæ, in addition to the usual adpressed scales; joint 2 of the funiculus often elongate: length (except in nos. 34, 35, and 47) over 5 mm.* . Species 24–47.

e''. Elytra with long erect setæ, in addition to the usual adpressed scales; joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1: length not more than 4 mm. . Species 48–50.

B. Tibiæ more or less angulate at the base externally, almost straight within; head not carinate above the eyes; joint 2 of the funiculus (except in nos. 51–53) shorter than 1; elytra with the alternate interstices costate†: length (except in *E. nigrodiscus*) not more than 5 mm.

a. Prothorax arcuately narrowed anteriorly, with a large velvety-black patch on the disc; antennal club ovate; femora unidentate . . . . . Species 51–53.

b. Prothorax subquadrate, abruptly narrowed anteriorly, with a large, angulate, velvety-black patch on the disc; antennal club oblong; elytra parallel at the base; femora bidentate . . . . . Species 54.

c. Prothorax binodose and nigro-maculate, the flanks variegated with white; the elytra subtriangular, with a black annulus at the base; antennal club ovate; femora bidentate . . . . . Species 55.

d. Prothorax variegated, the flanks pale; elytra with a large, common, subcordate black patch at the base; antennal club oblong; femora bidentate . . . Species 56.

e. Prothorax and elytra with a common fulvous patch, the flanks of the prothorax whitish; antennal club oblong or ovate; femora bi- or unidentate . . . Species 57, 58.

f. Prothorax with a whitish spot in the middle at the base, the head albo-maculate; antennal club ovate; eyes subcontiguous; legs short, femora unidentate . . . . . Species 59.

g. Prothorax and elytra with a common blackish patch, the prothorax subquadrate; antennal club ovate; legs long, femora bidentate . . . . . Species 60.

h. Prothorax and elytra conjointly nigro-annulate, the flanks of the prothorax whitish; antennal club oblong-ovate; femora unidentate . . . . . Species 61, 62.

i. Prothorax and elytra with a common blackish patch, the prothorax narrowing from the base, the elytra with long or short setæ; antennal club ovate; femora unidentate . . . . . Species 63–65.

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* This section includes *Cryptorhynchus orthomasticus*, Germ., *C. aspericollis*, Ros., and other species referred to *Eubulus* by Kirsch, most of which are of large size and have a long second joint to the funiculus. In nos. 44–46 the metathoracic episterna are very narrow.

† Simply convex in *E. pleurostigma*.

j. Prothorax with the vestiture concolorous with that of the elytra, or, at most, with some markings down the centre and the flanks paler, the elytra often with an oblique pallid streak on the disc; antennal club ovate or oblong-ovate.

a'. Prothorax nodose between the median carina and the margin; setæ of upper surface long; femora bidentate.

a''. Elytra with an oblique ochreous streak on the disc . . . . . Species 66.

b''. Elytra uninterruptedly lineate . . . . . Species 67.

b'. Prothorax not or simply carinate; femora bi- or unidentate.

c''. Setæ of both prothorax and elytra long.

a'''. Elytra with a transversely cordate black patch below the base followed by an oblique whitish fascia . . . . . Species 68, 69.

b'''. Elytra with an oblique whitish or ochreous streak only (broad in *E. biplagiatus*) on the disc, sometimes obsolete . . . . . Species 70–72.

d''. Setæ of both prothorax and elytra shorter or squamiform . . . . . Species 73–77.

Sect. A.

1. **Eubulus punctifrons,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 3, 3 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Ovate, sómewhat flattened above, shining, black, the antennæ and the tip of the rostrum more or less ferruginous; clothed with scattered rather coarse ochreous scales, which are clustered into fascicles on the elytra, intermixed with very short, fine, erect setæ. Head coarsely, closely punctate, the carina between the eyes limited above by a small triangular fovea and on each side by a groove running along the inner margin of the eyes; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, rather slender, curved, tricarinate, punctate, and laterally sulcate at the base, and sparsely finely punctate thence to the tip, the apical half almost smooth in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or a little behind (♀) the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax much broader than long, rapidly narrowing from the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, the smooth narrow interspaces becoming longitudinally confluent anteriorly, the disc with a smooth, prominent, median carina. Scutellum oblong, smooth. Elytra narrowing from the base, with rows of coarse, subquadrate punctures, the interstices narrow, smooth, and costate throughout. Beneath very coarsely punctate. Femora sharply unidentate. Tibiæ uninterruptedly carinate on their outer edge.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$–$6\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Dupont, in Mus. Brit.*), Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Tapachula (*Höge*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*); British Honduras, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Cahabon, San Gerónimo, El Reposo, San Isidro, Paraiso (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, David (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. This insect may be recognized from most of its allies by the groove along the inner margin of the eyes, and by the median carina of the rostrum extending upwards between them, and then obliquely branching off for a short distance on each side above. *E. punctifrons* might be almost equally well included under *Zascelis*. *Cryptorhynchus serius*, Ros., from Brazil, is probably an allied form.

2. **Eubulus squamipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 4, 4 *a*, *b*.)

Ovate, shining, black, the antennæ and the outer tibial carina ferruginous; the pronotum sparsely, and the rest of the surface somewhat thickly, clothed with rather coarse, subsetiform, ochreous scales, those on the flanks

of the prothorax larger and subtriangular. Head rugosely punctate, sometimes with an obtuse, subtriangular ridge between the eyes above, the latter subcontiguous, separated by the upward prolongation of the median carina of the rostrum; rostrum curved, nearly reaching the metasternum, widened, rugosely punctate, and carinate at the base, for the rest very sparsely minutely punctate in the ♂ and almost smooth in the ♀, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, joints 1–4 of the funiculus gradually decreasing in length, 5–7 shorter than 4, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front and bisinuate at the base, the sides parallel behind; coarsely, confluently punctate, and also carinate to near the base. Scutellum oblong, smooth. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the rounded humeri; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, each of them narrowly costate (the ridge on 3, 5, and 7 rather prominent), and the suture also raised. Ventral segments sparsely, coarsely punctate. Legs rather stout; femora sharply dentate, the anterior pair with a small denticle placed at some distance exterior to the larger tooth; tibiæ carinate on their outer edge.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$–6, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Eleven specimens. Not unlike *Eubulomus sticticus*, but larger and more ovate, the rostrum much longer, the prothorax more coarsely punctate, with the narrow raised interspaces becoming longitudinally confluent anteriorly, the legs stouter, the anterior femora bidentate, the tibiæ broader and carinate along their outer edge. The almost contiguous eyes distinguish *E. squamipennis* from *E. punctifrons*, &c. The elytral vestiture is rather close, coarse, and uniformly distributed.

3. **Eubulus costatus,** sp. n.

Oblong subovate, shining, black, the antennæ fusco-ferruginous; very sparsely clothed with small brownish scales and also set with short, fine, suberect, scattered setæ, the ventral segments 2–4 with a few very coarse brown scales. Head very coarsely punctate, obliquely carinate above the eyes, the two carinæ connected in front by a transverse ridge, the eyes distant; rostrum arcuate, not quite reaching the metasternum, rugosely punctate and tricarinate in its basal half, the median carina extending upwards between the eyes, the apical half almost smooth, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax slightly broader than long, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, the sides subparallel from about the middle to the base; very coarsely, confluently punctate, and also carinate to the apex. Scutellum very small and convex, not filling the cavity. Elytra wider than the prothorax, narrowing from about the basal fourth, broadly produced at the apex, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, striate near the suture, the interstices obsoletely granulate and sharply costate, the suture also a little raised. Ventral segment 1 very coarsely and closely, and the others sparsely and finely, punctate, 2 smooth across the middle. Legs moderately long, the femora each with a triangular tooth.

Length 6, breadth $2\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen, partly abraded above. The longer legs, the less transverse prothorax, and the broadly produced elytra distinguish *E. costatus* from *E. punctifrons* and *E. squamipennis*. The ventral segments are very unequally punctured, and 2–4 bear some coarse scales.

4. **Eubulus truncatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 5, 5 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ ferruginous; sparsely clothed with rather fine, semierect, setiform, ochreous scales, the elytra with intermixed, coarser, adpressed, similarly-coloured

scales, which are here and there fasciculate. Head rugosely punctate, transversely carinate above the eyes, the latter widely separated and coarsely facetted; rostrum curved, nearly reaching the metasternum, rugosely punctate and more or less distinctly carinate to about the middle and thickly punctate thence to the apex, the apical half smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted about midway, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax a little broader than long, abruptly narrowed in front, the sides almost parallel to about the middle, the base strongly bisinuate; coarsely, confluently punctate, carinate from the base to the apex. Scutellum rounded, smooth. Elytra wider than the prothorax, moderately long, rapidly narrowing from a little below the base, somewhat broadly produced and subtruncate at the apex; punctate-striate, the interstices narrowly and equally costate throughout. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Legs rather short; femora unidentate; tibiæ feebly carinate.

Length 5–5$\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 2$\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Four specimens. Separable from *E. costatus*, which also has a comparatively long, very coarsely punctate, carinate prothorax, by the more widely separated eyes, the truncate apex of the elytra, and the shorter legs.

5. **Eubulus reticulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 6, 6 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Ovate, shining, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; variegated above with a somewhat dense clothing of intermixed fulvous, black, and grey scales, the black scales forming a reticulate pattern on the prothorax and elytra, the prothorax with the flanks and an oval or subcordate spot on the middle of the disc at the base, and the elytra with a short streak on the fourth interstice towards the apex, ochreous or white; the upper surface also set with scattered, coarse, setiform scales, which are clustered into an interrupted series on each of the four dorsal costæ of the elytra; the vestiture of the under surface fulvous, that of the legs variegate. Head rugulosely punctate, the exposed portion broadly flattened or depressed, in some specimens obliquely carinate above each of the eyes and with a short carina on the vertex, the eyes very large and narrowly separated; rostrum slender, curved, reaching the anterior edge of the metasternum, widened, rugulosely punctate, and carinate at the base, and smooth thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted near the base, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club elongate-ovate, nearly as long as the preceding five joints united. Prothorax short, rounded at the sides anteriorly, feebly constricted and greatly narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; densely punctate and carinate. Scutellum oval. Elytra moderately convex, slightly wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply undulato-costate. Beneath closely punctate. Legs rather stout; femora clavate, each with a very sharp triangular tooth and a small tooth exterior to it.

Length 4$\frac{1}{5}$–7, breadth 2$\frac{1}{10}$–3$\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in abundance in Bugaba. This insect is nearly related to the South-American *Cœlosternus aspis* (Fabr.); but that species, according to Boheman, has the elytra strongly tuberculate towards the base and wants the ochreous spot at the base of the prothorax. If I have rightly identified the sexes, they have the rostrum and anterior tarsi similarly formed.

The present species is very like *Cœlosternus tardipes*.

6. **Eubulus hospes,** sp. n.

Subovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the prothorax with a few scattered whitish and fulvous scales above, the vestiture of the flanks coarse and close, whitish and fulvous

intermixed; the head with a sinuous, transverse, rusty-red line on the vertex; the elytra mottled with rather coarse, blackish, rufo-fulvous, and whitish scales; the legs and under surface with fulvous and ochreous scales, the latter condensed into an annulus on each of the femora; the upper surface also set with very short, suberect, light and dark setæ. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes large and well-separated; rostrum strongly curved, reaching the front of the metasternum, rugulosely punctured at the base, and for the rest very finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate and also carinate. Elytra rather short, much wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from about the basal third, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; shining, punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Legs rather short, rugosely punctate; femora sharply unidentate. Length $4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*).

One specimen. This insect agrees with *E. reticulatus* in having the prothorax a little narrowed behind and the alternate elytral interstices very sharply costate; but it is much smaller, and has the antennal club ovate, the elytral costæ uninterrupted, the femora unidentate, &c. The reddish scales on the elytra are clustered into small fascicles.

7. **Eubulus stipator.** (Tab. XXVII. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♀.)

Cryptorhynchus stipator, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 164[1].
Cryptorhynchus stipulator, Schönh. op. cit. viii. 1, p. 353[2].
Eubulus stipulator, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1869, p. 200[3].
Cœlosternus dissimulans, Chevr. in litt.[4].

Hab. Mexico [1 2], Orizaba (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); Guatemala, El Reposo, Mirandilla, Teleman (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*).—Colombia [2]; Guiana, Cayenne [2]; Brazil [1].

We have received fourteen specimens of this insect from within our limits, and I have seen others from Cayenne, including one lent by the Stockholm Museum. It is a species of rather large size and of oblong-rhomboidal form; the vestiture of the dorsal surface is dark brown, the elytra mottled with whitish, and the prothorax with a large ochreous spot on the disc behind, the sides of both prothorax and elytra being clothed with paler brown or ochreous scales. The head is flattened, rugose, and carinate above the eyes, which are large and not very widely separated; the rostrum is rugosely punctate and carinate, with the apical half more finely punctate in the female; the prothorax is sharply carinate down the middle and irregularly bicarinate towards the sides; the alternate elytral interstices are sharply carinate, the ridge on the third sinuous, that on the fifth interrupted; the femora are bidentate. The fifth ventral segment of the male is deeply foveate in the middle, the fovea limited posteriorly by a semicircular elevation.

8. **Eubulus cœcus.**

Rhynchænus cœcus, Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 469 [1].

Cryptorhynchus cœcus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 110 [2].

Subovate, dull, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; the prothorax clothed with coarse, intermixed, erect and depressed, brown, black, and whitish scales, which become paler on the flanks, the whitish scales condensed into an incomplete annulus on each side of the disc before the middle, and the black ones clustered into two spots at the base and two curved streaks towards the apex; the rest of the upper surface and the legs densely clothed with small brownish scales intermixed with scattered, suberect, coarser scales, the elytra mottled with darker brown, and with a blackish patch at the apex; the ventral segments sparsely squamose. Head rugosely punctate, the strongly transverse frontal depression limited above the eyes by an irregular transverse carina, the eyes very large, prominent, and subcontiguous; rostrum arcuate, rather slender, rugosely punctate and carinate at the base, shallowly bifoveate between the eyes, for the rest almost smooth, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, joints 1–3 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax much broader than long, subconical; densely punctate and sharply carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, flattened on the disc anteriorly; punctate-striate, the interstices densely punctate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sinuato-costate. Beneath alutaceous, densely, the ventral segments 2–4 sparsely, punctate. Legs moderately long; femora bidentate, the inner tooth acute, the outer one indistinct, broad on the anterior pair.

Length $7\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 4 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).—South America [1 2].

One specimen, agreeing with others before me from South America *. The spaces on the prothorax enclosed by the eye-like marks appear, at first sight, to be depressed.

9. **Eubulus integer**, sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♂.)

Rhomboidal, black, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed brown and fulvous scales, the head, the rostrum, and the anterior half of the prothorax variegated with white, and the elytra with a common, interrupted, curved, white fascia on the disc before the middle, the flanks of the prothorax, the anterior coxæ, and the base of the anterior femora almost wholly white; the upper surface also sparsely set with short, coarse, erect, fulvous and black, setiform scales. Head densely punctate, obsoletely carinate above the eyes, which are large, the frontal depression trapezoidal; rostrum strongly curved, carinate and rugosely punctate in its basal half, and sparsely, finely punctate thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joints 2 and 3 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate, rather long. Prothorax short, narrowing from the base, feebly constricted in front; densely punctate, the disc somewhat gibbous at the middle, broadly depressed along each side of the acute median carina, and also depressed laterally, the two depressions separated anteriorly by a short ridge. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subcordate; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate, the suture also raised. Beneath densely, finely punctate. Legs moderately long; femora bidentate, the outer tooth on the anterior pair very small, almost obsolete.

Length 7, breadth 4 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Two specimens. The white flanks of the prothorax and its depressed, tricarinate disc separate *E. integer* from all the allied forms, *E. marginatus* excepted, this latter having the prothorax itself very differently shaped and its lateral margins also carinate.

* One of those in the British Museum is labelled *C. lunifer*, Latr.

10. **Eubulus marginatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, black, the antennæ ferruginous; clothed above with rather coarse dark brown scales, the flanks and under surface of the prothorax, the anterior coxæ, the anterior femora to about the middle, some irregular markings on the head, the base of the rostrum, a broad, curved, interrupted, common, median fascia on the elytra, extending narrowly forwards to the humeri, some small scattered spots between this and the apex, and two incomplete annuli on the intermediate and posterior femora, white or brownish-white, the prothorax and elytra also set with scattered, erect, coarse, black, brown, and whitish setiform scales, which are clustered into fascicles on the most prominent elevations, the legs setulose. Head rugosely punctate, the vertex more finely punctured, the frontal depression extending arcuately upwards on each side of the median carina and also continued around the eyes, the latter rather widely separated; rostrum strongly curved, reaching the front of the metasternum, rugosely punctate and carinate, the apical half more sparsely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted far beyond the middle in the ♂, and a little further back in the ♀, joint 2 of the funiculus elongate, the club long, ovate, acuminate. Prothorax broad, strongly transverse, very abruptly narrowed before the middle, flattened on the basal half of the disc; opaque, alutaceous, and rather sparsely punctate, the posterior lobe 5-carinate (the median carina arcuate and very prominent, the outer one marginal and anteriorly prominent, the intermediate one very short and oblique). Elytra subtriangular, produced at the apex, shining, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, and 7 very sharply costate (the ridge on 3 and 5 interrupted below the base), and 9 carinate below the shoulder, the suture also raised. Beneath alutaceous, rather sparsely punctate. Legs moderately long, the femora bidentate.
Length 6–9, breadth 3–4¾ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Guatemala, El Reposo (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Costa Rica, Savanillas de Pirris (*Underwood*).

Six specimens, three of which are from El Reposo. Easily recognizable by the carinate lateral margins of the prothorax and the white flanks of the latter.

11. **Eubulus immarginatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. fig. 10, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, black, the antennæ ferruginous; clothed above with small dark brown scales, the anterior lobe, flanks, and under surface of the prothorax, the anterior coxæ, some irregular markings on the head and femora, and a common curved fascia on the elytra extending forwards to the shoulders, white or whitish, the fascia bordered within by a curved black band; the prothorax and elytra also set with short, scattered, black, fulvous, and white setæ. Head rugulosely punctate, flattened in front, with a short median carina and indications of a short oblique ridge above each eye; rostrum strongly curved, reaching the front of the metasternum, rugosely punctate and carinate, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus elongate. Prothorax broad, strongly transverse, very abruptly narrowed in front, the sides subparallel behind, the disc flattened towards the base; densely, finely punctate, arcuately carinate, the posterior lobe binodose and sparsely granulate anteriorly, the anterior lobe also granulate at the apex. Elytra subtriangular, produced at the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 very sharply costate, the ridge on 3 and 5 interrupted posteriorly, and that on 3 also interrupted below the base. Femora bidentate.
Length 7, breadth 3⅘ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Costa Rica, San Carlos, Atlantic slope (*Biolley*).

One specimen. Very like *E. marginatus*, but wanting the marginal ridge on the prothorax, and the prothorax itself densely punctate; the white fascia on the elytra curved and composed of small scales, and preceded by a curved black band. The peculiar shape of the prothorax, the interrupted dorsal costæ of the elytra, &c., separate it from *E. integer*.

12. **Eubulus brevis.** (Tab. XXVII. figg. 11, 11 *a*, ♀.)

Cryptorhynchus brevis, Ros. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 109[1].

Subovate, black, the antennæ, and the tarsi in part or entirely, ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with small brown scales, the head, the base of the rostrum, the anterior lobe of the prothorax, and the femora variegated or annulated with white, the flanks of the prothorax, the anterior coxæ, the base of the anterior femora in front, a spot on the humeri beneath, another on the sides of the mesosternum, and numerous scattered spots on the elytra (except at the base), also white; the upper surface rather closely set with short, erect, dark setæ, which are seriately arranged down each of the elytral interstices, the legs setulose, the vestiture of the abdomen sparse and piliform. Head densely punctate, the transverse frontal depression limited at some distance above the eyes by a strongly sinuate ridge, the eyes prominent and moderately distant; rostrum arcuate, depressed, rugosely punctate, and carinate in its basal half, and finely punctate thence to the apex, the apical half smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, narrowed from behind the middle; closely punctate, the posterior lobe binodose anteriorly and depressed on each side of the median carina, the sides usually with one or two small teeth. Elytra shining, subtriangular, wider than the prothorax, transversely convex, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate. Beneath opaque, finely punctate. Mesosternal walls hollowed at the middle, vertical and dentiform in front, the cavity not reaching the metasternum. Legs rather long and slender; femora more or less distinctly bidentate, the outer tooth sometimes very small or obsolete, the inner tooth usually long and acute.

Length 4–5$\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2$\frac{3}{5}$–3$\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Alvarado (*Chevrolat*[1]), Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Las Mercedes, San Isidro, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Ten specimens. Smaller and less elongate than *E. marginatus*, the elytra spotted (not obliquely fasciated) with white, the prothorax without a carina at the sides, &c. The type cannot now be found in the Stockholm Museum.

13. **Eubulus leucopleura,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 12, 12 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-rhomboidal, black, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed dark brown and ochreous scales, the latter clustered into small scattered fascicles on the elytra, the flanks and under surface of the prothorax (except at the base), the basal half of the rostrum, the head in part, the anterior coxæ, the anterior femora in part, and two faint annuli on the intermediate and posterior femora, white, the prothorax and the alternate interstices of the elytra also set with coarse, erect, scattered, setiform scales. Head rugosely punctate, the transverse frontal depression limited above by the trisinuate margin of the vertex, the latter comparatively smooth, the eyes very large and well separated; rostrum stout, strongly curved, reaching the front of the metasternum, rugosely punctate and finely carinate to the apex, the antennæ inserted far before the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus elongate, much longer than 1 or 3, the club oblong-ovate, acuminate. Prothorax transverse, strongly constricted and much narrowed in front, the sides arcuately converging from near the base; densely punctate and sharply carinate. Elytra oblong-subcordate, produced at the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply, and 6 and 8 also towards the apex, carinate, the suture also raised. Beneath densely punctate. Legs elongate; anterior femora uni-, and the others bi-, dentate; tibiæ almost equal in width to the apex.

Length 7$\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 3$\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, David in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Narrower and more oblong than *E. integer*, the frontal depression

differently shaped, the prothorax more convex and unicarinate, the elytra not fasciate, the anterior femora unidentate.

14. **Eubulus triangularis.** (Tab. XXVII. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♀, var.)

Cryptorhynchus triangularis, Dej. Cat. Col. ed. 1, p. 85 [1]; Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 165 [2].
Macromerus triangularis, Dej. op. cit. ed. 2, p. 295 [3]; ed. 3, p. 319 [4]; Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 358 [5].
Eubulus triangularis, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1869, p. 200 [6].
Macromerus monachus, Schönh. Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 286 [7].

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—BRAZIL [1–5].

The sixteen specimens of this insect obtained from within our limits differ from those from Brazil in having the very large, broad oval, brownish-black patch on the disc (which is common to the prothorax and the base of the elytra) rounded behind, instead of extending angularly down the suture. The dark patch is bordered with a white line; the head and the anterior part of the flanks of the prothorax are reticulated with white; and the base of the rostrum, the sides of the prosternum, the front coxæ, and the base of the anterior femora are also clothed with pure white scales. The second ventral segment is very narrow behind the posterior coxæ, and angularly dilated at the sides posteriorly. The femora are bidentate. The male has the penis very slender and strongly curved.

15. **Eubulus ignifer,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♀; 14 *b*, anterior femur.)

Subovate, convex, black, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with rufo-ferruginous scales, which become brownish in colour towards the sides and apex of the elytra, on the underside of the prothorax, and on the abdomen, the prothorax and elytra with a large, common, indeterminate, orange-yellow patch on the disc, the elytra each with an oblique white line extending from the shoulder to about the middle of the suture, which is continued forwards along the sides of the prothorax and around the eyes, the elytra also with very small scattered white spots between the oblique line and the apex, the flanks of the prothorax, the base of the rostrum, the anterior coxæ, and the legs more or less reticulate or annulate with white. Head densely punctate, flattened and sharply carinate down the middle in front, the eyes large and moderately distant; rostrum arcuate, rather slender, reaching the front of the metasternum, rugosely punctate and carinate at the base, and smooth thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, the funiculus slender, joints 2 and 3 elongate, 2 longer than 3, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, feebly constricted in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and parallel behind; densely punctate and sharply carinate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from a little below the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 not reaching the base. Beneath densely, finely punctate. Legs moderately long; femora feebly clavate, strongly unidentate, the tooth placed at the middle, that on the anterior pair long and blunt, the other teeth acute and triangular.

Length $5\frac{1}{5}$–6, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (? ♂ & ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Ten specimens, eight of which are from Chiriqui. Smaller and more ovate than *E. triangularis*; the very large dorsal patch bright rufo-ferruginous, with the centre

orange-yellow; the prothorax shorter; the legs less elongate, the femora unidentate, the tooth placed at the middle, that on the anterior long and blunt.

16. **Eubulus lineatipleura,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, rather broad, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; above sparsely, the legs, metasternum, and ventral surface thickly, clothed with reddish-brown scales, which are clustered into fascicles on the elytra, the latter each with a narrow, transverse, white fascia on the disc before the middle and two or three small white spots at the sides below this, the anterior femora in front (except at the apex), a curved line on the anterior part of the flanks of the prothorax extending downwards to the anterior coxæ, and the anterior coxæ themselves, whitish-ochreous, the upper surface also set with very short, scattered, rather coarse setæ, the intermediate and posterior femora subannulate with ochreous. Head rugosely punctate and feebly carinate above, with a transverse interrupted ridge placed at some distance above the widely-separated eyes, the intervening space transversely sulcate, and the interocular space also grooved on each side; rostrum arcuate, not quite reaching the metasternum, rugosely punctate and feebly carinate in its basal two-thirds, the apical portion finely, rather closely punctate, the antennæ inserted at a little beyond the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax strongly transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front, the ocular lobes large; rather sparsely punctate and very sharply carinate, each puncture placed in a shallow fovea. Scutellum small, tuberculate. Elytra alutaceous, much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, the humeri rather prominent and obliquely truncated; seriate-punctate, the interstices uneven, 3, 5, and 7 sharply and narrowly, and 9 more feebly, costate. Metasternum and abdomen closely punctate, the second ventral segment almost smooth. Legs rather stout, the femora unidentate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

One specimen only of this peculiar species has been received. Various *Conotracheli* have a somewhat similar curved, vertical, whitish line on the flanks of the prothorax; the prothorax itself is shallowly foveolate, as well as punctate.

17. **Eubulus carinifrons,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 16, 16 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Subovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with small brown scales, the elytra with scattered irregular patches of coarser white scales intermixed, the prothorax with a curved whitish line on the anterior part of the flanks extending downwards to the anterior coxæ, the elytra sparsely, and the head and prothorax more closely, set with short, suberect, dark setæ; the under surface and legs somewhat thickly clothed with reddish-brown scales, the legs setulose, the anterior femora in front, and a faint annulus on the intermediate and posterior femora, pale ochreous. Head rugosely punctate, the front with an M-shaped carina, which is continued round to the outer edge of the eyes, the latter widely separated; rostrum arcuate, moderately stout, nearly reaching the metasternum, widened towards the base, coarsely, rugosely punctate and feebly tricarinate in its basal half, and thence to the apex minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted at a little beyond the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, constricted and narrowed in front, opaque; rugosely punctate and sharply carinate. Scutellum small, oval. Elytra shining, triangular, much wider than the prothorax, the humeri prominent and obliquely truncated; seriate-punctate, the interstices subgranulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate, the second ventral segment smoother. Legs rather slender, the femora unidentate.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. This species is allied to the Mexican *E. lineatipleura*, which also

has a yellowish-white line running down the flanks of the prothorax to the anterior coxæ; but differs from it in having an M-shaped carina on the front of the head, a less rugose prothorax, and shining, rapidly-narrowed elytra, the latter with scattered white spots.

18. **Eubulus annulifer,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♀.)

Ovate, convex, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; densely clothed with pale brown scales, the prothorax with an almost complete annulus on the disc, and a spot in the centre of this, black, the dark ring bordered externally by a pale one and the latter by a curved reddish-brown band, the elytra with a common, semicircular line (starting from the base of the fifth interstice and crossing the suture some distance below the base), and some spots near the apex, black, the apex and the spaces enclosed by the annuli ferruginous in one specimen, the legs with intermixed reddish-brown scales. Head convex, rugosely punctate, the eyes very large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum reaching the front of the metasternum, arcuate, slender, widened, rugosely punctate, and carinate at the base, for the rest smooth and shining, the antennæ inserted at about the basal third, joint 1 of the funiculus stout, 2 elongate, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, feebly constricted in front, the sides arcuately converging from the base; densely punctate and sharply arcuato-carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from about the basal fourth, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 finely sinuato-costate, 6 and 8 also feebly carinate beyond the middle. Beneath densely punctate. Legs rather short; femora feebly clavate, bidentate, the outer tooth almost obsolete on the anterior and intermediate pairs, the inner tooth large, triangular, that on the posterior pair very prominent; anterior tibiæ sinuous.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chacoj in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens, the one from Guatemala having the enclosed spaces on the prothorax and elytra, and the eyes, reddish. A remarkable insect, and recognizable at a glance by the incomplete black ring on both the prothorax and elytra.

19. **Eubulus ocellatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♀.)

Ovate, robust, convex, ferruginous (probably black when mature); rather sparsely clothed with small fulvous scales, with a few whitish scales intermixed, the head and prothorax variegated with white (the white scales on the head clustered into a transverse row of five spots), the prothorax with a round black spot on the middle of the disc bordered by a fulvous line, the scutellum ochreous. Head rugosely punctate, the frontal depression indistinct, the eyes large and moderately distant; rostrum arcuate, stout, rugosely punctate and carinate at the base, and thence to the apex very finely punctate, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, the sides rapidly, arcuately converging from the base, the latter very deeply bisinuate, the median lobe emarginate; densely, rugosely punctate, carinate at the base. Scutellum large, rounded. Elytra at the sides forming an almost continuous outline with the prothorax, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely punctulate and subgranulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate. Beneath closely, finely punctate. Legs stout, short; femora unidentate.

Length $6\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $3\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One immature specimen, which I have ventured to name, on account of the peculiar black eye-like spot on the middle of the disc of the prothorax, a character separating

this species from all the others of the group here described. The seventh dorsal segment of the abdomen is quadridentate at the apex, as in *E. aspericollis*.

This species has the facies of a large *Cionus*. There is a form very like it from Pará in the British Museum.

20. **Eubulus nigrosignatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 19, 19 *a*.)

Oblong-elliptic, piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with rather coarse fulvous scales, with a few cinereous scales intermixed, the prothorax and elytra with a large, common, rounded-subquadrate, velvety black patch on the disc, the upper surface also set with very short, scattered, erect setæ; the vestiture of the under surface and legs fulvous. Head rugulosely punctate, with indications of a faint oblique ridge above each of the eyes, the latter somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum curved, nearly reaching the metasternum, rugulosely punctate and carinate at the base, the apical half finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, arcuately narrowing from near the base; densely punctate and carinate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra oval, at the sides forming an almost continuous outline with the prothorax, produced at the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate. Beneath dull, densely punctate. Legs rather short, stout, the tarsi more slender; femora subclavate, sharply unidentate, and with indications of a very small additional tooth; tibiæ somewhat curved externally.

Length 4, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. An isolated form, differing from all its allies in the shape and position of the velvety-black patch on the disc, as well as in its oblong, elliptic shape, &c.

21. **Eubulus nimbatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♀; 21, ♂.)

Ovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the depressed frontal space, a spot on the basal lobe of the prothorax, one on the mesothoracic epimera, and another at the apex of the metathoracic episterna, clothed with white, ochreous, or rosy-red scales, the prothorax with a few scattered, coarse, white and fulvous scales; the elytra somewhat thickly clothed with small brown scales, with a few whitish scales intermixed; the vestiture of the under surface and legs rather sparse, the femora more or less annulate towards the apex. Head rugulosely punctate, the trapezoidal frontal depression limited by a curved or oblique carina above the eyes, which are very large and subcontiguous; rostrum strongly curved, reaching the front of the metasternum, widened, rugosely punctate, and carinate at the base, and almost smooth thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted towards the base, the funiculus slender, joints 1 and 2 subequal in length, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax short, arcuately narrowing from the base, feebly constricted in front; coarsely, confluently punctate, and sharply carinate to the apex. Scutellum oblong, convex, smooth, the cavity deep. Elytra at the sides forming an almost continuous outline with the prothorax; shining, seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate. Beneath dull, closely, shallowly punctate; metasternum short; first ventral segment depressed down the middle and sublamellate at the apex in the ♂. Legs short and stout; femora sharply unidentate, the anterior pair with a minute additional tooth; tibiæ rounded at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Found in abundance at Bugaba. Separable from the other small forms with a dense whitish frontal patch by its regularly oval shape, the two white spots at the sides of the body beneath, the cluster of coarse white scales on the median lobe of the prothorax, the complete carina of the latter, the absence of setæ, &c.

22. **Eubulus curvifasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 22; 22 *a*, anterior femur.)

Rhomboidal, shining, black, the antennæ, and the tarsi wholly or in part, ferruginous; rather sparsely clothed with fulvous scales, with a few white scales intermixed, the latter condensed into a ω-shaped mark on the front of the head and a common, narrow, curved fascia on the elytra below the base, the upper surface also set with very short, scattered, semierect setæ; the legs variegated with white. Head rugulosely punctate, with a /\-shaped carina above the eyes, the latter large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum strongly curved, nearly reaching the front of the metasternum, widened towards the base, rugose and carinate to near the middle, and minutely punctate thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted at about midway, joint 2 of the funiculus rather longer than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax short, conical; densely punctate and arcuato-carinate. Scutellum small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, transversely convex, triangular; punctate-striate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Legs rather long; femora bidentate, the inner tooth very sharp, the two teeth somewhat widely separated, especially on the anterior pair.

Length 4, breadth $2\frac{1}{5}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Recognizable by the bisinuate white mark on the front of the head, the conical prothorax, the narrow, curved, white fascia on the elytra, and the bidentate femora.

23. **Eubulus signatifrons,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♀.)

Subrhomboidal, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with small brown scales, the vestiture becoming denser on the flanks and beneath, the head with a ω-shaped white mark in front, and the elytra with several white spots scattered across the middle of the disc, the femora also maculated with white; the upper surface sparsely set with short, erect setæ, the legs setulose. Head rugulosely punctate, the transverse frontal depression limited by a /\-shaped ridge above the eyes, the latter large and well separated; rostrum strongly curved, rather stout, longer and more slender in the ♀, nearly (♂) or quite (♀) reaching the metasternum, slightly widened towards the base, rugosely punctate and carinate in the ♂, the apical half shining and minutely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the tip in the ♂, and at a little beyond the middle in the ♀, the funiculus slender, joint 2 longer than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rapidly, arcuately narrowing from the base, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, rugulosely punctate and arcuato-carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, transversely convex, subtriangular, the humeri rounded and swollen; punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternal walls vertical and dentiform in front. Legs moderately elongate; femora bidentate, the two teeth somewhat widely separated, especially on the anterior pair.

Length 4–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One pair, somewhat worn. This insect agrees with *E. curvifasciatus* in having a bisinuate white frontal patch, but differs from that species in the shape of the prothorax, the maculation of the elytra, and the longer legs. The flanks of the prothorax are not clothed with white scales as in *E. brevis* and other allied forms. The second joint of the funiculus is much elongated in the female.

24. **Eubulus biangularis.** (Tab. XXVII. figg. 24, 24 *a*, ♂.)

Cryptorhynchus biangularis, Ros. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 163 [1].
Cœlosternus biangularis, Boh. op. cit. viii. 1, p. 370 [2].

Hab. Mexico [2], Vera Cruz (*Chevrolat* [1]), Orizaba (*Sallé*); Guatemala, El Tumbador and El Reposo, Pacific slope (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Richardson*).

Seven specimens, agreeing with the type communicated by Dr. Sjöstedt. Recognizable by its rhomboidal form, the faint oblique whitish streak on each elytron, the narrow, cylindrical, curved rostrum, the long legs, the elongate basal joint of the posterior tarsi (this being more elongate than in the following species), and the almost smooth second ventral segment, the sides only of the latter being punctured. The first three joints of the funiculus are elongate. The short second ventral segment is narrowly produced on each side behind, and there nearly reaches the apex of the third, much as in *E. triangularis.*

25. **Eubulus inæqualis,** sp. n.

Cryptorhynchus inæqualis, Chevr. in litt.

Rhomboidal, black, the antennæ ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with rather coarse, intermixed fulvous and whitish scales, which are more or less distinctly clustered into an oblique fascia before the middle of each elytron and a faint annulus on the femora. Head rugosely punctate, sulcate on each side between the eyes, which are very large and somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum rather slender, curved, reaching the front of the metasternum, closely punctate and carinate at the base and minutely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, subconical, the sides very feebly rounded and forming an almost continuous outline with those of the elytra; densely, confluently, moderately coarsely punctate and also carinate. Scutellum oblong, smooth. Elytra subtriangular, produced at the apex, the humeri rounded; punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Ventral segments coarsely punctate; 2 with a single transverse row of punctures before the middle, smooth behind. Legs moderately long; femora unidentate, and also armed with a small denticle exteriorly; posterior tarsi with the basal joint as long as 2–4 united.

Length $5\frac{2}{3}$–$7\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Matamoros Izucar, Puebla (*Sallé*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*).

Four specimens, all but one from Mexico. Very like *E. biangularis*, but with the basal joint of the hind tarsi shorter and the second ventral segment with a row of very coarse punctures before the middle. A single example of each species has been received from Chontales.

26. **Eubulus trigonalis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 25, 25 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-rhomboidal, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ ferruginous; mottled above and beneath with a rather dense clothing of intermixed fulvous (or ochreous) and whitish scales, which in fresh specimens are clustered into a spot on the median lobe of the prothorax and an interrupted oblique streak on each side of its disc. Head rugosely punctate, sulcate on each side between the eyes, which are separated by a little less than the width of the rostrum; rostrum rugosely punctate and carinate to near the middle and sparsely punctate thence to the apex, the apical half smoother in the ♀, joints 1–3 of the funiculus

decreasing in length. Prothorax strongly transverse, rapidly, arcuately narrowing from a little before the base, the sides straight or parallel behind and not forming a continuous outline with those of the elytra; coarsely, confluently punctate and often feebly carinate. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, broadly produced at the apex, the humeri rather prominent; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7 and 9 sharply costate. Ventral segments coarsely punctate, 2 with two transverse rows of punctures in front; 1 depressed and pilose in the middle in the ♂. Legs moderately long; femora unidentate, and also armed with a more or less distinct denticle exteriorly; posterior tibiæ slightly hollowed at the apex within in the ♂; posterior tarsi with the basal joint barely as long as 2–4 united.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–8, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$–$3\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*ex coll. Flohr*), Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*), Puebla, San Andres Tuxtla, Orizaba, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Atoyac (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Panajachel, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. Extremely like *E. inæqualis*, but with the sides of the prothorax not forming an almost continuous outline with those of the elytra, the second ventral segment with two incomplete rows of coarse punctures. The males differ from those of the allied forms in the peculiarities noted above.

27. **Eubulus mutatus,** sp. n.

Very like *E. trigonalis*, but subovate in shape; the elytral interstices 3–9 more equally costate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 a little more raised than the others; the femora feebly dentate, the outer denticle obsolete; the posterior tibiæ of the ♂ scarcely hollowed at the apex within; the second ventral segment more closely punctate.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$–$6\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, Zapote (*Champion*), Dueñas (*Salvin*).

Eight specimens, five of which are from San Juan, in the Polochic Valley. Perhaps a form of *E. trigonalis*?

28. **Eubulus bidentatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 26, 26 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-subrhomboidal, convex, shining, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; sparsely clothed with rather coarse ochreous scales, many of which are setiform and semierect. Head rugosely punctate, obliquely subcarinate above the very large narrowly separated eyes; rostrum curved, slender, nearly reaching the metasternum, densely punctate and carinate at the base and almost smooth thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted at about the basal third, long, joints 1 and 3 of the funiculus subequal in length, 2 more elongate, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, subconical; coarsely, confluently punctate, and also with an abbreviated median carina, the narrow raised interspaces forming longitudinal rugæ. Scutellum oblong. Elytra rather elongate, much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded and not prominent; with rows of large approximate punctures, the interstices narrow, smooth, convex, 3, 5, and 7 becoming costate towards the base and apex. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Legs moderately long; femora each with a sharp tooth, that on the posterior pair long, and a small denticle exterior to it.

Length 7, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. The long rostrum, the short, conical, longitudinally rugose prothorax, the rather long, very closely seriate-punctate elytra, with narrow, smooth, convex

interstices, and the bidentate femora, sufficiently distinguish *E. bidentatus*. It resembles *E. punctifrons*, but the latter is less convex, and has all the interstices costate, the prothorax less narrowed in front, &c.

29. **Eubulus bicuspis,** sp. n.

Rhomboidal, shining, black, the antennæ ferruginous; sparsely clothed with rather coarse fulvous scales, the elytra with fuscous scales intermixed, the upper surface also set with very short, semierect, light and dark setæ. Head rugosely punctate, obliquely carinate above the narrowly separated eyes, the two carinæ meeting at an obtuse angle in front; rostrum moderately stout, arcuate, widened towards the base, reaching the front of the metasternum, rugosely punctate and interruptedly tricostate in its basal half, the median carina extending upwards, the apical half very finely, sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted at a little behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club large, oblong-ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rapidly narrowing from the base; coarsely, densely punctate and also carinate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, subcordate; seriate-punctate, the interstices faintly granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, and 6 and 8 feebly costate posteriorly, the suture also a little raised. Beneath coarsely punctate; fifth ventral segment broadly depressed down the middle. Legs rather stout, moderately long, the femora bidentate, the inner tooth long.

Length 6, breadth $3\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, David (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect is chiefly recognizable by its rhomboidal form; the short, somewhat conical, rugosely punctate prothorax; the fasciculate elytra, with sharply costate alternate interstices; and the bidentate femora.

30. **Eubulus longipes,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 27, 27 *a*.)

Subrhomboidal, shining, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; sparsely clothed with rather coarse fulvous or ochreous scales, which are clustered into small scattered fascicles on the elytra, and also somewhat thickly set with short, suberect, coarse, fuscous setæ, the prothorax more densely squamose beneath, the legs squamose and setose. Head rugosely punctate, the transverse frontal depression carinate down the middle and limited anteriorly by an oblique irregular ridge above each eye, the eyes widely separated; rostrum reaching the front of the metasternum, arcuate, rugosely punctate and tricarinate in its basal half, the median carina extending upwards, the apical half almost smooth, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joints 1–3 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club cylindrical, longer than the preceding four joints united. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely, rugosely punctate and also sharply carinate, the interspaces granulate. Scutellum oblong, rather small, with a smooth tubercle in front. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, considerably produced at the apex; punctate-striate, the interstices sparsely granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply, and 6 (except at the base) and 8 more feebly, carinate. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Mesosternal walls obtusely dentate in front. Legs elongate, the femora linear, unidentate.

Length $6\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect is nearly related to *E. diaspis*, from which it differs in its coarser vestiture, the longer antennal club, the well-marked frontal depression, the more sparsely fasciculate elytra, the longer legs, and the unidentate femora. The elytra are sparsely clothed with intermixed ochreous and fuscous scales.

31. **Eubulus diaspis,** sp. n.

Subrhomboidal, shining, black, the antennæ ferruginous; sparsely clothed with small fulvous scales, which are clustered into irregular scattered patches on the elytra, and also somewhat thickly set with short, suberect setæ, the setæ abundant and conspicuous on the prothorax and legs, the prothorax more densely squamose beneath. Head rugosely punctate, and with an irregular arcuate ridge in front above the eyes, the latter large and somewhat widely separated; rostrum reaching the front of the metasternum, rather slender, arcuate, rugosely punctate and tricarinate in its basal half, the median carina extending upwards between the eyes, the apical half almost smooth, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club elongate-ovate. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front, the sides subparallel at the base; densely, rugosely punctate, and also sharply carinate, the interspaces here and there granulate. Scutellum oblong, rather small, with a smooth tubercle in front. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, considerably produced at the apex, the humeri swollen and rather prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices sparsely granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath coarsely punctate; second ventral segment almost smooth in the middle, the fifth more finely punctate in the ♂. Mesosternal walls parallel, almost horizontal. Legs long; femora sublinear, bidentate, the outer tooth small, distinct on the anterior pair and almost obsolete on the others.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–7, breadth $3\frac{2}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three specimens. This insect somewhat approaches *E. biangularis*; but it has a longer antennal club, prominent humeri, a less transverse prothorax, more linear femora, &c. The scutellum is depressed and has a smooth tubercle in front, as in one or two other allied forms.

32. **Eubulus consanguineus,** sp. n.

Rhomboidal, shining, black, the antennæ ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with fulvous scales, the elytra slightly mottled with brown and with a few whitish scales intermixed, the flanks of the prothorax with coarse whitish scales above the coxæ, the upper surface also set with very short, scattered, semierect setæ. Head rugosely punctate, the transverse frontal depression limited on each side anteriorly by an oblique carina, the two carinæ meeting at an obtuse angle in front, the eyes very large, prominent, and subcontiguous; rostrum reaching the front of the metasternum, arcuate, widened towards the base, the basal portion rugosely punctate, laterally sulcate, and unicarinate, the long apical portion sparsely, minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the basal fourth, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club stout, oblong-ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rapidly narrowing from the base; coarsely, densely punctate and also carinate, the interspaces here and there raised into sinuous rugæ. Elytra oblong-subcordate, a little wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc anteriorly; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate and sparsely granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, and 6 and 8 feebly costate posteriorly, the suture also raised. Beneath closely, the ventral segments 2–4 more sparsely, punctate, 1 and 5 somewhat densely squamose in the ♂. Legs rather stout, the femora with a large triangular tooth and a small tooth exterior to it.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{9}{10}$–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Two specimens. Very like *E. bicuspis*; but more densely squamose, the antennæ inserted nearer the base of the rostrum, the frontal depression more distinct.

33. **Eubulus lamellatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. fig. 28, head from in front.)

Subovate, black, the antennæ ferruginous; very sparsely clothed with brownish scales, the elytra with small scattered clusters of whitish scales, the upper surface also somewhat thickly set with short, suberect,

fulvous and fuscous setæ, the legs with fulvous scales and projecting setæ. Head rugosely punctate, the transverse frontal depression limited anteriorly by a sharp carina, the eyes distant; rostrum arcuate, not quite reaching the metasternum, coarsely, rugosely punctate, and more or less distinctly tricarinate in its basal half, the median carina sometimes extending upwards to the frontal ridge, the apical half sparsely, minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, somewhat rounded at the sides, much narrowed in front; coarsely, rugosely punctate, and also carinate. Scutellum small, granulate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri somewhat obliquely truncated in front; seriate-punctate, striate near the suture, the interstices feebly granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the suture also a little raised. Beneath closely punctate; the fifth ventral segment in the ♂ more closely and finely punctured, and also somewhat flattened down the middle towards the apex in this sex. Penis slender, strongly curved. Legs moderately long, the femora unidentate.

Length $5\frac{1}{10}$–6, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$–$2\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes and Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Four specimens. Not unlike *E. diaspis*, but smaller and with shorter legs, the transverse frontal ridge more prominent, the antennal club shorter, the prothorax more coarsely punctate, the femora unidentate, without trace of an additional exterior denticle, the elytra with small, scattered clusters of whitish scales.

34. **Eubulus fulvisquamis**, sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 29, 29 *a*, *b*, ♂.)

Ovate, black, ferruginous; the elytra closely mottled with rather coarse fulvous scales (the intervening spaces almost bare), the vestiture of the rest of the surface sparser and finer, the prothorax and elytra also set with short, suberect setæ, the legs somewhat thickly clothed with small fulvous scales. Head coarsely, densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum arcuate, rather slender, reaching the front of the metasternum, rugosely punctate and tricarinate in its basal half, for the rest sparsely, minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front, the sides subparallel from about the middle to the base; foveolato-punctate and also carinate. Scutellum small, oblong, depressed. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply, and 6 and 8 more feebly, costate. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate, the fifth ventral segment foveate. Legs moderately long, the femora unidentate.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Not unlike *E. lamellatus*, but with a relatively narrower, foveolate prothorax, the frontal carina wanting, the elytra closely mottled with fulvous scales.

35. **Eubulus marcidus**, sp. n.

Subovate, rather narrow, shining, piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; sparsely clothed with minute brownish scales, the elytra with small, scattered patches of whitish scales intermixed, the entire surface also somewhat thickly set with short, suberect, ochreous and fuscous setæ. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum arcuate, rather slender, reaching the front of the metasternum, rugosely punctate and tricarinate to about the middle, the apical half minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted about midway, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and constricted in front, the sides parallel at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate and also carinate. Scutellum narrow, depressed, granulate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, striate near the suture,

the interstices punctulate and faintly granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate. Beneath coarsely punctate. Legs moderately long, the femora unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$–$4\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Smaller than *E. lamellatus*, the head without a transverse frontal carina, the prothorax relatively narrower and less coarsely punctate, the rostrum not so stout.

36. **Eubulus bihamatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVII. figg. 30, 30 *a*, ♂.)

Broad, robust, subrhomboidal, black; mottled above with a dense clothing of intermixed reddish-brown, whitish, and black scales, the whitish and black scales here and there condensed into small spots on the elytra, and also set with very short, scattered, suberect, setiform scales; the vestiture of the under surface reddish-brown intermixed with whitish. Head flattened in front, asperato-punctate, obliquely carinate on each side above the eyes and sometimes bicarinate between them, the oblique carinæ not meeting in an acute angle at the middle; rostrum stout, strongly arcuate, rugosely punctate and carinate, the punctuation becoming more scattered towards the tip, the apical half smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus longer than 1 or 3. Prothorax strongly transverse, constricted in front, the sides rapidly, arcuately converging from the base; densely punctate, sparsely granulate, and sharply arcuato-carinate, the carina becoming lower towards the apex and not continued on to the head. Elytra subcordate; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the others feebly granulate, the ridge on 3 curved inwards at the base, the suture narrowly raised. Beneath coarsely, densely punctate. Prosternal ridges in the ♂ armed in front with a rather long, feebly curved, truncate, hook-like process. Metasternum angularly raised on each side above the posterior coxæ. Femora bidentate. Anterior tibiæ slightly narrowed towards the apex. Penis-sheath broad.

Length $8\frac{1}{4}$–12, breadth $4\frac{4}{5}$–$6\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula (*Höge*); Guatemala, El Reposo and Paraiso (*Champion*).

Many specimens, all from the "tierra caliente" of the Pacific slope. Very like *E. aspericollis*, but with the oblique carinæ on the head not so prominent and not united into a ⋀-shaped ridge, the median carina of the prothorax not extending on to the head and becoming lower towards the apex, the prosternal ridges armed with a stout hook in front in the male. In repose these hooks meet the apex of the antennal scape, and are apparently used to guide the antennæ into the rostral grooves.

37. **Eubulus orthomasticus.** (Tab. XXVII. figg. 31, 31 *a*, ♀.)

Cryptorhynchus orthomasticus, Germ. Ins. Spec. Novæ, p. 273[1]; Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 159[2].

Eubulus orthomasticus, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1869, p. 200[3].

Eubulus munitus, Kirsch, loc. cit. p. 201[4].

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba, David (*Champion*).—Colombia, Bogota[4]; Guiana, Cayenne[2]; Brazil[1 2].

Extremely like *E. aspericollis*, but with the prothorax sparsely granulate and less setose, the vestiture of the prothorax and elytra brown, variegated (when fresh) with small ochreous spots, the cinereous patches wanting, the fifth ventral segment of the

male thickly clothed with long fulvous hairs. Six specimens, one of them with the sixth elytral interstice at the base, and the eighth at the base and apex, feebly carinate, as in *E. munitus*, and in an example of *E. orthomasticus* from Cayenne now before me *.

38. **Eubulus aspericollis.** (Tab. XXVII. figg. 32, 32 *a*, ♀ ; 33, penis-sheath, ♂.)

Cryptorhynchus aspericollis, Ros. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 160 [1].
Eubulus aspericollis, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1869, p. 200 [2].
Cryptorhynchus cinctellus, Ros. loc. cit. p. 162 [3].
Eubulus cinctellus, Kirsch, loc. cit. p. 200 [4].

Hab. Mexico (*Dupont* [1]; *ex coll. Flohr*), Vera Cruz (*Chevrolat* [2]), Cordova (*Höge*), Toxpam (*Sallé*); Guatemala, El Tumbador, El Reposo, San Isidro, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Volcan de Atitlan, Mirandilla, Senahu, Teleman (*Champion*), Coban (*Conradt*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).

A species inhabiting both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of Central America, and found by myself in abundance on the western slope of Guatemala. I have seen the types of Rosenschoeld's species and am unable to separate them: *C. aspericollis* is a larger, more uniformly coloured form, and has the prothorax somewhat rounded at the sides; *C. cinctellus* (fig. 32) has the prothorax and elytra much mottled with cinereous. The prothorax is asperate and setose, and the sharp median carina extends forwards on to the head and rostrum. The ⩘-shaped carina on the head is sharply defined. The second joint of the funiculus is longer than the first or third. The fifth ventral segment of the male is simply squamose, not closely pilose as in *E. orthomasticus*. The penis of the male (fig. 33) is broad and slightly attenuate at the tip. The seventh dorsal segment of the female (fig. 32 *a*) is broad and armed at the apex with four stout, blunt teeth of equal length.

39. **Eubulus pilipectus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♂; 1 *b*, penis-sheath.)

Subrhomboidal, black, the antennæ fusco-ferruginous; the prothorax densely clothed with coarse, adpressed, fulvous scales, the vestiture of the rest of the upper surface sparser and finer, reddish-brown, with a few intermixed black and whitish scales, the latter clustered into small scattered fascicles on the elytra, the prothorax and elytra also set with scattered, very short, suberect, setiform scales; the legs and under surface with intermixed whitish and fulvous scales. Head flattened in front, asperato-punctate, the oblique carinæ above the eyes meeting at an obtuse angle in the middle, the vertex sometimes carinate; rostrum strongly curved, rugosely punctate and sharply carinate in its basal two-fifths, and sparsely, finely punctate thence to the tip, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus elongate. Prothorax strongly transverse, constricted in front, the sides rapidly, arcuately converging from the base; densely punctate, feebly asperate, and sharply carinate. Elytra subcordate, seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate, the ridge on 3 curved

* Kirsch counted the interstices from the first row of punctures, instead of from the suture.

inwards at the base, the suture also narrowly raised. Beneath coarsely, densely punctate. Metasternum angularly raised on each side above the posterior coxæ; the flattened central portion, and a broad space down the middle of the first and fifth ventral segments, densely clothed with fulvous piliform scales in the ♂. Legs elongate; femora bidentate; tibiæ long and of almost equal width to the apex. Penis-sheath broad, pointed at the tip.

Length $8\frac{1}{10}$–$9\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{2}{5}$–$5\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Many specimens. The uniformly-coloured scales on the prothorax, the small scattered fascicles of whitish scales on the elytra, the relatively long legs, with the tibiæ of equal width to the apex, and the ♂ characters, distinguish this species. In *E. orthomasticus* the fifth ventral segment only is pilose in the male; the prothorax is more asperate and the vestiture more variegate; and the legs are shorter, the tibiæ narrowed towards the apex.

40. **Eubulus alticarinatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. fig. 2, penis, ♂.)

Extremely like *E. pilipectus*, but differing as follows:—The rostrum slightly shorter in both sexes; the second joint of the funiculus less elongate, a little longer than the third; the prothorax more distinctly asperate, the median carina becoming more prominent anteriorly; the legs shorter, the tibiæ narrowed towards the apex; the metasternum and ventral segments 1 and 5 not pilose in the ♂; the penis-sheath broad, rounded at the tip.

Length $6\frac{2}{5}$–$9\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$–5 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Pozo Azul (*Underwood*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

A common insect in the forest-region of Chiriqui. It is so like *E. pilipectus* that unless the males of each are compared the two species would certainly be confused. The anteriorly raised prothoracic carina and the shorter, less parallel-sided tibiæ, however, sufficiently distinguish *E. alticarinatus*. The uniformly coloured vestiture of the prothorax, the less variegate elytra, &c. separate it from *E. aspericollis*.

41. **Eubulus camelus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 3, 3 *a*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, black, the antennæ ferruginous; the head and prothorax thickly clothed with fulvous scales, the vestiture of the rest of the upper surface sparser, reddish-brown, the elytra with a few scattered, suberect, setiform, whitish and blackish scales, the under surface and legs with intermixed reddish-brown and white scales. Head flattened in front, asperato-punctate, the oblique carinæ above the eyes not meeting at the middle; rostrum strongly curved, moderately long, rugosely punctate and carinate at the base, sparsely, finely punctate in its outer half, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 3. Prothorax strongly transverse, constricted and greatly narrowed in front, the sides rounded at the middle and parallel at the base, the disc gibbous in the centre at the apex; densely punctate, feebly asperate, and sharply, horizontally carinate to near the base. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, triangular, compressed at the sides below the rounded, swollen humeri; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply carinate, the ridge on 5, 7, and 9 abruptly interrupted below the base, the outer ones smooth, the suture narrowly raised. Beneath densely punctate. Legs moderately long; femora bidentate; anterior tibiæ of almost equal width to the apex.

Length $7\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *E. alticarinatus* and *E. pilipectus*, but with the disc of the prothorax becoming strongly gibbous anteriorly (the compressed elevation appearing rectangular in front, and the median carina horizontal, when the insect is viewed in profile), the elytral humeri more prominent, and the first ridge only uninterrupted.

42. **Eubulus gracilicornis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, black, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed reddish-brown, whitish or ochreous, and black scales, the latter condensed on the prothorax into two triangular spots at the base, the whitish and black scales on the elytra clustered into numerous spots, which are scattered all over the surface (the patches of whitish scales in one specimen forming an indistinct oblique fascia below the base), the legs subannulate; the upper surface also somewhat closely set with short, coarse, erect, black and whitish, setiform scales, those on the prothorax mostly black and clustered into two widely separated fascicles on the disc. Head rugosely punctate, transversely carinate above the eyes and also carinate on the vertex, the frontal depression trapezoidal, the eyes very large (especially in the ♂); rostrum strongly curved, sharply carinate and rugosely punctate in its basal half, and thickly punctate thence to the tip, a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or beyond (♂) the middle, the funiculus slender, joints 2 and 3 elongate, 3 shorter than 2. Prothorax short, broad, strongly constricted and abruptly narrowed in front; densely punctate, the disc broadly depressed along each side of the very sharp, arcuate, median carina and also depressed laterally. Elytra subcordate, produced at the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate. Beneath densely, finely punctate. Mesosternal walls deeply hollowed at the middle between the coxæ, appearing hooked in front. Legs moderately long; femora bidentate, the outer tooth on the anterior pair almost obsolete. Penis narrow, hooked at the tip.

Length 7–7½, breadth 4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, El Reposo and San Isidro (*Champion*).

Two specimens, both from the "tierra caliente" of the Pacific slope. The coarsely setose, broad, abruptly constricted, uneven prothorax, the mottled vestiture of the elytra, the slender funiculus, &c. readily distinguish *E. gracilicornis*. It somewhat resembles *Cryptorhynchus duplicatus*, Ros., from Brazil, but has the prothorax much more constricted in front.

43. **Eubulus flavovariegatus,** sp. n.

Subrhomboidal, robust, opaque, black, the antennæ (the club excepted) ferruginous; somewhat densely clothed with reddish-brown scales, the elytra each with a very broad, indeterminate space, extending from a little below the base to near the apex, and inwards to near the suture, much variegated with ochreous, and the femora broadly annulate with the same colour, the prothorax also set with short, fine, dark setæ. Head rugosely punctate, the transverse frontal depression limited anteriorly by two faint oblique ridges, which meet in the centre and are continued downwards, the shallow sulcus around the eyes terminating in a rounded fovea on each side of the base of the rostrum, the eyes prominent; rostrum arcuate, stout, reaching the front of the metasternum, rugosely punctate and feebly carinate at the base, and sparsely, minutely punctate thence to the apex, the antennæ stout, inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rapidly narrowing from a little before the base; finely, rather sparsely punctate, and also arcuato-carinate, the interspaces here and there nodulose. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subcordate; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath sparsely, extremely coarsely punctate; fifth ventral segment

shallowly foveate in the middle. Metathoracic episterna broad. Legs stout and rather short; femora each with a sharp tooth, and with indications of a small denticle exterior to it.

Length $8\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $5\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen, with the vestiture of the head and prothorax partly abraded. Larger and more robust than *E. nigricollis*, the sculpture of the prothorax very different, the head with a smooth fovea in front of each of the eyes, the under surface very coarsely punctate, the vestiture of the elytra otherwise coloured.

44. **Eubulus irrubescens,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♀.)

Ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ ferruginous; the prothorax sparsely, the rest of the surface somewhat thickly, clothed with moderately coarse, fulvous scales, those on the prothorax clustered into curved lines, the elytra with intermixed fascicles of whitish scales, the prosternum, the base of the anterior femora, and the anterior coxæ also variegated with white, the mesosternal side-pieces with a white spot, the femora subannulate. Head rugosely punctate, shallowly sulcate on each side between the widely separated eyes, the transverse frontal depression limited anteriorly by an interrupted, irregular ridge; rostrum arcuate, stout, nearly reaching the metasternum, rugosely punctate and carinate at the base, and thence to the apex minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front, the sides arcuately converging from the base; closely punctate and sharply carinate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, oblong-subcordate; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Metathoracic episterna narrow. Legs moderately long, stout; anterior femora bidentate, the outer tooth small, the intermediate and posterior femora sharply unidentate.

Length $7\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 4 millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Pantaleon, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen. Larger and more oblong than *E. nigricollis*; the flanks of the prothorax not densely squamose, the disc more coarsely and less closely punctate; the eyes widely separated; the vestiture of the elytra more uniformly distributed.

45. **Eubulus nigricollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 6, 6 *a*.)

Subrhomboidal, black, the antennæ, and sometimes the apical half of the rostrum also, ferruginous; the entire disc of the prothorax, and a broad space down the suture of the elytra, widening at the base and apex, clothed in great part with small black scales, the rest of the upper surface, the flanks of the prothorax, and the legs with intermixed reddish-brown and ochreous scales, the latter condensed into an interrupted oblique fascia on each elytron below the base and various scattered spots, the elytra also set with short, erect, setiform scales, the vestiture of the under surface reddish- or dark brown, the femora subannulate. Head closely punctate, the transverse frontal depression limited anteriorly by the oblique carina above the eyes, the latter narrowly separated; rostrum arcuate, widened towards the base, rugosely punctate and carinate in its basal third, and almost smooth thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rapidly narrowing from near the base; densely punctate and sharply carinate. Elytra subcordate, wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the suture also narrowly raised. Beneath densely punctate. Metathoracic episterna narrow. Legs moderately long, rather stout; femora bidentate, the outer tooth small, the inner one long and triangular; tibiæ rounded on their outer edge.

Length 6–$6\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{3}$–$3\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Very like *E. biangularis*, but shorter and broader, the legs shorter and stouter, the inner tooth of the femora long and acute, the tibiæ not so straight, the prothorax more finely punctured and with the vestiture in great part blackish on the disc, the metathoracic episterna narrow.

46. **Eubulus deceptor,** sp. n.

Ovate, shining, black, the antennæ fusco-ferruginous; thickly clothed with fulvous scales, the prothorax with numerous intermixed, narrow, blackish setiform scales, the elytra also mottled with black, especially towards the suture. Head densely, rugosely punctate, transversely depressed above the ⋀-shaped frontal carina, the eyes very large and narrowly separated; rostrum strongly curved, reaching the front of the metasternum, widened and rugosely punctate at the base, the apical two-thirds very sparingly, finely punctate, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club rotundate-ovate, stout. Prothorax transverse, arcuately narrowing from near the base; densely, finely punctate, and also carinate. Elytra subcordate; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate, the suture also a little raised. Beneath densely punctate. Metathoracic episterna narrow. Legs stout, rather short; femora feebly clavate, bidentate, the inner tooth long.

Length $5\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 3 millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Extremely like *Cœlosternus tardipes*, but a little less elongate in shape, the antennal club rotundate-ovate, the femora less clavate, the upper surface without intermixed whitish scales. The subcontiguous eyes, the finer sculpture of the prothorax, and the less mottled vestiture separate *E. deceptor* from *E. irrubescens*.

47. **Eubulus atricollis,** sp. n.

Subovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the prothorax with widely scattered, erect, black setæ, which are clustered into two small fascicles on the disc and two others at the apex; the elytra somewhat thickly clothed with rather coarse fulvous scales, with erect setiform scales intermixed, the apical half mottled with black, the base and apex sparsely squamose (? abraded); the rest of the vestiture sparse, fulvous. Head rugosely punctate, and with a faint median carina, the eyes widely separated; rostrum strongly curved, stout, very little longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate and sharply carinate, the apical half rather sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; dull, densely, rugulosely punctate, sharply carinate, and with four prominences placed in a transverse series across the middle, the outer two marginal. Scutellum narrow, smooth. Elytra rather long, subtriangular, much wider than the prothorax, the humeri prominent, obliquely truncated in front; shining, punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Femora sharply unidentate.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. At first sight, this insect appears to have the prothorax abraded, but this is probably not the case, the erect black setæ being present; the two setigerous tubercles on the disc are prominent. The vestiture of the elytra is coarse and in great part fulvous.

48. **Eubulus tetricus,** sp. n.

Subovate, black, the elytra, and the legs in part, piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the prothorax with scattered blackish-brown, erect setæ, which are clustered into two fascicles on the disc and two at the apex; the elytra rather sparsely clothed with small ochreous scales, with a few whitish scales intermixed, and also with scattered, long, erect setæ; the rest of the vestiture sparse, ochreous or whitish. Head, rostrum, antennæ, and prothorax much as in *E. atricollis*. Elytra rather short, subtriangular, subparallel at the base; shining, punctate-striate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Legs rather short; femora sharply unidentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Smaller than *E. atricollis*, the elytra shorter, subparallel at the base, with the humeri less prominent, the vestiture paler and not so coarse, the setæ longer.

49. **Eubulus miser,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, shining, varying in colour from ferruginous to black, the antennæ ferruginous; sparsely clothed with small, intermixed ochreous and cinereous scales, the upper surface also thickly set with rather long, erect, blunt setæ, which are seriately arranged down each elytral interstice, the legs sparsely setose. Head rugosely punctate, usually with a distinct, transverse, undulate carina in front, the eyes distant; rostrum strongly curved, rugosely punctate and often tricarinate, with the apex sparsely, finely punctate, the apical half almost smooth in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or at a little beyond (♂) the middle, the funiculus slender, joint 2 shorter than 1, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, rugosely punctate, and also carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, short, transversely convex, subtriangular, the humeri prominent and obliquely truncated in front; punctate-striate, the inserstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Legs rather long; femora sharply unidentate, and sometimes with a small tooth exterior to the larger one.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$–4, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Pantaleon (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Seven specimens, varying in size and colour, and in the development of the carina of the prothorax; the head and rostrum, too, are not always distinctly carinate. Smaller and more setose than *E. brevis*, *E. carinifrons*, &c., the elytra without definite markings, the vestiture of the flanks of the prothorax concolorous with that of the upper surface.

50. **Eubulus unidentatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with brown scales, the elytra more or less variegated with blackish, and sometimes with a few cinereous scales intermixed, the blackish scales often condensed into an irregular, interrupted fascia before the middle; the surface, the legs included, also set with rather fine, long, erect, scattered setæ. Head rugulosely punctate, with a transverse frontal depression, which is sometimes carinate down the middle, and with a short oblique ridge above each of the eyes, the latter distant; rostrum curved, very little longer than the prothorax, much widened towards the base, rugosely punctate and finely carinate, the apical half sparsely punctate (smoother in the ♀), the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 much shorter than 1, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front; densely punctate and arcuato-carinate. Scutellum oblong. Elytra much wider than the

prothorax, narrowing from the base, the humeri swollen; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, horseshoe-shaped. Legs rather slender; femora feebly clavate and sharply unidentate; tibiæ more or less curved externally. Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Ten specimens. The rather dense vestiture, the long, erect, scattered setæ, the subfasciate elytra, the comparatively short rostrum, the prominent mesosternum, and the sharply unidentate femora chiefly distinguish *E. unidentatus*.

Sect. B.

51. **Eubulus nigrodiscus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, convex, moderately shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous, the legs (the anterior femora excepted) rufo-piceous; the prothorax with a very large, transverse, rounded patch on the disc densely clothed with small black scales, the other portions of its surface with cinerous scales; the scutellum fulvous; the elytra somewhat sparsely clothed with brownish scales, these becoming cinereous at the base, each elytron with a small, transverse patch on the disc behind the scutellum, a spot on the shoulder beneath, and a few very small widely scattered spots on the basal half, white; the rest of the vestiture fulvous, slightly intermixed with whitish, that of the abdomen coarse and piliform, the femora subannulate, the upper surface also set with short, scattered, erect setæ, the legs closely, coarsely setose. Head rather small, rugosely punctate, the eyes moderately distant; rostrum stout, curved, scarcely longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate to the tip, and also finely carinate, the antennæ inserted considerably beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus elongate, the club ovate. Prothorax very much broader than long, the sides rapidly, arcuately converging from the base, the ocular lobes feebly developed; densely, minutely punctate, obsoletely carinate down the middle, and feebly granulate at the sides. Elytra wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, transversely convex; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath coarsely punctate. Mesosternum broad, the walls raised anteriorly, ventral segments 1 and 5 thickly clothed with very long fulvous hairs (except down the middle and at the sides). Legs moderately long, rather stout; femora unidentate, the intermediate and posterior pairs subclavate; tibiæ almost straight, angulate at the base externally; all the tarsi densely tomentose beneath, and clothed with long scattered hairs.

Length $6\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $3\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen, in very fresh condition. The very large, rounded, velvety-black patch on the prothorax, and the rather sparsely squamose elytra, with small patches of coarse white scales near the scutellum and beneath the humeri, distinguish the present species from all its allies. There are two allied unnamed South-American forms in the Pascoe collection at the British Museum.

52. **Eubulus atrodiscus**, sp. n.

Ovate, convex, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the prothorax with a very large, transverse, rounded patch on the disc clothed with small black scales, the rest of the vestiture brownish and cinereous intermixed, the elytra also set with short, scattered, semierect setæ; the legs setulose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes well separated; rostrum stout, strongly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate and feebly carinate, the antennæ inserted near the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus a little longer than 1, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax short, rounded at the sides, much narrowed in front, the sides subparallel behind; densely, finely punctate, and obsoletely carinate. Scutellum small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, transversely convex; seriate-

punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Legs rather slender; femora unidentate; tibiæ almost straight, angulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect, at first sight, appears to be nothing more than a small example of *E. nigrodiscus*; it differs, however, in the following particulars: the antennæ are inserted much nearer the tip of the rostrum, the sides of the prothorax are almost parallel behind, the legs are more slender, the tarsi are less hairy, the walls of the mesosternum are not raised anteriorly, and the first and fifth ventral segments (of the male) want the long fulvous hairs.

53. **Eubulus melanodiscus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♀.)

Subrhomboidal, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with fulvo-cinereous scales, with a few whitish scales intermixed, the prothorax with a very large, transverse, rounded, velvety-black patch on the disc, the setiform scales on the elytra very short and inconspicuous. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes large, coarsely facetted, and subcontiguous; rostrum very stout, curved, not quite reaching the metasternum, densely, rugosely punctate and finely carinate, the apical half finely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or at a little behind (♀) the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax short, rapidly, arcuately narrowing from the base, feebly constricted in front; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from a little below the base, transversely convex; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum broad, horseshoe-shaped. Legs rather short; femora unidentate; tibiæ almost straight, angulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes (*Champion*: ♀); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*: ♂ ♀).

Four specimens. Very like *E. atrodiscus*, but with larger, subcontiguous eyes, the rostrum shorter, the antennæ inserted nearer the base, the legs less elongate, &c. The general facies is that of a *Cionus*.

54. **Eubulus quadricollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 10, 10 *a*.)

Oblong, shining, rufo-piceous, the femora and tibiæ darker, the prothorax with a broad black patch on the disc, the antennæ ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with small fulvous scales, those on the prothorax coarser, the scales on the flanks of the latter and at the base of the anterior femora paler; the prothorax with a broad black space down the middle, which is abruptly narrowed anteriorly, and with five fascicles of coarse, erect setæ placed transversely across the centre and two at the apex, the setæ on the disc black, those at the sides fulvous; the elytra with scattered, short, coarse, erect, setiform scales along each of the alternate interstices, the small scales condensed into a faint oblique fascia before the middle; the legs setulose. Head rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed at some distance above the eyes, which are moderately distant; rostrum curved, reaching the metasternum, slightly widened towards the base, rugulosely punctate and carinate in its basal half, and minutely punctate thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club oblong-ovate, compact. Prothorax broad, transversely quadrate, very abruptly narrowed in front, flattened on the disc; densely, finely punctate, and feebly carinate, the two clusters of setæ on each side of the black patch arising from small prominences. Scutellum oval. Elytra wider than the prothorax, oblong-subtriangular, the humeri rather

prominent; finely punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Legs moderately long; femora bidentate, the outer tooth very small and distant from the larger one; tibiæ almost straight, angulate at the base externally.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. A very peculiar form, with a broad, subquadrate, abruptly constricted, quadrinodose prothorax, on the disc of which is a sharply-defined large black patch.

55. **Eubulus pulchellus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 11, 11 *a*.)

Subrhomboidal, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with small purplish-brown scales, the vestiture becoming much coarser on the prothorax, the latter with four subtriangular spots (two at the base and two on the disc), and the elytra with a common, incomplete annulus on the anterior part of the disc, black, the sutural region thence to the apex mottled with black and white; the head, the flanks and under surface of the prothorax, the shoulders of the elytra beneath, the sides of the mesosternum, the coxæ, femora, and abdomen, and the apices of the tibiæ, more or less maculated with white or ochreous; the prothorax with four fascicles of coarse, erect, setiform, black scales (two at the apex and one on each of the black spots on the middle of the disc), the rest of its surface and the sutural region of the elytra (except within the annulus) also set with scattered, shorter, erect, fulvous, white, and black scales, the legs setulose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum curved, nearly reaching the metasternum, rugosely punctate and carinate, the apical half finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, the funiculus slender, joint 2 slightly shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; densely, rugulosely punctate, and with a short ridge or prominence midway between the arcuate median carina and the outer margin. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, transversely convex, the humeri obliquely truncated and rather prominent; finely punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Legs rather short; femora unidentate, and with indications of a small additional prominence; tibiæ almost straight, angulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{9}{10}$–$4\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Four specimens. A very handsome insect, and easily known by the setigerous black spots on the prothorax, the albo-maculate flanks of the latter, the incomplete black annulus on the elytra, and the spotted legs. The general vestiture of the elytra is purplish-brown.

I have seen an unnamed closely-allied form from Brazil in the Fry collection.

56. **Eubulus discoideus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 12, 12 *a*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, piceous or rufo-piceous, the elytra with a very large, common, heart-shaped, black patch at the base, the antennæ ferruginous; the head and the base of the rostrum clothed with white scales; the prothorax with scattered white and fulvous scales on the disc (the white scales condensed into two sinuous, curved lines on each side of the middle), and with a cluster of long, coarse, erect, fulvous and blackish scales in the centre, and some short, erect, blackish scales at the apex, the flanks and under surface densely clothed with fulvous and whitish scales; the vestiture of the elytra entirely black on the dorsal patch and cinereous elsewhere, becoming fulvous on the shoulders and on the flanks, the surface also set with semierect, scattered, whitish, setiform scales, the third interstice with a small cluster of long, erect, black, fulvous, and white scales at the edge of the black patch; the legs setulose, and variegated with fulvous, white, and brown scales; the meso- and metasternum densely, and the abdomen more sparsely,

clothed with ochreous and white scales. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes large and well separated; rostrum curved, nearly reaching the metasternum, finely punctate and carinate, the antennæ inserted near the tip, long, joint 1 of the funiculus much longer than 2, the club elongate-ovate. Prothorax short, rapidly, arcuately narrowing from the base, strongly constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, rugulosely punctate, and with a short, arcuate median carina. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, transversely convex; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the space occupied by the black patch flattened and rugulose, the ridge on the third interstice not impinging on it. Femora bidentate, the outer tooth small, the two teeth widely separated on the anterior pair. Tibiæ angulate at the base externally.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, San Gerónimo, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Two specimens, the one from Cerro Zunil partially abraded. The flattened, heart-shaped, velvety-black patch at the base of the elytra, followed by two fascicles of long erect scales, and the cluster of long scales around the short median carina of the prothorax, distinguish this species at a glance.

57. **Eubulus fulvodiscus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 13, 13 *a*.)

Subovate, nigro-piceous, the elytra with the depressed basal portion and the suture sometimes rufescent, the antennæ and the tarsi in part ferruginous; the head thickly clothed with fulvous and white scales; the prothorax fulvous or ochreous on the disc and dark brown at the sides and apex, the flanks whitish; the elytra with a transverse, common, heart-shaped, fulvous patch at the base, surrounded by a dark brown annulus, the rest of their vestiture cinereous, intermixed with fulvous; the upper surface also set with scattered, rather long, erect setæ, the prothorax with three (placed transversely across the disc, the outer ones sometimes wanting), and the elytra with two (on the third interstice, at the edge of the fulvous patch), clusters of coarse, blackish-brown or fulvous setæ; the legs variegated with white, setulose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum curved, nearly reaching the metasternum, rugosely punctate and subcarinate, the apical half finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax broad, transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; densely punctate and arcuato-carinate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra wider than the prothorax, transversely convex, subtriangular, the humeri rounded; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 depressed or interrupted within the annulus. Beneath dull, closely punctate. Legs rather short; femora bidentate, the small outer tooth sometimes obsolete; tibiæ angulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{8}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); Guatemala, Teleman (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Five specimens, one from each locality. The transverse, heart-shaped, fulvous patch at the base of the elytra (which is surrounded by a dark annulus, and duplicated, as it were, on the prothorax) sufficiently distinguishes this small species. The clusters of coarse setæ, as in the allied *E. discoideus*, are easily abraded.

58. **Eubulus pleurostigma,** sp. n.

Subovate, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the head, the basal half of the rostrum, the entire disc of the prothorax, and a broad, semicircular space at the base of the elytra, thickly clothed with fulvous scales, the rest of the elytral surface with darker scales, with a few white ones intermixed at the middle of the disc, the anterior margin of the prothorax and a broad space on its flanks, a spot

beneath the humeri, and a narrow space between the eyes, also white; the vestiture of the under surface fulvous and whitish, that of the legs brown, annulated with whitish; the upper surface also sparsely set with very long, erect setæ, which are clustered into three small fascicles on the prothorax (two at the apex and one on the disc) and are seriately arranged on the alternate elytral interstices, the legs setose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum feebly curved, stout, very little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate and carinate, finely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus about half the length of 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, arcuately narrowing from the base, constricted and narrowed in front; densely punctate and feebly carinate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base; shining, punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 convex, the others almost flat. Beneath dull, closely, finely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Legs rather slender; femora unidentate; tibiæ angulate at the base externally.

Length $2\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. This minute species agrees with *E. fulvodiscus* in having a common fulvous patch on the prothorax and elytra, and the flanks of the former white; but it is smaller, the elytra are parallel at the base, with the raised alternate interstices simply convex, the setæ of the upper surface are very long and clustered into two prominent fascicles at the apex of the prothorax, and the legs are more slender.

59. **Eubulus maculifrons,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 14; 14 *a*, ant. femora.)

Subrhomboidal, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with small fulvous scales, with a few whitish scales intermixed, the vestiture of the prothorax sparser, the latter with an oblong white spot in the middle at the base, the head with a dense, transverse, slightly emarginate, white patch in front, the femora albo-annulate. Head rugulosely punctate, the transverse, oval, frontal depression large, the eyes subcontiguous; rostrum curved, not quite reaching the metasternum, slightly widened, rugulose, and carinate at the base, and minutely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax short, narrowing from the base, feebly constricted in front; densely, finely punctate, arcuato-carinate, the carina not reaching the apex. Scutellum flattened, punctulate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowed from about the basal third; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath dull, closely punctate. Legs short; anterior and intermediate femora sharply unidentate, the posterior pair strongly bidentate; tibiæ angulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Very like *E. nimbatus*, but smaller, the albo-squamose frontal depression differently shaped, the rostrum less elongate, the second joint of the funiculus shorter than the first, the prothorax less coarsely punctate, with the median carina abbreviated, the elytra broader than the prothorax at the base, the posterior femora strongly bidentate, the tibiæ angulate at the base, the white spots at the sides of the body beneath wanting.

60. **Eubulus laticollis,** sp. n.

Subovate, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; rather sparsely clothed with fulvous scales, the entire disc of the prothorax, and a common, transverse, subtriangular space at the base of the elytra, with numerous intermixed black scales, the rest of the elytra and the legs slightly mottled with cinereous and

black; the upper surface also set with a few, short, scattered, semierect, setiform scales, which are clustered into a small fascicle on the centre of the prothorax, the legs setose. Head rugulosely punctate, broadly, transversely depressed above the eyes, the latter somewhat distant; rostrum curved, cylindrical, nearly reaching the metasternum, rugosely punctate and finely carinate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax nearly as wide as the elytra, the posterior lobe transversely quadrate, twice as broad as long, the anterior lobe narrow, the disc somewhat depressed; densely punctate and arcuato-carinate. Elytra transversely convex, rapidly narrowing from about the basal third, constricted behind the prominent, obliquely truncate humeri; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, and 7 very sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum broad, horseshoe-shaped, the walls hollowed. Legs rather elongate; femora feebly unidentate, the anterior pair with a small additional tooth; tibiæ almost straight, angulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. The broad, subquadrate prothorax, the transverse, triangular, blackish patch at the base of the elytra, the prominent, obliquely truncated humeri, and the comparatively long legs are the chief characters of this small species.

61. **Eubulus circumductus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. fig. 15.)

Subrhomboidal, rufo-piceous, the antennæ and the tip of the rostrum ferruginous, the prothorax with a very broad, transverse, arcuate fascia extending forwards along the middle to the apex, and the elytra with a common, narrower, incomplete annulus on the disc at the base, black; the vestiture close, pale brown, becoming somewhat whitish on the flanks of the prothorax and black on the dark portions of the surface, the prothorax and elytra also set with short, coarse, semierect, scattered setæ, the legs setulose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum curved, stout, nearly reaching the metasternum, rugulosely punctate and obsoletely carinate, finely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowing from the base, constricted in front; densely punctate and also carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, triangular, transversely convex; punctate-striate, the interstices closely punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum broad, horseshoe-shaped. Legs rather long; femora unidentate; tibiæ subangulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this insect the incomplete black annulus of the elytra is continued, as it were, on the prothorax, where it becomes much broader, leaving only a small rounded brownish patch at the base.

62. **Eubulus circumlitus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. fig. 16.)

Subovate, piceous, the antennæ and the tip of the rostrum ferruginous; thickly clothed with brown scales, which become whitish on the head and on the anterior lobe and flanks of the prothorax, the prothorax and elytra with a common blackish annulus, preceded by a transverse, arcuate, infuscate fascia, the upper surface also set with a few short, scattered, semierect setæ. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes rather small and widely separated; rostrum curved, nearly reaching the metasternum, rugulosely punctate and feebly carinate, the apical half very finely punctate, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle, joints 2–7 of the funiculus slender, short, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax short, arcuately narrowing from the base, constricted in front; densely punctate and also carinate. Elytra wider than the prothorax,

rapidly narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded; punctate-striate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath alutaceous, the ventral segments 2–4 very sparsely, and the others closely, punctate. Legs rather short; femora sharply unidentate; tibiæ subangulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. This species approaches *E. circumductus*, but it has less prominent humeri, and a narrower, continuous, blackish annulus on the prothorax and elytra, this being preceded by a narrow arcuate fascia; the legs, too, are shorter and the eyes smaller.

63. **Eubulus bifasciculatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous, the rostrum rufo-piceous; thickly clothed with small brown scales, the vestiture of the flanks of the prothorax paler, that of the disc of the latter and of a large, common, semicircular space at the base of the elytra blackish; the upper surface also set with coarse, scattered, erect, light and dark setæ, the elytra each with a conspicuous fascicle of coarse black setæ on the third interstice at some distance below the base, the legs setulose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum curved, reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ, rugulosely punctate and carinate at the base, the apical half sparsely, minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowing from the base, constricted in front; closely punctate and sharply carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from a little below the base; punctate-striate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Legs rather short; femora unidentate; tibiæ almost straight, angulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *E. circumlitus*, *E. dumicola*, &c., but with a dense fascicle of coarse, erect, black setæ on the third elytral interstice at some distance below the base. The dark scales on the pronotum extend over a large subtriangular space, which reaches the apex, and the elytra have a somewhat similarly-shaped dark area at the base.

64. **Eubulus angularis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♀.)

Elliptic, rufo-piceous, the head, pronotum, a large triangular space at the base of the elytra, and some irregular markings between this and the apex, black; the vestiture fulvous on the light-coloured portions of the surface and blackish elsewhere, the triangular black patch usually bordered posteriorly by a more or less distinct, oblique, ochreous streak; the upper surface also thickly set with long, suberect setæ, the legs setulose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes rather narrowly separated in the ♂, more distant in the ♀; rostrum curved, nearly reaching the metasternum, rugulosely punctate and finely carinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, that of the ♀ much smoother in its outer half, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or a little beyond (♂) the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, subconical, feebly constricted in front; dull, closely punctate, and arcuato-carinate. Elytra much broader than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded; punctate-striate, the interstices closely punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath opaque, closely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped, the walls hollowed. Legs short; femora obsoletely unidentate, the tooth on the anterior pair sometimes wanting; tibiæ almost straight, angulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Tapachula (*Höge*: ♂); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera (*Champion*: ♂ ♀).

Four specimens, the one from Mexico having the suture of the elytra black from the triangular basal patch to the apex. This insect approaches *E. melanotus*, but it is very differently coloured; the setæ are numerous, longer, and not so coarse; the humeri are less prominent; the rostrum is shorter, the antennæ inserted at or beyond the middle. All the tibiæ are angulate on the outer edge at the base.

65. **Eubulus seminiger,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, the head, prothorax, and a transverse, triangular space at the base of the elytra, black, the rest of the elytral surface more or less mottled with black and rufo-piceous, the under surface and legs piceous; the prothorax with short, scattered, erect, blackish setæ, its flanks and the elytra thickly clothed with fulvous scales, the basal portion of the latter with black scales, the elytra with intermixed erect scales; the rest of the vestiture rather sparse, fulvous, the femora subannulate with ochreous. Head rugulosely punctate, with a sinuous, transverse ridge above the eyes, the latter distant; rostrum curved, about reaching the metasternum, rugosely punctate and carinate, the apical half sparsely, minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted in the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, arcuately narrowing from the base, feebly constricted in front; alutaceous, closely punctate and sharply carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, parallel at the base; shining, punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath alutaceous, closely punctate. Legs rather stout; femora each with a long, sharp tooth and indications of a small prominence exterior to it; tibiæ subangulate at the base externally.

Length 4–4$\frac{1}{5}$, breadth 2$\frac{1}{8}$–2$\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Two specimens, the one from Guatemala in bad condition and with a shorter femoral tooth. Larger than *E. angularis*, the erect setiform scales shorter, coarser, and less numerous, the femora more sharply dentate.

66. **Eubulus crinitus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; rather sparsely clothed with brown scales, the elytra each with a short oblique ochreous streak on the disc before the middle; the upper surface also somewhat thickly set with erect, rather fine, light and dark setæ; the legs with a few cinereous scales intermixed. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum strongly curved, reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ, rugosely punctate and carinate, finely punctate at the apex, the apical half smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or beyond (♂) the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; closely punctate, the disc somewhat uneven, sharply arcuato-carinate, and with indications of a short ridge towards the sides. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from a little below the base; punctate-striate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath dull, closely punctate. Femora each with a short tooth and a small denticle exterior to it, the latter sometimes obsolete. Tibiæ almost straight, angulate at the base externally.

Length 3$\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth 2–2$\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Reposo, Pacific slope (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, David (*Champion*).

Three specimens, one abraded. An obscure species, of the same shape and size as

E. dumicola, but with the disc of the prothorax more uneven and the setæ of the upper surface a little finer, the flanks of the prothorax not clothed with paler scales, the elytra each with a sharply-defined, short, oblique, ochreous streak on the disc.

67. **Eubulus lineatulus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the apex of the rostrum, and the tips of the tarsi more or less ferruginous; variegated above with a dense clothing of brown, ochreous, and whitish scales, the prothorax with a subquadrate patch or two curved streaks on the disc blackish, and the flanks ochreous and white, the elytra with the fourth and eighth interstices ochreous throughout and the third and fifth maculated with black and white, the femora subannulate with ochreous or whitish; the upper surface somewhat thickly set with long, erect setæ, which are clustered into three small fascicles across the middle of the prothorax, the legs setose. Head transversely depressed in front, the eyes distant; rostrum curved, stout, nearly reaching the metasternum, rugosely punctate and carinate, finely punctate at the tip, the apical half slightly smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or a little beyond (♂) the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus about half the length of 1, the club ovate. Prothorax broad, transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; densely punctate, feebly carinate, obsoletely binodose on the disc. Elytra narrowing from the base, wider than the prothorax; punctate-striate, the interstices closely punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath dull, closely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Legs rather short; femora each with a small sharp tooth and a minute prominence exterior to it; tibiæ almost straight, angulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{7}{8}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Pantaleon, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Two specimens. The vestiture of the elytra in this insect is rather like that of a *Hypera*, the third and fifth interstices being marked with black and white, while the fourth and eighth are ochreous throughout. The setæ on the prothorax are coarse, fasciculate, and blackish on the disc.

68. **Eubulus campestris,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. fig. 21.)

Subovate, piceous, the antennæ, rostrum, and tarsi more or less ferruginous; the prothorax with two subtriangular patches at the base, and the elytra with a common, transverse, subcordate patch on the disc before the middle, and a sharply-defined spot on the third interstice beyond the middle, infuscate or black, these markings clothed with black scales, the rest of the vestiture close, in great part pale brown, except for the broad, oblique, whitish fascia on the disc of each elytron, the femora subannulate; the upper surface also somewhat thickly clothed with long, erect setæ, which are black, coarse, and squamiform on the dark portions of the elytra, the legs setose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes somewhat distant; rostrum curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate at the base, the apical half finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus half the length of 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front; closely, finely punctate, obsoletely carinate at about the middle. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base; punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate. Beneath dull, closely punctate. Femora feebly unidentate. Tibiæ almost straight, angulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{8}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. PANAMA, David (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Near *E. bisignatus* (Say), but with the oblique whitish fascia on the elytra preceded by a sharply-defined, subcordate, black patch and followed by two black spots, the upper surface and legs set with long setæ.

69. **Eubulus longisetis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 22, 22 *a*.)

Very like *E. campestris*, but more robust and a little broader; the prothorax more coarsely, confluently punctate, mottled with fulvous, white, and black scales; the elytra with the transverse black patch interrupted at the suture and set with several coarse, erect, black scales, the oblique white fascia conspicuous, the disc thence to near the apex mottled with white and black, the rest of the scales fulvous; the setæ on the prothorax and elytra a little longer and finer; the legs stouter, with intermixed white and brown scales, the femora sharply unidentate, the tibiæ angulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. Guatemala, Chacoj in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

One specimen in very fresh condition, differing too much from *E. campestris* to be included under that species.

70. **Eubulus crispus,** sp. n.

Subovate, piceous, the antennæ, the apex of the rostrum, and the tarsi more or less ferruginous; mottled above with a rather dense clothing of fulvous, whitish, and black scales, which usually become wholly fulvous or whitish on the flanks of the prothorax, the elytra each with a more or less distinct, narrow, oblique, white streak on the disc before the middle (which in two specimens is continued down the outer part of the third interstice to near the apex); the vestiture of the legs and under surface brown, intermixed with whitish; the upper surface also somewhat thickly set with long, erect setæ, the legs setose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes large, oval, coarsely facetted, and somewhat distant; rostrum curved, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate and subcarinate, sparsely punctate at the tip, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or beyond (♂) the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, gradually narrowing from the base, constricted in front; closely punctate and also carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded; punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate. Beneath dull, closely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Femora feebly unidentate. Tibiæ almost straight, angulate at the base externally.

Var.? Smaller and narrower; the setæ less numerous and rather longer; the oblique white fascia on the elytra reduced to scattered spots.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, David, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Twenty-two specimens, five only belonging to the larger form. This is one of several Central-American species nearly related to *E. bisignatus*, differing from it in the very long setæ of the upper surface, those on the prothorax sometimes clustered into a small fascicle at the middle of the disc.

71. **Eubulus signaticollis,** sp. n.

Very like the small form of *E. crispus*, but differing as follows:—The eyes smaller; the prothorax not constricted towards the apex, nor carinate on the disc, with a subcruciform patch extending down the middle, and some irregular markings at the sides, yellowish-white; the elytra each with a narrow, oblique, whitish streak on the disc before the middle; the tibiæ subangulate at the base externally.

Length $2\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen, in very good condition. Another, from Tapachula, Mexico (*Höge*), seems to belong here, but it has the alternate elytral interstices much less raised. The

non-constricted prothorax separates this minute species from all the allied forms with long, erect setæ.

72. **Eubulus biplagiatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. fig. 23.)

Very near *E. crispus*; the elytra variegated with rufo-piceous, and each with a sharply-defined, broad, oblique, whitish or ochreous fascia on the disc before the middle, the scales on the head and the base of the rostrum sometimes similarly coloured; the setæ usually a little shorter and coarser, especially on the prothorax.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa, Tapachula (*Höge*); British Honduras, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Sabo in Vera Paz, San Isidro (*Champion*); Panama, David, Bugaba (*Champion*).—? Brazil.

Twelve specimens, differing from *E. crispus* and its allies in having a large, oblique, sharply-defined, ochreous or whitish patch on each elytron. The setæ on the prothorax are sometimes short, coarse, and in great part black. There is a specimen from Brazil in the Fry collection that may belong to this species.

73. **Eubulus dumicola,** sp. n.

Subovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the apex of the rostrum, and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with fulvous scales, the anterior portion, flanks, and under surface of the prothorax, a spot beneath the humeri, and a more or less distinct, narrow, oblique streak on the disc of each elytron below the base, whitish or ochreous, the elytra mottled with black and also with a few other scattered whitish scales, the legs annulate with whitish; the upper surface set with scattered, short, coarse, erect, setiform scales, those on the prothorax mostly black and clustered into a fascicle at the middle, and sometimes another one on each side of it and two at the apex, the legs setulose. Head rugulosely punctate, flattened in front, depressed between the eyes, and sometimes with a faint oblique ridge above them, the eyes themselves distant; rostrum curved, not quite reaching the metasternum, slightly widened towards the base, rugulosely punctate and obsoletely tricarinate, the apex rather sparsely punctate, the apical half smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the tip in the ♂, and at about the middle in the ♀, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, constricted and abruptly narrowed in front; densely punctate and arcuato-carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing trom the base; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Femora unidentate, and sometimes with a small additional tooth. Tibiæ subangulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$–$4\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Las Mercedes, Zapote, Capetillo, Chacoj, San Juan (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

The above description is taken from the specimens from Guatemala. Several others, apparently all females, from Chiriqui, seem also to belong to it. The ochreous or whitish vestiture of the flanks and anterior lobe of the prothorax, and the mottled elytra, which usually have a narrow oblique whitish streak on the disc, chiefly distinguish *E. dumicola*. The coarse black setæ on the prothorax are often abraded. The armature of the femora is variable.

74. **Eubulus melanotus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 24, 24 *a*, ♀.)

Subrhomboidal, dull, black, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the apical joint of the tarsi, more or less ferruginous; thickly clothed above with blackish scales, the elytra each with a short, oblique, narrow, ochreous, sharply-defined streak on the disc before the middle; the vestiture of the flanks of the prothorax and of the under surface fulvous or brownish, that of the legs blackish and fulvous intermixed; the upper surface also sparsely set with very short, erect, coarse, black, setiform scales, which are clustered into three fascicles on the prothorax (one on the disc and two at the apex), and are subseriately arranged down each of the alternate elytral interstices. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum curved, comparatively slender, about reaching the metasternum, rugulosely punctate and carinate, the apical half rather sparsely punctate, a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, subconical, feebly constricted in front, the sides slightly rounded posteriorly; densely punctate, and with an abbreviated, arcuate, median carina. Scutellum flattened. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from the base; punctate-striate, the interstices closely punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath opaque, closely punctate. Femora unidentate, and with indications of a minute additional tooth. Tibiæ almost straight, subangulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{7}{8}$–4, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Seven specimens. In this insect the vestiture of the upper surface is close and blackish, and the elytra have each a short oblique ochreous streak on the disc, the upper surface being also set with short, erect, black scales. The prothorax is subconical in shape, and has a conspicuous cluster of erect black scales on the middle of the disc. Its subrhomboidal form, smaller size, &c. separate *E. melanotus* from the N.-American *E. parochus*.

75. **Eubulus mœrens,** sp. n.

Very like *E. melanotus*, but with the blackish vestiture of the upper surface much intermixed with fulvous or brown; the elytra in one specimen variegated with rufo-piceous, the oblique ochreous streak on the disc wanting, the flanks of the prothorax and a spot beneath the shoulder whitish or ochreous, the erect scales on the alternate interstices coarse, and those on the prothorax clustered into a small fascicle at the middle; the legs rather stout, the femora feebly unidentate, the tibiæ subangulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{2}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. Guatemala, Pantaleon (*Champion*); Panama, Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens, the one from Panama in very clean condition. The mottled vestiture of the entire upper surface and the more feebly dentate femora sufficiently distinguish *E. mœrens* from *E. seminiger*.

76. **Eubulus bisignatus.**

Cryptorhynchus bisignatus, Say, Descr. N. Am. Curc. p. 19 (1831) [1]; Complete Writings, i. p. 284 [2]; Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 251 (part.*) [3].

Cryptorhynchus pumilus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 122 [4].

Cryptorhynchus obliquefasciatus, Boh. op. cit. viii. 1, p. 349 [5].

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* *C. luctuosus*, Boh., of which there is a specimen labelled "Mex." (a locality requiring confirmation) in Dr. Sharp's collection, seems to be synonymous with *C. parochus*, Say, and not with *C. bisignatus*, as quoted by Leconte. *C. misellus*, Boh., from Brazil, may be a different species.

Hab. North America [1 2 4 5], Middle, Southern, and Western States to Texas [3].—Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*); Guatemala, Chacoj in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Two specimens, agreeing perfectly with one from Massachusetts sent me by Mr. Wickham. This is one of various extremely closely-allied forms, and mainly distinguishable by the very short erect scales on the prothorax and elytra, each elytron with an oblique whitish fascia before the middle, the tibiæ almost straight, and angulate externally at the base, the femora feebly dentate.

77. **Eubulus densus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 25, 25 *a*, ♂.)

Subrhomboidal, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with intermixed whitish and flavo-cinereous scales, the prothorax with a few very short, semierect, scattered setæ, the legs subannulate. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes large and well-separated; rostrum curved, reaching the metasternum, widened towards the base, rugulosely punctate and tricarinate, the apical half finely punctate, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at a little behind the middle, joints 2–7 of the funiculus slender, 2 much shorter than 1, the club stout, oblong-ovate. Prothorax short, subconical, feebly constricted in front; densely punctate and arcuato-carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, parallel at the base; punctate-striate, the interstices densely punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath opaque, closely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Legs rather short; femora subclavate, unidentate; tibiæ angulate at the base externally.

Var. The vestiture fulvous, maculated with white and black, the short setæ on the prothorax more conspicuous.

Length $3\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam, Cordova (*Sallé*).

Eight specimens, six of them with the vestiture whitish, the other two darker and more mottled.

EUBULOPSIS, gen. nov.

Rostral canal impinging on the front of the metasternum in the ♀, reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ in the ♂; eyes rounded above, large, rather narrowly separated; prothorax short, conical, with feebly-developed ocular lobes; elytra triangular, much wider than the prothorax, with the alternate interstices costate; metasternum short, the episterna broad; ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length; femora without trace of tooth; tibiæ subangulate at the base externally, almost straight within.

The single species referred to this genus is very like many of the small forms here placed in the second Section of *Eubulus*, but as the femora are completely unarmed it is best separated.

1. **Eubulopsis edentatus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 26, 26 *a*, ♂; 27, mesosternum, ♀.)

Rhomboidal, shining, rufo-piceous, the elytra usually with the apical half and a space at or below the base blackish, the femora also sometimes infuscate at the middle, the antennæ ferruginous; sparsely clothed with minute fulvous or brown scales, the flanks of the prothorax and the base of the rostrum whitish in the ♂, the elytra with a more or less distinct, common, narrow, curved, whitish or fulvous fascia below the base, extending forwards to the humeri, and sometimes some small scattered fulvous spots below it, their surface also sparsely set with short, fine, suberect setæ, the femora subannulate with whitish. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes rather narrowly separated; rostrum moderately stout, curved, bare and impinging on the metasternum in the ♀, squamose and a little shorter in the ♂, rugosely punctate, the apical half smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted near the apex in the ♂ and at the middle in the ♀, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club oblong-ovate, acuminate. Prothorax short, conical; densely punctate and carinate. Scutellum small, oval. Elytra short, much wider than the prothorax,

triangular, transversely convex; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath closely punctate. Metasternum very short. Legs rather short.

Length 3–3⅔, breadth 1 9/10–2¼ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, San Juan Bautista in Tabasco (*Höge*: ♀); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Boquete (*Champion*: ♂ ♀).

Seven specimens, six of which are females. This species agrees with *Eubulus curvifasciatus* in having a short, conical prothorax, a narrow curved fascia on the elytra, &c.; but the legs are shorter, the femora are unarmed, the rostrum is more slender and scarcely widened towards the base, and the head is without an oblique carina above the eyes. The curved elytral fascia is less sharply defined in the Mexican examples than in those from Chiriqui.

METOPOSOMA.

Metoposoma, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, pp. 53, 75.

This genus was based upon a single species, *Cryptorhynchus funebris*, Boh., from Colombia and Venezuela, and another is now added from Guatemala. They are closely related to various forms here referred to *Metriophilus*, differing from them in having the elytra more sinuate along their lower margin, and the sides bare and hollowed below the abbreviated carina on the ninth interstice. The eyes are completely covered by the prominent ocular lobes of the prothorax. The femora are feebly dentate, the tooth on the anterior pair not longer than that on the others. The vestiture of the elytra is dense. The second ventral segment is much longer than the third.

1. **Metoposoma nigrofasciatum**, sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 28, 28 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous, the prothorax dull, the rest of the surface shining; the prothorax clothed with black scales, with three patches of white scales at the base; the elytra densely clothed with white scales, with a common transverse patch at the base, one or two spots below this, a broad, angulate, postmedian fascia, three small spots at the apex, and another beneath the shoulder, black; the under surface and rostrum sparsely, and the legs densely, clothed with white scales, the tibiæ annulate with black; the elytra also with a row of semierect scales down each interstice. Head convex, rugulosely punctate, foveate between the depressed, laterally placed eyes; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, irregularly seriate-punctate, smooth along the centre, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle, stout, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, 3–7 moniliform, the club short ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front; coarsely, confluently punctate, and subcarinate. Scutellum convex. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, depressed along the suture anteriorly; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely punctulate, flat on the disc, 9 narrowly costate, except towards the base. Beneath coarsely, sparsely punctate; fifth ventral segment densely punctate and squamose at the apex in the ♂. Legs short and stout, the femora feebly dentate.

Length 5½–7, breadth 2⅘–3⅓ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, 4000 feet, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Five specimens. Less elongate than *M. lugubre* (Boh.), the prothorax more transverse, the elytra with a complete, broad, angulate, black fascia, the alternate dorsal interstices not raised. There are several other Central-American forms very like *M. nigrofasciatum*, and with somewhat similar elytral vestiture, as *Staseas pullatus*, &c.

METRIOPHILUS.

Metriophilus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, pp. 51, 62.

Faust included six species from Venezuela in this genus (the types of all of which I have seen *), and numerous others are now added from Central America, including *Cryptorhynchus definitus*, Ros. They agree in the following characters:—

Rostrum strongly curved, sometimes gibbous at the base, reaching to about the middle of the intermediate coxæ; eyes large, somewhat depressed, placed low down at the sides of the head, and covered in repose by the prominent ocular lobes of the prothorax; scutellum small; elytra wider than the prothorax, with the tenth row of punctures abbreviated, and the interstices flat or convex, at most subcostate towards the sides; metathoracic episterna broad; legs usually short, similar in the two sexes; femora unidentate, the tooth on the anterior pair longer than that on the intermediate and posterior pairs; tibiæ feebly carinate; tarsal claws simple; ventral segment 2 considerably longer than 3, 1 and 2 connate at the middle in *M. definitus* and *M. nigroterminatus*.

Metriophilus is nearly related to *Zascelis*. The species may be grouped thus:—

a. Prothorax and elytra with rather scattered ochreous, fulvous, or brownish vestiture, which is sometimes fasciculate on the elytra . . . . . Species 1–6.

b. Prothorax with scattered, and the elytra with denser, fulvous or brownish vestiture, sometimes with blackish or whitish scales intermixed.

a'. Elytra without an apical black patch . . . . . Species 7, 8.

b'. Elytra with an apical black patch . . . . . Species 9, 10.

c. Prothorax (except in *M. cribricollis*) and elytra more or less distinctly mottled or reticulated with black setiform scales, the surface opaque . . . . . Species 11–16.

1. **Metriophilus fugax**, sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 29, 29 *a*, *b*, ♂; 30, fifth ventral segment, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black or piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; the prothorax, legs, and under surface sparsely clothed with narrow, setiform, ochreous or fulvous scales, the elytra more densely clothed with intermixed fulvous (or ochreous) and brown scales, the light-coloured scales rather coarse and subfasciculate; the upper surface also thickly set with semierect setæ, which are seriately arranged down each of the elytral interstices. Head rugulosely punctate, flattened and subcarinate in front, the eyes laterally placed; rostrum strongly curved, stout, a little longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate and feebly tricarinate in its basal half, sparsely punctate at the tip, that of the ♀ rather longer and smoother, the antennæ inserted at about the middle in the ♀, and nearer the tip in the ♂, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and slightly constricted in front; coarsely, confluently punctate. Scutellum narrow. Elytra about one-half wider than the protharax, subparallel at the base; with rows of rather coarse subquadrate punctures, the interstices narrow, rugulose or punctulate, and sometimes feebly granulate, almost flat on the disc, subcostate or convex at the sides, the suture cariniform. Beneath sparsely, coarsely punctate. Fifth ventral segment of the ♂ more or less distinctly foveate, and the fovea usually bordered posteriorly by a smooth semicircular ridge; that of the ♀ with a smooth callus in the middle at the apex. Legs short; anterior femora sharply, the others more feebly, dentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, San Andres Tuxtla, Toxpam (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Senahu, Chiacam, Panima, Panzos, El Reposo, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

* *M. discretus*, Faust, is very like some of the forms here placed under *Tyrannion*.

Found in abundance in Chiriqui. Near *M. lynx*, Faust, from Venezuela, but more elongate, the prothorax more coarsely punctate, the seriate, subquadrate punctures on the elytra as broad as the interstices.

2. **Metriophilus rugifrons,** sp. n.

Larger, broader, and more robust than *M. fugax*; the rostrum stouter; the head coarsely, rugosely punctate; the elytra with a large admixture of small brown scales, and fasciculate with coarse, ochreous scales; the femora acutely dentate, the tooth on the anterior pair long; the fifth ventral segment of the ♂ with a shallow transverse depression before the apex, the strongly arcuate ridge wanting.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$–$6\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens. Perhaps an extreme form of *M. fugax*? The prothorax is relatively narrower than in *M. cribricollis*.

3. **Metriophilus tenuis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, narrow, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; clothed with pale brownish scales intermixed with a short, abundant, semierect, pallid setosity. Head rugulosely punctate, flattened in front, the eyes widely separated; rostrum strongly curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, somewhat gibbous at the base, rugulosely punctate and feebly tricarinate, the apex sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; coarsely, confluently punctate. Scutellum small, convex. Elytra oblong, subparallel in their basal half, much wider than the prothorax; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures placed in shallow striæ, the interstices asperate, narrow, subcostate towards the sides, the suture raised. Beneath coarsely, rather sparsely punctate. Legs short; anterior femora sharply, the others feebly, dentate.

Length $3\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Tolé (*Champion*).

One specimen, in rather dirty condition. A close ally of *M. fugax*, but smaller and narrower, the elytral interstices asperate and narrow.

4. **Metriophilus miscellus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, rather dull, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; very sparsely clothed with narrow, minute, fulvous scales, intermixed on the elytra with fascicles of coarser similarly-coloured scales, the upper surface also somewhat thickly set with suberect, long, fulvous setæ, the legs setose. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum strongly curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, shining, sparsely, finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; finely, confluently punctate, obsoletely carinate at the base. Scutellum small, narrow. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, rather long, parallel in their basal third; with rows of oblong punctures, the interstices broad, almost flat on the disc, feebly convex at the sides. Beneath closely punctate. Legs rather long and slender; anterior femora rather sharply, the others feebly, dentate.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (? ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Near *M. nitidus*, but larger, the prothoracic sculpture much finer,

the elytra with rows of narrow, oblong punctures separated by broad interstices, the vestiture very different, the legs more elongate.

5. **Metriophilus horridulus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. fig. 31.)

Oblong-ovate, subopaque, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; sparsely clothed with small fulvous or greyish scales, which are somewhat fasciculate on the elytra and are often condensed into a small patch on the median lobe of the prothorax, and also thickly set with long, suberect setæ. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, flattened above the widely separated eyes; rostrum strongly curved, stout, somewhat gibbous at the base, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate and tricarinate, sparsely punctate and shining at the tip, the antennæ inserted far beyond the middle in both sexes, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and constricted in front; coarsely, rugosely punctate. Scutellum minute. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from about the middle, flattened on the disc anteriorly; with rows of oblong, narrow, subquadrate punctures, the interstices alutaceous, almost flat on the disc, convex at the sides, broader than the punctures, the suture slightly raised. Beneath opaque, very sparsely punctate. Fifth ventral segment of the ♂ with a semicircular ridge before the apex, that of the ♀ triangularly swollen in the middle at the tip. Legs short; femora acutely dentate, the tooth on the anterior pair rather long.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, David, Caldera, Volcan de Chiriqui, Tolé (*Champion*).

A common insect in Chiriqui. Smaller than *M. fugax*, the surface duller above and beneath, the seriate punctures on the elytra not so coarse, narrower than the interstices. The sparser vestiture of the elytra (which does not hide the sculpture), the smaller scutellum, and the more strongly dentate femora, separate it from the Venezuelan *M. lynx*, Faust. The surface is slightly shining in some specimens, opaque in others.

6. **Metriophilus minimus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXVIII. figg. 32, 32 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, nigro-piceous or black, the elytra sometimes mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with rather coarse ochreous scales, with a few blackish scales intermixed, the latter condensed into three or four spots on the disc of the prothorax, and the ochreous scales subfasciculate on the elytra, especially towards the apex, the elytra also somewhat thickly set with semierect setæ. Head rugulosely punctate, flattened and subfoveate above the widely separated eyes; rostrum stout, strongly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate and feebly carinate, finely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted far beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, constricted and narrowed in front, closely punctate. Scutellum small, squamose. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc anteriorly; with rows of oblong, subquadrate punctures, the interstices alutaceous, narrow, convex, becoming subcostate towards the sides, the suture also a little raised. Beneath opaque, sparsely, rather coarsely punctate. Legs short; femora sharply dentate.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{4}{5}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Many specimens. Smaller and less elongate than *M. horridulus*; the prothorax

less setose and variegated with rather coarse scales, the scutellum rounded and squamose; the elytral interstices convex throughout. I have not detected any sexual differences.

7. **Metriophilus nitidus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the head and prothorax sparsely, and the elytra more thickly, clothed with fulvous scales intermixed with rather long, similarly-coloured, semierect setæ; the vestiture of the under surface very sparse, that of the legs more abundant and setiform. Head rugulosely punctate, slightly flattened above the widely separated eyes; rostrum strongly curved, rugulose at the base and very sparsely, finely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted at a little beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; coarsely rugosely punctate. Scutellum small, depressed. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from the middle; with rows of coarse subquadrate punctures, the interstices narrow, punctulate or rugulose, flat on the disc, convex at the sides, Beneath coarsely, somewhat closely punctate; fifth ventral segment foveate, the fovea almost enclosed by a v-shaped prominence. Legs rather short; anterior femora somewhat sharply dentate, the others obsoletely dentate or unarmed.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Two males. Smaller than *M. fugax*, the vestiture uniformly coloured, the femora more feebly dentate, the fifth ventral segment of the male with a v-shaped prominence.

8. **Metriophilus occultus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ ferruginous; the prothorax clothed with short, fulvous and blackish, setiform scales; the scutellum whitish or ochreous; the elytra somewhat thickly clothed with fulvous scales, with a few intermixed darker scales on the apical declivity, the interstices each with a row of semierect setæ; the legs thickly, and the under surface very sparsely, clothed with narrow fulvous and cinereous scales. Head rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed in front, the vertex shining and more sparsely punctured; rostrum strongly curved, somewhat gibbous at the base, rugulose and subcarinate, sparsely punctate and shining at the tip, the antennæ inserted at a little beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and constricted in front; coarsely, rugosely punctate. Scutellum small, rounded, squamose. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, flattened anteriorly; with rows of narrow, subquadrate punctures, the interstices alutaceous, rather broad, flat on the disc, convex at the sides, the suture cariniform. Beneath very sparsely punctate; fifth ventral segment with an indistinct transverse curved ridge in the middle at the apex in the ♂. Legs short; femora feebly dentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–4, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Very like *M. horridulus*, but with the vertex of the head shining and rather sparsely punctate, the scutellum squamose and more prominent, the vestiture of the elytra fulvous, with intermixed darker scales on the apical declivity. Compared with *M. tenuipes*, Faust, it is less elongate, and has a stouter rostrum, &c. The head and rostrum are sometimes feebly carinate.

9. **Metriophilus definitus.** (Tab. XXIX. figg. 1, 1 *a*.)

Cryptorhynchus definitus, Ros. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 76 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Alvarado in Vera Cruz (*Chevrolat* [1]), Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); British Honduras, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Teleman, Las Mercedes, El Reposo, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous specimens. Distinguishable amongst its allies by the dense, intermixed fulvous and whitish vestiture of the elytra, the latter with an apical patch and some irregular spots along the suture black. The male has the first ventral segment hollowed down the centre, and the fifth transversely depressed in the middle towards the apex. The femora are strongly dentate, the tooth on the anterior pair long. The first two ventral segments are connate at the middle.

10. **Metriophilus nigroterminatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 2, 2 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the prothorax somewhat thickly clothed with blackish setiform scales, which are clustered into two fascicles at the apex, and with three short fulvous streaks at the base; the elytra densely clothed with intermixed fulvous and cinereous scales, and with a rather broad space at the apex (extending forwards at the sides) sparsely clothed with blackish scales, with a few cinereous scales intermixed, the interstices each with a row of rather coarse semierect setæ; the under surface and legs very sparsely clothed with narrow brownish and cinereous scales. Head transversely depressed and sparsely, coarsely punctate above the widely separated eyes, the vertex densely, finely punctate; rostrum strongly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate and carinate at the base, the apical half sparsely finely punctate, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; closely, coarsely punctate. Scutellum small, convex. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc; with rows of narrow, oblong punctures, the interstices alutaceous, rather broad, flattened on the disc, convex at the sides and apex, the suture cariniform. Beneath opaque, sparsely coarsely punctate. Ventral segments 1 and 2 connate at the middle. Legs short; femora dentate, the tooth on the anterior pair long.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{2}{5}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).

Four specimens. Narrower and more depressed than *M. definitus*, the black apical patch extending forwards at the sides, the head with a transverse depressed space above the eyes sparsely, coarsely punctate, the legs not so stout. Less elongate than *M. tenuipes*, Faust, the head differently sculptured, the black apical patch sharply defined, &c.

11. **Metriophilus cribricollis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ ferruginous; the prothorax very sparsely clothed with short, decumbent, blackish setæ, the elytra with minute dark brown scales intermixed with rather coarse, semierect, blackish setæ, which are here and there clustered into small fascicles, the scutellum ochreous; the vestiture of the under surface and legs sparse, brownish. Head rugosely punctate, flattened above the eyes; rostrum strongly curved, somewhat gibbous at the base, rugose, shining and almost smooth

from about the middle in the ♀, and at the tip in the ♂. Prothorax transverse, constricted and narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly; closely foveolato-punctate. Scutellum rather large, rounded, densely squamose. Elytra flattened anteriorly, with rows of oblong punctures, the interstices alutaceous, broad, almost flat on the disc, convex at the sides. Beneath very sparsely punctate. Legs short; anterior femora sharply, the others feebly, dentate.

Length $4\frac{2}{3}$–$5\frac{2}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Near *M. horridulus*, but with the prothorax foveolato-punctate, and the scutellum rather large and rounded. The very coarsely sculptured prothorax separates *M. cribricollis* from *M. nigrescens* and other species with opaque surface and black setæ.

12. **Metriophilus nigrescens,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 3, 3 *a*.)

Subovate, broad, opaque, black, the antennæ ferruginous; clothed above with small brownish scales intermixed with short, coarse, semierect, black setæ, which are condensed into numerous, interrupted, sinuous, transverse lines on the elytra and into four small fascicles on the prothorax (two at the apex and two on the disc), the latter with a small fulvous spot on the median lobe, the scutellum similarly coloured, the vestiture of the under surface and legs dark brown. Head arcuately depressed in front, rugosely punctate; rostrum stout, strongly curved, becoming gibbous basally, rugosely punctate at the sides and base, and for the rest smooth and shining, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, much narrowed and constricted in front; closely, rather finely punctate, feebly binodose on the disc and also at the apex. Scutellum rounded, prominent. Elytra very much wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc anteriorly, subparallel to near the middle; seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, broad, and almost flat. Beneath sparsely punctate. Legs short, stout, rugose; femora subclavate, the anterior pair sharply, the others more feebly, dentate.

Length $5\frac{2}{3}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens, probably including both sexes. Distinguishable by the numerous, irregular, sinuous, interrupted lines of black setæ on the elytra, the rather finely punctured, fasciculate prothorax, and the very opaque surface, above and beneath.

13. **Metriophilus ramosus,** sp. n.

Subovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tarsi in part ferruginous; sparsely clothed with very minute cinereous or brownish scales intermixed with short, coarse, semierect, black setæ, the latter clustered into scattered, irregularly reticulate lines on the head, prothorax, and elytra, the prothorax also bifasciculate on the disc and at the apex, and with a small fulvous spot on the median lobe; the vestiture of the legs black, variegated with cinereous, that of the under surface very sparse. Head rugosely punctate, arcuately depressed in front; rostrum strongly curved, rugose and subcarinate at the base, for the rest shining and almost smooth. Prothorax strongly transverse, very abruptly narrowed in front, the sides angulate or subdentate behind the apical constriction; sparsely, unequally punctate, and feebly binodose on the disc and at the apex. Scutellum oval, convex, shining. Elytra very much wider than the prothorax, subparallel to near the middle, flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, rather broad, and almost flat. Beneath sparsely punctate. Legs short; femora subclavate, the anterior pair sharply, the others more feebly, dentate; tibiæ narrowed and slightly hollowed on the outer edge towards the apex.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Zapote (*Champion*).

Four specimens, all from the Pacific slope. Smaller and narrower than *M. nigrescens*; the prothorax angulate or dentate, and also subfasciculate, at the sides before the middle, very abruptly narrowed in front, and sparsely, unequally punctate; the scutellum small, &c. The black setæ on the anterior portion of the elytra are condensed on each side of the scutellum into an oblique line, which extends forwards to the base.

14. **Metriophilus ramulosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 4, 4 *a*.)

Oblong, opaque, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with very minute brownish scales intermixed with short, coarse, black setæ, the latter condensed into six fascicles on the prothorax (four in a transverse series across the middle and two at the apex) and various short, dense, oblique, irregular lines on the elytra, the prothorax with a fulvous spot on the median lobe; the vestiture of the head, legs, and under surface brown and cinereous intermixed. Head rugosely punctate, arcuately depressed in front; rostrum as in *M. ramosus*. Prothorax strongly transverse, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front, binodose at the apex and quadrinodose across the middle; closely, equally punctate and faintly canaliculate. Scutellum small, oblong, dull, and squamulose. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, flattened on the disc anteriorly; seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, rather broad, almost flat. Beneath sparsely punctate. Legs short; femora subclavate, the anterior pair sharply, the others more feebly, dentate.

Length 4, breadth 2 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Narrower than *M. ramosus*; the prothorax closely, uniformly punctate, with four isolated fascicles of black setæ placed transversely across the disc, as well as two others at the apex, the sides not dentate; the black lines on the elytra not reaching the base. An allied form occurs in Brazil (*Cryptorhynchus piligerus*, Jekel, in litt.).

15. **Metriophilus nigrisetis,** sp. n.

Subovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with intermixed minute cinereous and larger brown scales, the prothorax and elytra fasciculate with suberect, black, setiform scales, the prothorax sometimes with a fulvous spot in the middle at the base; the vestiture of the legs blackish, mottled with cinereous. Head transversely flattened in front, rugosely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum stout, strongly curved, rugosely punctate and feebly carinate, smooth along the middle in its apical half, shining and more sparsely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about midway, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, and also narrowed behind; rugulosely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra short, widest about the middle, much broader than the prothorax, the humeri not prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices rather broad, alutaceous, almost flat. Beneath rather coarsely punctate. Legs short; anterior femora rather sharply, the others feebly, dentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$–4, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$–$2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Juquila (*Sallé*), Chilpancingo (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Calderas (*Champion*).

Three specimens, one of the two males having the rostrum much shorter than the

other. The basally narrowed prothorax separates *M. nigrisetis* from *M. v-fulvum* and other allied forms. The short, black, suberect, fascicularly-arranged scales give the upper surface an uneven appearance.

16. **Metriophilus v-fulvum,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 5, 5 *a*.)

Subovate, rather broad, opaque, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; rather sparsely clothed with minute brown scales intermixed with short, coarse, semierect, black setæ, the latter clustered into six fascicles on the prothorax (two at the apex and four across the middle) and various interrupted, sinuous, transverse lines on the elytra; the prothorax with a V-shaped patch on the disc behind, extending on to the scutellum, and a sharply-defined streak on the mesothoracic epimera, fulvous or ochreous. Head rugulosely punctate and semicircularly depressed in front; rostrum strongly curved, gibbous and rugosely punctate at the base, almost smooth in its outer half. Prothorax much broader than long, constricted and narrowed in front; rather coarsely punctate, feebly binodose on the disc and at the apex, subcarinate at the base. Scutellum oblong. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, broadly rounded at the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, the ninth raised from a little below the base. Beneath sparsely punctate. Legs short; anterior femora sharply, the others more feebly, dentate.

Length $3\frac{4}{5}$–5, breadth 2–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, David and Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Near *M. ramulosus*, but with the elytra broadly rounded at the apex, the prothorax with a V-shaped fulvous mark on the disc behind, the black setæ on the elytra arranged in interrupted wavy lines. The elytral vestiture is like that of *M. nigrescens*.

PISÆUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, strongly arcuate, very little longer than the prothorax, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle, the funiculus 7-jointed, the joints widening outwards, the club ovate; eyes rather large, depressed, laterally placed, covered in repose; prothorax transverse, deeply bisinuate at the base, with prominent ocular lobes; scutellum visible; elytra much wider than the prothorax, moderately long, 10-striate, feebly sinuate at the sides beneath; mesosternum horseshoe-shaped; metasternum moderately long, the episterna narrow; ventral segment 2 considerably longer than 3; legs short; femora clavate, very sharply unidentate; tibiæ somewhat curved, the intermediate pair, and sometimes the anterior and posterior pairs also, angulate towards the middle externally; tarsal claws simple; body oblong-ovate, squamose and strongly setose.

Type, *P. varicus*.

Pisæus includes three species, the two smaller ones having much the facies of *Metriophilus minimus*. They are the only Central-American forms of this group known to me with the intermediate tibiæ angulate towards the middle externally. The elytra are rather sharply striate, the tenth stria extending to near the apex. The eyes, as in *Metriophilus*, are completely covered in repose by the prominent ocular lobes of the prothorax.

1. **Pisæus varicus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 6, 6 *a*; 6 *b*, intermediate leg.)

Subovate, rather narrow, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with pale brown scales, the prothorax and elytra usually more or less variegated with blackish and cinereous, and also thickly set with long, erect, blunt, light and dark setæ, the vestiture of the under surface sparser, the legs strongly setose. Head densely punctate; rostrum rugosely punctate and subcarinate,

more sparsely punctate in the ♀. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and constricted in front; densely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from before the middle; shining, punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose and feebly convex. Beneath densely punctate. Femora sharply unidentate. Tibiæ more or less curved, the anterior pair sinuate within, the intermediate pair, and sometimes the posterior pair also, subangulate towards the middle externally.

Var. Larger and more robust, the prothorax more dilated at the sides, the femora strongly clavate and each with a large acute tooth.

Length $2\frac{2}{3}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$–$2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Coban (*Conradt*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Janson*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Tolé, Peña Blanca (*Champion*).

Found in abundance in Chiriqui. In well-developed specimens the intermediate and posterior tibiæ are very distinctly angulate externally. Two from Bugaba are larger and have the sides of the prothorax more dilated and the legs robust, with the femoral tooth very sharp.

2. **Pisæus complanatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 7; 7 *a*, intermediate leg.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, depressed, piceous, the elytra sometimes mottled with rufous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated above with pale brown (or yellowish-cinereous) and blackish scales, and also thickly set with erect light and dark setæ, the vestiture of the under surface sparser, the legs setose. Head densely, the rostrum rugosely, punctate. Prothorax densely punctate. Elytra flattened on the disc, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, becoming feebly convex towards the sides. Beneath densely punctate. Femora acutely unidentate. Tibiæ curved, the intermediate pair, and sometimes the others also, angularly dilated towards the middle externally.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–3, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$–$1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Many specimens, varying in the extent of the angulation of the tibiæ. This insect is nearly related to *P. varicus*, but it is a little smaller and has the elytra more depressed. The pallid scales on the prothorax are condensed at the sides and down the middle. The shining elytral interstices (when the scales are removed) separate *P. complanatus* from *P. sulcatus*. One of the specimens from Bugaba is more elongate than the others, and has all the tibiæ broad and angulate.

3. **Pisæus sulcatus,** sp. n.

Subovate, rather narrow, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated above with fulvous and blackish scales, and also thickly set with moderately long, erect, blunt, light and dark setæ; the under surface and legs clothed with brownish or cinereous scales, the legs setose. Head, rostrum, and antennæ as in *P. varicus*. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc anteriorly; punctato-sulcate, the interstices opaque, rugulose, and almost flat. Beneath densely punctate. Femora very sharply unidentate. Intermediate and posterior tibiæ angularly dilated towards the middle externally and slightly hollowed thence to the apex.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–3, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Very like *P. complanatus*, but broader, the elytra more sharply

striate, the interstices opaque. A single example from Sinanja, Vera Paz, may belong to this species; but it is broader, and has the legs stouter, the tibiæ less angulate externally, and the elytral interstices rather shining.

TYRANNION, gen. nov.

Rostrum strongly curved, nearly or quite reaching the front of the metasternum; antennæ with the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate; eyes coarsely facetted, large, partly exposed in repose; prothorax transverse, bisinuate at the base, with feebly developed ocular lobes; scutellum visible; elytra rather short, usually much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from near the base, the alternate interstices not costate; mesosternum oblong or horseshoe-shaped; metathoracic episterna broad; ventral segment 2 longer than 3 (very slightly so in *T. validus*); legs short, similar in the two sexes, femora unidentate, tibiæ rounded externally at the base, tarsal claws simple; body ovate or subovate.

Type, *T. validus*.

The numerous species from which the above characters are taken approach some of the more aberrant forms here placed under *Eubulus*. They may be known by their ovate form, the comparatively short, broad, non-costate elytra, the short prothorax, the coarsely facetted, partly exposed eyes, the rather long, strongly arcuate rostrum, the oblong or horseshoe-shaped mesosternum, &c. *Tyrannion* is no doubt well represented in South America *. The Central-American forms, most of which appear to be rare, may be grouped thus:—

a. Eye-facets flattened; antennæ inserted towards the base of the rostrum; ventral segment 2 very little longer than 3 . . . . . Species 1.

b. Eye-facets convex; antennæ inserted at or beyond the middle of the rostrum; ventral segment 2 considerably longer than 3.

a'. Prothorax with two setigerous prominences at the apex and another on the disc, the sides crenulate; elytra here and there nodose . . . . . Species 2.

b'. Prothorax with two setigerous prominences on the disc, the sides rounded . Species 3.

c'. Prothorax without setigerous prominences on the disc, the sides rounded.

a''. Elytra with small prominences scattered over the whole surface . . . . Species 4.

b''. Elytra with at most one or two small prominences on the second, third, or fifth interstice . . . . . Species 5–23.

1. **Tyrannion validus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 8, 8*a*.)

Broad-ovate, robust, shining, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; the head, prothorax, and legs thickly clothed with small fulvous scales, the elytra mottled with fulvous, blackish, and ochreous scales, and also set with short, decumbent, squamiform setæ, the legs with similar setæ intermixed; the vestiture of the under surface sparse. Head rugulosely punctate, arcuately depressed in front, the eyes very large, subcontiguous, rounded above, and with flattened facets; rostrum tapering, reaching the front of the metasternum, strongly curved, stout, rugosely punctate, carinate, and laterally sulcate at the base, and almost smooth thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted at about the basal third. Prothorax much broader than long, arcuately narrowing from the middle forwards, the sides parallel at the base; closely, rather finely punctate, feebly carinate anteriorly, the interspaces subgranulate. Scutellum smooth,

* *Cryptorhynchus verruca* (Fabr.) probably belongs to it.

convex. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, the shoulders rounded and rather prominent; coarsely seriate-punctate and sparsely granulate, the granules placed one on either side of each puncture, the interstices scarcely raised. Beneath coarsely, very sparsely punctate, the ventral segments 2–4 each with a single transverse row of punctures, 5 more closely and finely punctate, somewhat depressed at the middle, and with a dense cluster of long fulvous hairs on each side. Mesosternal walls broad and flattened, the cavity parallel-sided. Ventral segment 2 very little longer than 3, the sutures deep. Legs short and stout, the femora unidentate.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen, assumed to be a male. The large, subcontiguous eyes, with flattened facets, the strongly curved, long, tapering rostrum, and the broad, flattened walls of the mesosternum, sufficiently distinguish *T. validus* from the various other somewhat similar Central-American forms.

2. **Tyrannion tricristatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 9, 9 *a*.)

Subovate, broad, dull, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with small reddish-brown scales, the flanks of the elytra with a few whitish scales intermixed, the prothorax with a cruciform patch of coarser ochreous scales on the posterior lobe and three fascicles of long, erect, setiform scales (two at the apex and one on the disc), the elytra with a small rounded fascicle of short erect black scales at about the middle of the third interstice; the vestiture of the abdomen very sparse. Head rugosely punctate, obsoletely binodose above the eyes, the latter coarsely facetted and moderately distant; rostrum strongly curved, subcylindrical, nearly reaching the metasternum, the basal portion dull, sparsely punctate, and very shallowly sulcate, the apical portion shining and sparsely, minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted at a little beyond the middle, the funiculus rather stout. Prothorax transverse, obliquely and abruptly narrowed from the middle forwards, obtusely tridentate on each side; finely punctate, rugose on the flanks, and with three setigerous prominences—one on the disc, the other two at the apex. Scutellum rather large. Elytra one-half wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, convex, flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri rounded, swollen, and rather prominent; finely, shallowly seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming deeper and oblong towards the sides, the interstices alutaceous, here and there feebly nodose, 3 slightly raised near the base, the patch of black scales arising from a small rounded prominence at about the middle. Beneath dull, sparsely punctate. Femora feebly clavate, sharply unidentate.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this peculiar insect the prothorax is obtusely tridentate on each side and has three setigerous prominences on the disc (two at the apex and one at the middle), and the broad subtriangular elytra have each a small black spot near the middle of the third interstice. The metathoracic episterna are very broad. The first ventral suture is curved, and the second segment is as long as 3 and 4 united.

3. **Tyrannion fulvipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 11, 11 *a*.)

Subovate, black, the elytra (except at the tip) piceous; the antennæ ferruginous; the elytra somewhat thickly clothed with fulvous scales and also set with numerous similarly-coloured suberect setæ, with a few blackish setæ intermixed; the prothorax with four fascicles of erect black setæ placed transversely across the midddle of the disc, and several other dark setæ at the sides and apex; the rest of the vestiture very sparse. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes well separated; rostrum strongly curved, nearly reaching the

metasternum, rugosely punctate and subcarinate at the base, the apical half very finely punctate, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front; closely punctate, the narrow interspaces alutaceous, the disc feebly binodose. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from near the base, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate and feebly convex. Beneath rather sparsely punctate. Mesosternum U-shaped, the walls hollowed. Femora unidentate.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen, apparently with the vestiture of the prothorax partly abraded, though the fascicles of blackish setæ on the middle of the disc are conspicuous. The clothing of the elytra is almost entirely fulvous. This insect superficially resembles *Eubulus atricollis*.

4. **Tyrannion scabidus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 10, 10 *a*.)

Subovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with fulvous scales, which are clustered into four small fascicles across the middle of the prothorax and numerous fascicles on the elytra (becoming more conspicuous on the elevated portions of the surface), the elytra also with a short, transverse, curved, black streak near the suture at about the middle, the setiform scales decumbent and inconspicuous; the vestiture of the under surface sparse and pale. that of the lege close, fulvous and cinereous intermixed. Head rugosely punctate, carinate between the eyes, which are large and narrowly separated; rostrum strongly curved, rather slender, somewhat tapering, reaching the front of the metasternum, carinate, shallowly sulcate, and rugulosely punctate at the base, almost smooth in its outer half, the antennæ inserted at about the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate and obsoletely carinate. Scutellum oblong. Elytra fully one-half wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri somewhat swollen; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, faintly granulate, here and there nodose, 3 with a more distinct prominence below the base and another at the middle. Ventral segments sparsely, coarsely punctate. Mesosternal cavity long, parallel-sided. Legs moderately long; femora feebly clavate and sharply unidentate; tibiæ and tarsi rather slender.

Length 6–$6\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Narrower than *T. tricristatus*, the prothorax wanting the dorsal hump, &c., the elytra more nodose, with less prominent humeri, the black spot near the suture transverse, curved.

5. **Tyrannion nigrosellatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. fig. 12.)

Ovate, convex, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with small reddish-brown scales, with a few cinereous or whitish scales intermixed (especially on the front of the humeri, along the suture and flanks of the elytra, and on the legs), the elytra also set with scattered, coarser, decumbent, setiform scales and each with a short, broad, curved black streak at the base (arising from near the scutellum and obliquely truncated behind); the vestiture of the under surface coarse and pale. Head rugulosely punctate, arcuately depressed in front, the eyes rather narrowly separated; rostrum strongly curved, reaching the front of the metasternum, rugosely punctate, subcarinate, and a little widened at the base, the apical half almost smooth, the antennæ inserted at the middle. Prothorax strongly transverse, feebly constricted in front, the sides rapidly, arcuately converging from the base, the latter deeply bisinuate; closely, finely punctate and obsoletely carinate, the disc transversely swollen at the middle. Scutellum oval. Elytra rather short, convex, much wider than the prothorax, rounded-

triangular, the humeri swollen, obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 9 narrowly costate, the others flat. Beneath coarsely, rugosely punctate. Mesosternum long, horseshoe-shaped. Legs rather short; femora feebly clavate, each with a long tooth; tibiæ sinuous within, rounded at the base externally.

Length 5, breadth 3 millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen. A species of ovate, convex form, with a sharply-defined, broad, curved black streak at the base of each elytron (the two markings together forming an interrupted saddle-shaped patch), the rostrum long and strongly curved, the ventral segments and metasternum very coarsely, rugosely punctate.

6. **Tyrannion irregularis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 13, 13 *a*.)

Broad ovate, black, the elytra variegated with piceous, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; the head, elytra, and legs thickly clothed with cinereous scales, with fulvous scales intermixed, the fulvous scales clustered into large indeterminate patches on the elytra, the latter with an irregular series of black spots along the suture and a small triangular black patch at the sides near the apex; the prothorax clothed with short erect black scales, and with a curved fulvo-cinereous stripe on each side of the disc; the elytra also thickly set with rather coarse suberect setæ; the vestiture of the under surface very sparse. Head rugulosely punctate, arcuately depressed in front, the eyes distant; rostrum stout, strongly and abruptly curved, cylindrical, reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ, rugose, carinate and depressed at the base, and closely, finely punctate thence to the apex, except along the smooth median space, the antennæ inserted midway. Prothorax short, much narrowed in front, the sides arcuately converging from the base; densely punctate. Scutellum small, oblong. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, moderately convex, rounded-triangular, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, almost flat, 9 narrowly costate posteriorly. Beneath coarsely and closely, the ventral segments 2–4 more sparsely, punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Legs stout; femora sharply unidentate; tibiæ rounded at the base externally.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. A broad, ovate form, with the elytra densely and the prothorax sparsely squamose; the elytra with a series of irregular black spots along the suture (much as in *Cryptorhynchus illex*, Germ.) and the disc clouded with fulvous.

7. **Tyrannion suffusus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. fig. 14.)

Broad ovate, robust, black, the antennæ ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with reddish-brown scales, the elytra with a broad space before the middle indeterminately cinereous, and some irregular markings on the apical half of the sutural region, and the apex itself, black; the upper surface also set with scattered, coarse, suberect, fulvous and black, setiform scales, the black scales condensed into a small fascicle below the base of the third elytral interstice. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes somewhat narrowly separated; rostrum strongly curved, nearly reaching the metasternum, rugosely punctate and subcarinate at the base, the apical half almost smooth, the antennæ inserted at about the middle. Prothorax transverse, somewhat dilated at the sides, rapidly narrowed from the middle and constricted in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small, oval. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from a little below the base, transversely depressed before the middle, the humeri obtuse and rather prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, flat or feebly convex, 9 subcostate. Beneath closely, coarsely punctate. Legs rather short and stout; femora sharply unidentate.

Length 7–$7\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 4 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three specimens, probably including both sexes. Broader than *T. nigrosellatus*, the eyes more approximate, the rostrum longer and not so stout, the head more rugose, the prothorax more dilated at the sides, the elytra differently marked and with more prominent humeri, &c.

8. **Tyrannion diffusus,** sp. n.

Broad ovate, nigro-piceous or black,.the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with brown scales, with a few lighter and darker scales intermixed, the latter clustered into small scattered spots on the basal half of the elytra, the elytra also with a series of semierect coarser scales along each interstice and a small fascicle of dark setæ near the base of the third; the vestiture of the under surface sparse. Head rugosely punctate, flattened above the eyes, the latter rather widely separated; rostrum strongly curved, reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ, coarsely, rugosely punctate at the base, and for the rest sparsely, very finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely, finely punctate, and sometimes feebly carinate. Scutellum oblong. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, arcuately narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rather prominent, obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate and sparsely granulate, 3 slightly swollen below the base. Beneath shining, sparsely punctate. Mesosternum **U**-shaped. Femora feebly clavate, sharply unidentate.

Length $5\frac{3}{4}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, Senahu and San Juan in Vera Paz, Atlantic slope (*Champion*).

Five specimens (one now without a head), probably including both sexes. More convex than *T. suffusus*, the vestiture not so coarse and more uniformly coloured (the elytra not suffused with cinereous before the middle, nor with a blackish apical patch), the eyes less approximate, the elytral interstices each with a conspicuous series of raised scales, the legs not so stout. *Metriophilus discretus*, Faust, from Venezuela, is not unlike the present species; but it has a less transverse prothorax, with more prominent ocular lobes, a smaller scutellum, obtuse humeri, &c.

9. **Tyrannion pictilis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. fig. 15.)

General characters as in *T. diffusus*; the vestiture of the upper surface brown, the elytra with small, scattered, irregularly distributed, whitish spots, including one at the apex of the fifth interstice, the third with a small cluster of dark setiform scales below the base, the other raised scales inconspicuous; the rostrum rugosely punctate and carinate at the base; the prothorax less dilated at the sides; the elytra broadly flattened on the disc anteriorly.

Length $5\frac{4}{5}$–$6\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{8}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

Three specimens. This is the Mexican representative of the Guatemalan *T. diffusus*, and requires a separate name. The elytra are more depressed and shorter than in *T. ochreopunctatus*, and the spots are paler and less sharply defined.

10. **Tyrannion disparilis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. fig. 16.)

Closely related to *T. diffusus*, but with the elytra relatively longer, the vestiture brown, mottled with cinereous and black, the cinereous scales condensed into two interrupted, transverse, sinuous fasciæ

before the middle and the darker scales into various small scattered patches, the setiform scales less regularly arranged; the rostrum coarsely, rugosely punctate and carinate at the base, and somewhat closely punctate thence to the tip, except along the middle; the elytral interstices more distinctly granulate, 3 raised and setose below the base.

Length $6\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen, differing as above described from *T. diffusus*. Compared with *T. suffusus*, the present species is narrower and less depressed, the vestiture is not so coarse and more mottled, the cinereous scales being condensed into two irregular fasciæ below the base, the legs are more slender, and the femora are less acutely dentate. The rostrum has a more definite smooth space down the middle than in *T. pictilis*, which also has the elytral vestiture differently coloured.

11. **Tyrannion ochreopunctatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. fig. 17.)

Ovate, moderately broad, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; rather sparsely clothed with small brown or blackish scales, with scattered intermixed, coarser, ochreous scales, the latter clustered into six small spots on the prothorax (four in a transverse series across the middle and two at the apex) and numerous small spots on the elytra; the vestiture of the legs paler, that of the under surface sparse; the upper surface also set with rather coarse, short, suberect, ochreous and blackish setiform scales. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes distant: rostrum strongly curved, reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ, rugosely punctate and subcarinate at the base, and sparsely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted at or at a little beyond the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely, rather finely punctate. Elytra nearly one-half wider than the prothorax, narrowing from about the basal third, flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri obtuse and somewhat swollen; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat, punctulate, and sparsely, finely granulate. Ventral segments shining, sparsely punctate. Mesosternum **U**-shaped. Femora feebly clavate, very sharply unidentate. Intermediate tibiæ curved externally.

Length $6\frac{1}{10}$–$6\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{3}{5}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three specimens. The fasciculate arrangement of the ochreous scales on both the prothorax and elytra separate *T. ochreopunctatus* from most of its allies. Various *Conotracheli* (*C. picticollis*, &c.) are somewhat similarly marked.

12. **Tyrannion punctipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. fig. 18.)

Very like *T. ochreopunctatus*, but differing as follows:—The vestiture coarser, the ochreous scales on the prothorax not condensed into sharply-defined spots and those on the elytra here and there fasciculate, the scutellum ochreous; the head obsoletely carinate down the middle, transversely depressed above the eyes, which are larger and more approximate; the rostrum not so stout, a little longer, and less rugose at the base; the prothorax relatively narrower, more coarsely punctate, carinate from the apex to near the base; the scutellum larger; the rostral canal narrower; the ventral segments less shining, 2 more closely punctate; the legs a little longer; the femoral tooth shorter and less acute; the intermediate tibiæ less curved.

Length $6\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen, differing too much from *T. ochreopunctatus* to be included under that species, of which I at first thought it might be the sexual complement.

13. **Tyrannion funestus,** sp. n.

Subovate, rather broad, robust, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; above thickly, beneath very sparsely, clothed with brown scales, the elytra much mottled with black; the upper surface also somewhat closely set with short, coarse, suberect, blackish and pallid setiform scales, the legs setulose. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum strongly curved, reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ, coarsely, rugosely punctate and shallowly sulcate in its basal half, and minutely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted at the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate. Scutellum convex, small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from about the basal third; seriate-punctate, striate towards the apex, the interstices feebly convex, rugulose, and sparsely granulate, 3 slightly swollen at the base. Beneath sparsely, coarsely punctate. Mesosternum **U**-shaped. Legs short; femora feebly clavate, unidentate; intermediate tibiæ curved externally.

Length $6\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect resembles *T. ochreopunctatus*, but the vestiture of the upper surface is differently coloured, the elytra are variegated with brown and black, the small ochreous spots are wanting on both the prothorax and elytra, and the granulation of the latter is more distinct.

14. **Tyrannion imbellis,** sp. n.

Ovate, nigro-piceous or black, clothed with intermixed brownish, ochreous, and black scales, which are more or less raised on the prothorax, the vestiture mottled on the elytra, the latter also with numerous, semierect, coarse, black and ochreous, setiform scales, the black ones condensed into a small cluster at the base of the third interstice. Head rugulosely punctate, flattened above the eyes, the latter well-separated; rostrum strongly curved, reaching the front of the metasternum, widened, rugosely punctate, and carinate to some distance from the base, and then becoming narrower and almost smooth, the antennæ inserted at about the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri somewhat prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate and faintly granulate, 3 slightly swollen below the base, 9 costate. Beneath coarsely punctate; terminal dorsal segment of the abdomen truncate at the apex in the ♀. Mesosternal cavity long, the walls hollowed. Femora feebly clavate, strongly unidentate.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three specimens. The chief characters of this species are the basally dilated rostrum and the somewhat hollowed submarginal interstice of the elytra, the ninth interstice costate from the base. The elytral vestiture is mottled, but not clustered into definite spots, though there is a small fascicle of dark setiform scales near the base of the third interstice.

15. **Tyrannion admixtus,** sp. n.

Subovate, nigro-piceous or piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with intermixed ochreous and black scales and also set with similarly-coloured, suberect, setiform scales, the black setæ sometimes condensed into a small fascicle near the base of the third elytral interstice; the vestiture of the legs and under surface paler. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum strongly curved, subcylindrical, slightly widened towards the base, reaching the front of the metasternum in the ♀, a little shorter in the ♂, rugosely punctate and feebly carinate at the base and

finely punctate thence to the apex, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle in both sexes. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate, and sometimes obsoletely carinate. Scutellum small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base; shining, seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate and feebly convex, 9 narrowly costate. Beneath rather sparsely punctate; terminal dorsal segment of the abdomen tridentate at the apex in the ♀. Femora moderately clavate, unidentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Six specimens; a seventh from Sinanja, Vera Paz, with rather darker scales and shorter setæ may also belong here. Smaller and narrower than *T. imbellis*, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle of the rostrum in both sexes, the rostrum very slightly widened towards the base, the vestiture ochreous and black intermixed, the hidden terminal dorsal segment of the abdomen of the female tridentate (instead of simply truncate) at the apex, the femoral tooth less acute.

16. **Tyrannion stolidus,** sp. n.

Very like *T. admixtus*, but with the vestiture brown, cinereous, and black intermixed, the cinereous scales somewhat fasciculate on the elytra, the setiform scales short, the black ones clustered into a small fascicle near the base of the third elytral interstice; the antennæ inserted a little further from the tip of the rostrum, the latter less elongate in the ♀, carinate at the base, reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ; the ventral segments closely punctate.

Length 4–$4\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Three specimens, apparently including both sexes, the male partly abraded.

17. **Tyrannion squalidus,** sp. n.

Subovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi more or less ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with brown scales, the elytra mottled with blackish in one specimen, the upper surface also set with short, semierect, pallid, and blackish, setiform scales. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum curved, subcylindrical, reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ, rugosely punctate and carinate at the base, and sparsely, minutely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted midway. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from near the base, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices feebly convex, rugulose, and subgranulate. Beneath sparsely punctate. Mesosternum **U**-shaped. Legs short; femora clavate (the anterior pair somewhat strongly), sharply unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{10}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*).

Two specimens, the one from Teapa with the elytral vestiture mottled with black, the other with the scales of a uniform brownish colour. Near *T. stolidus*, but with the elytra relatively narrower, the anterior femora more clavate. The less widely separated, partly exposed eyes, &c., separate *T. squalidus* from all the species here referred to *Metriophilus*.

18. **Tyrannion unipustulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 12, 12 *a*.)

Subovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tip of the rostrum more or less ferruginous; thickly clothed with small brown scales, the elytra usually with a few minute cinereous scales intermixed, the humeri or base fulvous, the prothorax with an oval or oblong, whitish or ochreous, spot in the middle behind; the upper surface also set with short, suberect, fulvous and black setæ, the latter clustered here and there into small, transverse or oblique, patches; the femora faintly annulate, cinereous at the base. Head rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed in front, the eyes very large and narrowly separated; rostrum strongly curved, nearly reaching the front of the metasternum, rugulosely punctate and carinate, the apical half finely punctate, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or beyond (♂) the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum oval. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base; with rows of oblong punctures placed in narrow, shallow striæ, the interstices becoming feebly convex towards the sides, 3 slightly raised near the base. Ventral segments 2–4 very sparsely punctate, 5 with a broad, depressed, pilose space in the centre at the apex, and also foveate at the tip, in the ♂. Legs rather short; femora unidentate.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$–6, breadth 2–$2\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eleven specimens, all but two from Chiriqui, the one from Guatemala larger than the others, more coarsely setose, and with a larger spot at the base of the prothorax. *T. unipustulatus* bears a superficial resemblance to *Eubulus reticulatus*.

19. **Tyrannion curtipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. fig. 19.)

Broad ovate, short, black or piceous, the antennæ, the sides of the rostrum, and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with small brown scales, with ochreous and blackish scales intermixed, the ochreous scales sometimes condensed into a few indistinct spots on the elytra, the elytra also sparsely set with suberect setiform scales. Head rugosely punctate, flattened above the widely separated eyes; rostrum strongly curved, reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ, rugosely punctate and carinate at the base, and very finely punctate thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate, and obsoletely carinate. Scutellum small. Elytra short, broad, much wider than the prothorax, widening to near the middle and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices subseriato-granulate, the outer ones a little raised, 3 slightly swollen and setose near the base. Beneath sparsely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Legs short; femora unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{9}{10}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Four specimens, one somewhat immature and with the base of the elytra reddish. The short, broad, posteriorly widened form separates *T. curtipennis* from the allied species. The elytral vestiture is somewhat variable in colour, the blackish scales being sometimes numerous on the apical declivity; the interstices are distinctly seriato-granulate, the first (sutural) excepted.

20. **Tyrannion albosignatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. fig. 20.)

Ovate, rather broad, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tip of the rostrum ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with brownish or fulvous scales, with blackish scales intermixed, the elytra with a sharply-defined

white spot on the fifth interstice below the base, their surface also rather closely set with short, semierect, setiform scales. Head rugulosely punctate, transversely depressed above the eyes, which are well-separated; rostrum strongly curved, reaching to about the middle of the intermediate coxæ, rugulosely punctate and obsoletely carinate, finely punctate at the tip, the apical half smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at or a little beyond the middle. Prothorax short, rounded at the sides posteriorly and rapidly narrowing anteriorly, feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, the humeri rounded; punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex. Beneath sparsely punctate. Mesosternum U-shaped, the walls hollowed at about the middle. Legs short; femora unidentate.

Length $3\frac{2}{5}$–4, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three specimens. In this insect the elytra have each a small, sharply-defined, white spot on the outer part of the disc below the base (much as in the Venezuelan *Heterobothrus bipustulatus*, Faust), and the prothorax is very short and much narrowed anteriorly. *Cryptorrhynchus verruca* (Fabr.) is similarly marked.

21. **Tyrannion breviculus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. fig. 21.)

Short ovate, shining, nigro-piceous or black, the head and the anterior portion of the prothorax usually in part rufo-piceous, and the elytra and legs sometimes mottled with the same colour; clothed with small intermixed greyish (or fulvous) and black scales, the elytra each with a small whitish spot on the disc towards the apex, the scutellum ochreous or fulvous, the vestiture of the under surface and legs flavo-cinereous; the prothorax and elytra also somewhat thickly set with rather long, semierect, coarse, black and pallid setæ, which become more crowded on the elevated portions of the surface and are clustered into a conspicuous crest on the second elytral interstice at about the middle. Head semicircularly flattened and rugulosely punctate above the eyes, the latter prominent, somewhat angular above, coarsely facetted, and narrowly separated; rostrum stout, strongly curved, nearly reaching the metasternum, rugulosely punctate and obsoletely tricarinate, finely punctate at the tip, the apical half smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or at a little beyond (♂) the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax short, rounded at the sides, constricted and greatly narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely punctate, the disc feebly binodose. Scutellum rounded, prominent. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, short, flattened on the disc anteriorly, narrowing from the base, the latter strongly sinuate, the humeri rounded, prominent; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, more or less convex, 2 swollen at the middle and 3 slightly raised at the base (the dorsal striæ in consequence sinuate). Beneath closely punctate. Legs rather slender; femora feebly or obsoletely unidentate.

Length 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Twelve specimens, varying in colour. This is one of three very closely allied forms inhabiting the same region, and mainly distinguishable by the nigro-variegate upper surface and the short crest of black setæ at the middle of the second elytral interstice.

22. **Tyrannion agnatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. fig. 22.)

Very like *T. breviculus*, but with the vestiture fulvous, slightly mottled with black; the third elytral interstice swollen at the middle and with a narrow, oblique, ontwardly-directed, faint whitish streak at some distance below the base, the second interstice without a crest of black setæ; the rostrum a little longer, the antennæ inserted nearer the tip in the ♂.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens. In this insect the third elytral interstice (instead of the second) is swollen at the middle, and has a faint oblique whitish streak below the base.

23. **Tyrannion basalis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. fig. 23.)

Very similar to *T. breviculus*, but with a transverse fulvous patch at the base of the elytra (not reaching the suture), followed by a faint, oblique, whitish, humeral streak, the rest of their surface mottled with fulvous and black, the usual whitish spot on the disc towards the apex present, the third and fifth interstices each with a short line of coarser setiform black scales below the base, the second and third simply convex; the eyes less approximate; the rostrum a little shorter, reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ; the femora rather sharply dentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two males.

PHILONIS, gen. nov.

Rostrum very stout, curved, nearly reaching the metasternum, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club oblong-ovate, compact; eyes large, laterally placed, coarsely facetted, depressed, covered by the prominent ocular lobes of the prothorax, the prothorax itself transverse, with the base bisinuate; scutellum visible; elytra oval, broader than the prothorax, with the alternate interstices costate, the tenth row of punctures short; mesosternum horseshoe-shaped; metasternum short, the episterna broad; ventral segments 2–4 short, equal in length, together not longer than 1, the sutures straight, the intercoxal process broad; legs short and stout; femora without trace of tooth; tarsal claws simple; body ovate, robust, densely and coarsely squamose.

A single species is referred to this genus*. It is related to *Eubulus*, *Tyrannion*, *Metriophilus*, &c.

1. **Philonis inermis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 24, 24 *a*, *b*.)

Ovate, robust, black, the antennæ ferruginous; the prothorax sparsely, the rest of the surface densely, clothed with coarse whitish or brownish-white scales, the head, under surface, and legs with intermixed reddish scales, the elytra with two transverse fasciæ (one at the base, the other beyond the middle), more or less connected along the suture, similarly coloured. Head rugulosely punctate, depressed on each side (and in one specimen carinate) between the very widely separated eyes; rostrum rugosely punctate at the base, sulcate at the sides to near the tip, and for the rest sparsely, finely punctate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front; coarsely, rugosely punctate, and also carinate. Elytra transversely convex, much wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from a little below the base, the shoulders rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate. Beneath opaque, closely punctate.

Length $5\frac{1}{10}$–$6\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $2\frac{9}{10}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Mexico, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*), Tapachula (*Höge*).

Two specimens, probably male and female, the rostrum being rugose at the base in one from Teapa. In this insect the vestiture of the elytra is dense and imbricate,

* There is a Brazilian insect in the British Museum labelled with the MS. name *Cœlosternus obesus*, Jekel, that possibly belongs here; it is very like *P. inermis*, but has the prothorax dilated at the base.

hiding the surface-sculpture, and there are some darker scales intermixed with the reddish ones. The scattered pallid scales on the prothorax are large, and tend to form a cruciform patch on the disc and some irregular markings towards the sides. The elytral markings are not unlike those of *Cryptorhynchus fictus*, Boh.

EUTINOBOTHRUS.

Eutinobothrus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, pp. 54, 84.

This genus is based upon *Cryptorhynchus pilosellus*, Boh., and I have not yet seen any other insect that can be treated as congeneric. The type is a very small, oblong form, with the femora unarmed; the tibiæ almost straight and rather long; the rostrum cylindrical, curved, and received into the U-shaped mesosternum; the eyes widely separated, and almost covered by the ocular lobes of the prothorax; the ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length; the metathoracic episterna broad.

1. **Eutinobothrus pilosellus.** (Tab. XXIX. figg. 25, 25 *a*.)

Cryptorhynchus pilosellus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 343 [1].
Eutinobothrus pilosellus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, p. 84 [2].

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*); Guatemala, Zapote (*Champion*).—Colombia [1]; Venezuela, Caracas [2].

Three specimens, agreeing very well with a Colombian example lent me by Dr. Heller. The rostrum of the male is rugosely punctate and sharply carinate, that of the female being almost smooth from the middle onwards.

PHALIAS, gen. nov.

Rostrum very short, narrow, almost straight, the antennæ inserted close to the base, with the scape short, about as long as the first joint of the funiculus, joints 2–7 of the latter slender, short, the club ovate, with transverse sutures; eyes lateral, pyriform; prothorax about as long as broad, very deeply bisinuate at the base, the hind angles received into the emarginate base of the elytra, the ocular lobes rather prominent; scutellum small, oval; elytra oblong, a little wider than the prothorax, with nine rows of punctures and a short additional outer row at the base; mesosternum horizontally produced, angularly emarginate in front; metasternum rather long, the episterna narrow; ventral segments 2–4 equal in length, the sutures straight; legs short; femora exceedingly stout, compressed, unarmed; tibiæ very broad, compressed, rounded externally, straight within, the claw arising from the outer apical angle; tarsi short, narrow, the third joint neither dilated nor bilobed, but simply excavate at the apex above, the claws divergent, simple; body elongate-ovate, narrow, densely squamose.

The single species referred to this genus is one of the most remarkable forms of the present group known to me. It has the femora and tibiæ very broad and compressed, the tarsi short and narrow, with the third joint not wider than the second, the antennæ inserted close to the base of the rostrum, &c. In the form of the legs *Phalias* somewhat approaches the North-American genera *Acamptus* and *Paracamptus*, but the insect is not otherwise related to them.

1. **Phalias laticrus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 26, 26 *a*.)

Elongate-ovate, narrow, robust, moderately convex, flattened on the disc; opaque, piceous, densely clothed with pale brown scales, the prothorax and elytra much mottled with fuscous (the prothorax with a median vitta and three spots on the outer part of the disc pale brown, and the elytra with the fuscous markings condensed into a large irregular patch at the sides). Head and rostrum densely, rugulosely punctate. Prothorax gradually narrowing from the base, rounded at the sides anteriorly, densely, finely punctate. Elytra moderately long, gradually narrowing from near the base, produced at the apex, the humeri obtuse; finely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose and feebly convex. Beneath densely, finely punctate, the sculpture almost hidden by the dense pallid vestiture.

Length $3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen, in very fresh condition.

SCEDASUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum strongly curved, moderately long, widened outwards, triangularly dilated at the base, and subangularly explanate beneath the points of insertion of the antennæ, the scrobes short and rapidly descending; antennæ inserted near the base of the rostrum, the scape short, strongly clavate, the funiculus 7-jointed, 1 and 2 about equal in length, 3 a little shorter, the club ovate; mandibles truncate at the tip; eyes large, rounded above, well separated; prothorax with moderately developed ocular lobes, bisinuate at the base; scutellum rather large; elytra much wider than the prothorax; elongate-triangular, strongly sinuate at the base, set with setigerous tubercles; rostral canal reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ, the prosternal walls sinuate, the mesosternum broad, subtriangular; metasternum moderately long, the episterna broad; ventral segment 2 nearly as long as 3 and 4 united, the sutures straight; femora dentate; tarsi rather slender, the claws simple.

This genus includes a single species from the State of Panama. It is recognizable by the short dilated scape of the antennæ, which are inserted in the subangulate lateral prominences of the rostrum, and near its base. The sculpture of the elytra is rather like that of an *Anchonus*.

1. **Scedasus muricatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 27, 27 *a*, *b*.)

Oblong-ovate, shining above, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; the upper surface sparsely, the head, legs, and under surface more densely, clothed with minute greyish and brown scales, the scutellum and the basal margin of the prothorax with ochreous scales; the prothorax and elytra also set with coarse, scattered, suberect, blunt, intermixed blackish and ochreous setæ, which become more crowded on the dorsal elevations; the legs sparsely, coarsely setose. Head rugulosely punctate, finely carinate down the middle; rostrum stout, rugosely punctate at the base and sparsely, minutely punctate thence to the tip. Prothorax a little broader than long, abruptly narrowed and constricted anteriorly, the anterior lobe tubulate, the posterior lobe depressed around the carinate, setigerous, central prominence, and also obliquely depressed on each side; the entire surface closely, finely punctate, the flanks sparsely granulate. Elytra narrowing from the base, broadly produced at the apex, with rather prominent, rounded humeri; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate and set with scattered setigerous conical tubercles, 3 with an oblong setigerous elevation below the base, and 2 with a similar elevation at the middle, the setæ at the apex of the latter entirely ochreous. Beneath opaque, densely, finely punctate. Femora feebly clavate, unidentate. Tibiæ slightly sinuate within.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen, in rather dirty condition, and possibly with the scales discoloured.

MANTIAS, gen. nov.

Rostrum rather slender, strongly curved, moderately long, the scrobes shallow, lateral; antennæ inserted near the base of the rostrum, the scape clavate and extending beyond the lower limit of the eye, the funiculus 7-jointed—1 clavate, 2–7 slender, 2 longer than 1, 3 one-half the length of 2, 4–7 short,—the club elongate-ovate, acuminate, indistinctly annulate; mandibles bifid; head convex; eyes very large, in great part exposed, narrowly separated; prothorax transverse, bisinuate at the base, with feebly-developed, angulate, ocular lobes; scutellum small, oblong; elytra wider than the prothorax, elongate, with ten rows of punctures; rostral canal deep, reaching the front of the metasternum, parallel between the intermediate coxæ; metasternum long, and with broad episterna; ventral segment 2 (along the median line) nearly as long as 3 and 4 united, the first suture arched; legs long and slender, the femora unidentate, the posterior pair reaching the apex of the elytra; tibiæ almost straight; tarsi narrow, joint 3 short, cleft to the base, 1 longer than 2 and 3 united, the claws simple; body narrow, elongate-ovate, squamose, the antennal club clothed with long, fine, projecting hairs.

This genus includes a single species from the State of Panama. Its chief characters are:—The shallow rostral scrobes, which are not quite long enough to receive the scape of the antennæ in repose, the latter clavate and extending beyond the lower limit of the eyes, the antennæ themselves inserted near the base of the rostrum, with the first joint of the funiculus clavate, and the second slender and elongate; the long, slender tarsi, with short, narrow, deeply cleft third joint; and the elongate, acuminate, hairy antennal club.

1. **Mantias gracilitarsis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 28, 28 *a*, *b*.)

Elongate-ovate, narrow, piceous or rufo-piceous, mottled with black, the antennæ, and sometimes the tarsi also, ferruginous; variegated above with fulvous, white, and blackish scales, with intermixed short, decumbent, coarser, setiform scales, the white scales on the prothorax condensed into a short median line in front and a patch at each hind angle, and those on the elytra into a spot on the shoulder, an interrupted oblique streak on the disc before the middle, and two more or less distinct, common, curved fasciæ towards the apex; the vestiture of the under surface pale, the legs variegated with whitish scales. Head rugulosely punctate; rostrum feebly carinate and rugulosely punctate at the base, and for the rest sparsely, very finely punctate. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely, finely punctate. Elytra long, narrowing from about the middle, the humeri obtuse; closely seriate-punctate, the interstices convex, rugulose. Beneath densely punctate. Femora sharply unidentate.

Length $5\frac{1}{10}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$–$1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three specimens. A mutilated insect from Colombia in the British Museum may also belong to the same species.

TRŒZON, gen. nov.

Rostrum nearly reaching the metasternum, slightly widened towards the tip, curved, moderately stout, the antennæ inserted at the middle, with the funiculus 7-jointed and the club oblong-ovate, with transverse sutures; head not visible from above; eyes large, lateral, covered in repose; prothorax broadly produced at the apex and with prominent ocular lobes, bisinuate at the base; scutellum oblong, small, flattened; elytra elongate, wider than the prothorax, depressed, broadly truncate at the apex, with nine rows of punctures and a short outer row at the base, the humeri obtuse; mesosternum U-shaped, horizontal; metasternum moderately long, with rather broad episterna; ventral segment 2 much longer than 3, the first suture arched; legs short, very stout; femora much thickened, unidentate; tibiæ broad the

terminal claw long and arising from the outer apical angle; tarsi with joint 3 very broad and bilobed, the claws divergent, simple; body elongate, depressed, densely squamose above.

This genus includes a single species from Guatemala, somewhat resembling *Mitrastethus baridioides*, Redt., from New Zealand, and an undescribed form from Santa Catherina, Brazil *.

1. **Trœzon encaustus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXIX. figg. 29, 29 *a*.)

Piceous, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; densely clothed with pale greyish-brown agglutinated scales, and also set with scattered, intermixed, suberect, pallid and black setiform scales, the latter condensed into a short, T-shaped mark at the apex of the elytra, the setiform scales on the legs pale brown; the abdomen shining and very sparsely squamose. Head densely punctate, slightly depressed down the middle in front; rostrum shining, very sparsely, finely punctate, the punctuation becoming closer at the tip; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax about as long as broad, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, and also a little narrowed behind, the hind angles obtuse, the base feebly bisinuate; densely, finely punctate. Elytra seriate-punctate, the interstices flat and densely punctulate. Ventral segments sparsely punctate.

Length 6, breadth $2\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Torola, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen.

BOTHROBATYS.

Bothrobatys, Schönherr, Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 385 (1844); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 117; Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, p. 52.

Bothrobathys, Gemminger and Harold, Cat. viii. p. 2567 (part.).

A genus including a few Tropical-American species, recognizable by the sinuato-explanate sides of the prothorax. It is doubtful whether *Lophocephala*, Blanch., is really congeneric with *Bothrobatys*.

1. **Bothrobatys laticollis.** (Tab. XXIX. figg. 30, 30 *a*, var.)

Bothrobatys laticollis, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 386 [1].

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, Capetillo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA [1].

Central-American specimens of this species (the type of which I have examined) usually have a very large common dorsal patch on the elytra, and the disc of the prothorax more or less, ochreous or fulvous, this colour in the type being almost confined to the setæ clothing the dorsal prominences. The prothorax is broad, and obtusely bidentate on each side. The vestiture is very dense, as in *Collabismus*. The length varies from $4\frac{1}{10}$–$6\frac{1}{5}$ millim. The Colombian examples in the British Museum have the prothorax still more dilated at the sides.

* This insect is represented by a single specimen in the Pascoe collection; it differs from *T. encaustus* in having a shorter and broader prothorax, &c.

GRAPHONOTUS.

Graphonotus, Chevrolat, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1880, p. xcvi.

Chevrolat included in this genus various Tropical-American forms, the type being *Cryptorhynchus albocaudatus*, Ros., from Mexico. The name *Graphonotus* is here provisionally retained for a few species agreeing in the following characters:—

Rostrum arcuate, nearly or quite reaching the metasternum, the antennæ inserted at or behind the middle, the club oblong-ovate or ovate, with the sutures very distinct in the typical forms; head convex, the eyes large and partly exposed; prothorax with feebly-developed ocular lobes; scutellum visible; elytra wider than the prothorax; mesosternal cavity oblong or horseshoe-shaped; metathoracic episterna broad; ventral segment 2 longer than 3; femora unidentate; tibiæ unguiculate at the outer apical angle, the anterior pair rarely (*G. albocaudatus*) mucronate at the inner apical angle in the ♂; anterior legs sometimes a little elongated in the ♂, the tarsi similarly formed in the two sexes.

G. albocaudatus, *G. leporinus*, *G. bituberculatus*, *G. biolleyi*, and *G. maculicollis* agree very well *inter se*, but the other species differ from them in various details; *G. variisquamis* has the facies of a *Zygops*, owing to its large, subcontiguous eyes.

§ 1. *Mesosternal walls converging and coalescent behind.*

1. **Graphonotus albocaudatus.** (Tab. XXX. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♂; 1 *b*, ant. leg, ♂.)

Cryptorhynchus albocaudatus, Ros. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 69[1].

Graphonotus albocaudatus, Chevr. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1880, p. xcvii[2].

Hab. Mexico[2] (*Chevrolat*[1]; *ex coll. Flohr*), Toxpam, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Tapachula (*Höge*), Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); British Honduras, Belize, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, San Juan, San Joaquin, and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, Paraiso, El Reposo, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil, San Isidro, Volcan de Atitlan (*Champion*).

A common insect in Vera Cruz, and on the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of Guatemala. It varies greatly in size. The male has the anterior femora a little longer and less clavate than in the female; the anterior tibiæ, too, are feebly serrulate within, and mucronate at the inner apical angle, as well as unguiculate at the outer angle. The antennæ are inserted behind the middle of the rostrum in both sexes. I have seen the type belonging to the Stockholm Museum.

2. **Graphonotus leporinus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 2, 2 *a*, ♂.)

Macromerus leporinus, Chevr. in litt.

Oblong-ovate, robust, black; clothed with small fulvous scales, which show a tendency to form two sinuous vittæ on the disc of the prothorax (the enclosed space being more sparsely squamose), the elytra mottled with black, the black scales more or less condensed into an angulate, anteriorly evanescent, median fascia, which is followed by a broad, oblique, dentate, fulvous band (this being bordered in front and behind with whitish), the two bands meeting at the suture and extending broadly down the disc to the apex (in some

specimens enclosing some dark sutural spots); the upper surface and legs also with a few scattered, very short, decumbent, setiform scales. Head rugosely punctate and feebly carinate, usually foveate between the rather narrowly separated eyes; rostrum long, rugosely punctate and 5-carinate at the base, and very finely, sparsely punctate from the middle to the apex, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted slightly behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus longer than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and much narrowed in front; sparsely granulate, each granule preceded by a small puncture, the interspaces minutely punctate, the disc finely carinate. Elytra seriate-punctate and granulate, the interstices also punctulate, the marginal one (8) raised and serrulate. The sides of the metasternum coarsely, and the ventral segments obsoletely, punctate. Rostral canal almost or quite reaching the front of the metasternum. Femora clavate, and each with a rather broad triangular tooth, the anterior pair similar in the two sexes. Anterior tibiæ not elongated in the ♂.

Length 8–11, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*); COSTA RICA, Cariblanco, Sarapiqui (*Lankester*), Coronel (*Biolley*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA (*Mus. Brit.*).

A common insect in Chiriqui, and distributed in collections under the above-quoted MS. name. It is a close ally of *G. albocaudatus* (Ros.), differing from it in the form of the apical patch (which is always interrupted at the sides and excised in front), the broader femoral tooth (especially noticeable on the anterior pair), the simple anterior tibiæ of the male, the longer rostrum, &c.

3. **Graphonotus bituberculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 3, 3 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black; mottled above with small fulvous, cinereous, and black scales, the black scales condensed into an angulate, anteriorly evanescent, median fascia on the elytra and a small spot on each of the tubercles near the base, and the others into a large, anteriorly excised, apical patch, which encloses some dark markings at or near the suture towards the tip; the elytra also with a few very short, scattered, decumbent setiform scales. Head rugosely punctate; rostrum moderately long, rugosely punctate and carinate in its basal half, and sparsely, finely punctate thence to the tip, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle in the ♂, and at about midway in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front; somewhat closely granulate and also carinate. Elytra parallel at the base, flattened along the suture anteriorly; seriate-punctate and also granulate, the interstices 5–9 subcarinate, 3 with a tuberculiform prominence below the base. The sides of the metasternum coarsely, and the ventral segments finely, punctate. Rostral canal nearly reaching the metasternum. Femora clavate, acutely unidentate. Anterior tibiæ not elongated in the ♂.

Length $5\frac{2}{5}$–9, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Senahu (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Monte Redondo (*Tristan, ex Biolley*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—AMAZONS (*Mus. Brit.*).

Ten specimens, varying greatly in size. Very like *G. leporinus*, but with the elytra bituberculate near the base, the antennæ inserted nearer the tip of the rostrum (which is rather shorter), the pale apical patch uninterrupted laterally, the femoral tooth acute, the prothorax more rounded at the sides.

4. **Graphonotus biolleyi,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi more or less ferruginous; mottled above with small ochreous, cinereous, and blackish scales, the latter condensed into four small patches on the disc of the prothorax, the elytra each with a blackish spot on the third interstice below the base and a larger, oblique, subtriangular black mark near the suture at the middle of the disc, this being followed by a very large, common, pallid, scutiform, apical patch (enclosing some irregular dark markings), the ochreous scales on the prothorax condensed into a sinuous, curved vitta on each side of the disc, the elytra also with a few decumbent setæ; the vestiture of the under surface and legs pale, the posterior femora with an ochreous ring on the outer face. Head rugosely punctate and subcarinate, shallowly foveate between the large, narrowly separated eyes; rostrum moderately stout, curved, rather short, rugosely punctate and feebly 5-carinate at the base, the apical half finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and much narrowed in front; the disc sparsely, and the flanks closely, granulate, and also with a sharp median carina. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third; seriate-punctate and sparsely granulate, the alternate interstices a little raised, the ridge on 3 interrupted below the base. Ventral segments very sparsely punctate. Rostral canal not reaching the metasternum, the mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Legs long and rather slender, the femora clavate and sharply unidentate.

Length 8, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Costa Rica, San Isidro (*Biolley*).

One specimen. Not unlike *G. bituberculatus*, but with the prothorax narrower and sparsely granulate, the elytra longer, and each with an oblique, subtriangular, velvety-black patch on the disc, the legs more slender, &c.

5. **Graphonotus maculicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ in part ferruginous, the rostrum rufo-piceous; mottled above with small fulvous, black, and cinereous scales, the black scales on the prothorax condensed into two sinuous, sharply-defined vittæ on the disc, two small spots at the apex, and a small spot on each side before the middle, the elytra with a very large, ill-defined, fulvous apical patch, enclosing some irregular black and cinereous markings, and also set with scattered, very short, decumbent, setiform scales; the vestiture of the legs and under surface fulvous, slightly intermixed with cinereous. Head rugosely punctate, foveate between the very large, narrowly separated eyes; rostrum long, strongly curved, thickened, rugulose, and 5-carinate at the base, almost smooth from about the basal third, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus longer than 1, the club oblong-ovate, with oblique sutures. Prothorax transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and parallel at the base; sparsely granulate, without definite median carina. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, moderately long; seriate-punctate and finely granulate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, 8, 9 raised, the ridge on 3 interrupted below the base and with the basal elevation prominent. Ventral segments sparsely punctate. Rostral canal about reaching the anterior edge of the metasternum. Legs long and rather slender; the femora clavate and very sharply unidentate.

Length 7–$7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Very similar to *G. biolleyi*, but with a longer rostrum, a longer antennal club, a non-carinate prothorax, shorter elytra, the markings of the upper surface different, the mesosternum otherwise formed, &c. In the example figured the two black vittæ on the prothorax are united anteriorly, forming an irregular **M**-shaped mark.

6. **Graphonotus albescens,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ, and sometimes the rostrum also, obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed above with intermixed whitish, fulvous, and dark brown scales, the darker scales on the prothorax in great part confined to the sides and on the elytra condensed into a transverse subquadrate patch behind the scutellum and a large subtriangular lateral patch, the vertex sometimes with a whitish line, the elytra also with a few scattered decumbent setæ; the vestiture of the legs and under surface whitish and fulvous intermixed. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes separated by about the width of the rostrum; rostrum stout, curved, nearly reaching the metasternum in the ♀, a little shorter in the ♂, rugosely punctate at the base and thickly punctate thence to the tip, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus almost as long as 1, 3–7 short and together about as long as the oblong-ovate club. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides before the middle, and constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate and obsoletely granulate, the disc broadly depressed down the middle and with a short median carina. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 3 and 5 strongly, and 7 and 8 more feebly, serrulato-costate. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate. Mesosternal cavity broad and deep. Legs rather stout, the femora clavate and acutely unidentate.

Length $6\frac{3}{4}$–$8\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*), Toxpam, Orizaba, Juquila (*Sallé*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Nine specimens, two only of which are from Chiriqui. This species closely resembles *Cophes quadricostatus*, but the anterior tarsi of the male want the long, laterally-projecting hairs; the whitish vestiture of the upper surface is more extended, the prothorax is depressed and shortly carinate on the disc, and the femora are equally unidentate. The dark lateral patch of the elytra varies in size.

7. **Graphonotus cinctipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with small brown or greyish-brown scales, with blackish scales intermixed (especially on the basal half of the elytra), the elytra with a more or less distinct, transverse, white, post-median fascia, and the prothorax sometimes with two dark patches at the base and a white median vitta; the upper surface also set with very short, inconspicuous, scattered, setiform scales; the vestiture of the legs brown, intermixed with white. Head densely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum (♂) about as long as the head and prothorax, curved, rugosely punctate, (♀) longer, straighter, and much smoother, the antennæ inserted near the middle in the ♂, and at about the basal third in the ♀, joint 1 of the funiculus elongate, 2 much shorter, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, narrowing from the middle, produced at the apex; punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, flat on the disc, somewhat convex at the sides. Beneath closely, finely punctate; rostral canal reaching the metasternum in the ♀, shorter in the ♂. Legs rather slender; femora unidentate.

Length 4–$6\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Cordova, Toxpam (*Sallé*); Guatemala, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Six specimens, varying in size (the larger males having the prothorax much more rounded at the sides), in the length of the rostral canal (according to the sex), and in the development of the white elytral fascia. Single examples from Chontales and the Volcan de Chiriqui may also belong here, but they do not altogether agree with those described.

8. **Graphonotus variisquamis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♂.)

Ovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; densely clothed with intermixed reddish-brown, ochreous or whitish, and black scales, the black scales at the base of the elytra condensed into a short streak on the interstices 1 and 5 and the whitish or ochreous ones into a short streak on 2, 6, and 7, the elytra with a common, broad, blackish, sparsely squamose fascia below the base, followed by a densely squamose reddish-brown band, which becomes paler behind and extends broadly down the disc to the apex; the prothorax with two clusters of short black setæ on the anterior part of the disc and two others at the apex, the elytra with black setæ on the dorsal elevations and scattered ochreous setæ on the rest of the surface; the vestiture of the under surface whitish, the legs variegate and annulate. Head densely punctate, the eyes very large, finely facetted, and narrowly separated; rostrum strongly curved, rather slender, nearly reaching the metasternum in the ♀, rugulosely punctate and subcarinate at the base, and thickly punctate thence to the tip, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club oblong-ovate, as long as the preceding five joints united, the sutures oblique. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate, obsoletely binodose on the disc and also at the apex. Elytra comparatively short, a little wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal third, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3 and 5 strongly, interruptedly costate to about the middle, and 6–9 more or less raised throughout. Beneath shining, closely punctate. Femora clavate, sharply unidentate.

Length 4–5$\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 2–2$\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Many specimens. This insect somewhat resembles *Eubulus reticulatus*; but the markings are very different, the femora are unidentate, the second ventral segment is longer, the elytra are parallel at the base, the ridges on the third and fifth interstices are abruptly interrupted, &c. The blackish post-basal fascia of the elytra is formed by the sparser vestiture on this part of the surface. The eyes are very large and subcontiguous.

9. **Graphonotus quadrifasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; densely clothed with intermixed reddish-brown and brownish-cinereous scales, the prothorax with a whitish line down the middle, which is sometimes continued on to the vertex, and a transverse, interrupted, black median fascia, the scutellum whitish, the elytra with three narrow, undulate, common, transverse, black fasciæ (the anterior one interrupted, and reduced to a dark streak on each of the third and fifth interstices); the prothorax with two clusters of short, erect, black setæ at the apex and one on each side (in a line with nigro-setose fascia), the elytra with a row of short setiform scales along each interstice, these becoming fasciculate on the dorsal prominences, the legs setulose. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, flattened between the widely separated eyes; rostrum curved, rather stout, nearly reaching the metasternum, in the ♂ rugulosely punctate and obsoletely carinate, becoming smoother along the middle towards the apex, in the ♀ more sparsely punctate from the base, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or beyond (♂) the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax strongly transverse, abruptly narrowed and tubulate in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, convex, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri rather prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, and 7 usually a little raised and more or less swollen at or below the base. Beneath densely punctate. Femora feebly clavate, sharply unidentate. Tibiæ stout, the anterior pair sinuous within.

Length 3$\frac{2}{3}$–5$\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 1$\frac{2}{3}$–2$\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Ten specimens. This species is of about the same size and shape as *Bothrobatys laticollis*, but the prothorax is not explanate at the sides, the rostral canal nearly reaches the metasternum, the markings of the upper surface are very different, &c. The interruptedly unifasciate prothorax and the trifasciate elytra are characteristic.

§ 2. *Mesosternal walls parallel between the coxæ, incompletely coalescent behind.*

10. **Graphonotus lituratus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, rather shining, nigro-piceous, the elytra in one specimen mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with brown scales, the prothorax with a whitish cruciform patch or median line, the scutellum ochreous or whitish, the elytra mottled with black and with a few intermixed white scales, the blackish scales condensed into an interrupted line on the third interstice; the upper surface also set with short, erect, light and dark setæ. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather large and well-separated; rostrum moderately stout, reaching the front of the metasternum, curved, sparsely and finely, at the base densely, punctate, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus nearly as long as 1, the club ovate. Prothorax much broader than long, strongly constricted and much narrowed in front, the sides rounded from the base, the base itself deeply bisinuate; densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, produced at the apex, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, and 7 raised, 3 swollen towards the base. Beneath densely, finely punctate. Rostral canal reaching the front of the metasternum, the mesosternal walls horizontal and parallel. Legs rather short; femora unidentate.

Length 4–5½, breadth 1⅞–2½ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Two specimens, varying a good deal in size.

11. **Graphonotus defectus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, rather narrow, piceous, the tarsi in part and the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with brown scales, with whitish scales intermixed, the latter condensed along the middle of the prothorax and forming indefinite markings on the disc of the elytra, the upper surface also set with short, coarse, erect, blackish and brown setæ, the blackish setæ clustered into two short streaks on the third elytral interstice. Head densely punctate, the eyes large and separated by about the width of the rostrum; rostrum moderately stout, arcuate, reaching the front of the metasternum, minutely punctate, rugulose at the base, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus nearly as long as 1, the club ovate. Prothorax short, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, produced at the apex; punctate-striate, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 raised (except towards the apex), 3 swollen towards the base. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternal walls horizontal and parallel between the coxæ, effaced in front of the metasternum, the cavity deep. Legs short, femora acutely unidentate; tarsi rather slender.

Length 3⅓, breadth 1½ millim. (♀?)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this species the deep rostral canal might almost be described as open behind, the mesosternal walls not closing it in posteriorly. The two dark streaks on the third elytral interstice are conspicuous.

DIAPORESIS.

Diaporesis, Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) xvii. p. 423 (1886).

This genus is based upon a single conspicuous species from Central America. It is distinguishable by its elongate form, the comparatively long prothorax, with very deeply bisinuate base, the oblong, oval elytra, the large eyes, strongly arcuate rostrum, very narrow metathoracic episterna, prominent, arcuately emarginate mesosternum, &c. The three Nicaraguan males before me have the anterior tarsi clothed with long projecting hairs, but these are wanting in all those from Chiriqui, showing that this character cannot always be relied upon. The males, however, may be recognized by the depression along the middle of the metasternum and of the first ventral segment, and also by the rather more closely punctured rostrum.

1. **Diaporesis distincta.** (Tab. XXX. figg. 11, 11 *a*, ♂.)

Diaporesis distincta, Pasc. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) xvii. p. 423 [1].
Cryptorhynchus trinotatus, Jekel, in litt. [2].

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*), Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*: ♀); Nicaragua (*Sallé*), Chontales [1] (*Belt*: ♂ ♀); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*: ♂ ♀).

Found in abundance in Chiriqui. Easily distinguished by the three white spots on the elytra—one on the disc of each near the middle and a common oblong patch at the apex. The dorsal spots are smaller in the Nicaraguan specimens than in those from Mexico and Panama. A male from Chontales is figured.

PHACE, gen. nov.

Rostrum arcuate, stout, not or very little longer than the prothorax, a little widened towards the base, the antennæ (at least in the ♂) inserted at or beyond the middle, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate; eyes distant, partly covered in repose; prothorax transverse, subtruncate or feebly bisinuate at the base, more or less rounded at the sides, the ocular lobes feebly developed; scutellum very small or wanting; elytra not or very little wider than the prothorax, in the typical forms slightly constricted at the base, the tenth row of punctures short or evanescent (distinct to near the apex in *P. striatipennis*), the humeri not prominent, subrectangular or obtuse; mesosternum raised, prominent, arcuately or angularly emarginate in front; metasternum very short, the episterna moderately broad; ventral segment 2 longer than 3, usually as long as 3 and 4 united, the intercoxal process of 1 broad, the first suture more or less arcuate; legs rather short, the femora unidentate or unarmed; anterior tarsi of the males sometimes with a few fine projecting hairs; tarsal claws simple; body subovate or oblong-ovate, squamose.
Type, *P. pilimanus*.

The various species referred to this genus are closely related to *Heterobothrus*, Faust (type *H. bipustulatus*, from Venezuela), but differ from it in having the prothorax and elytra less truncated at the base and the second ventral segment much longer than the third. They have the general facies of an *Acalles*, from which they are separable by their rather broadly exposed metathoracic episterna. *P. leucogramma* and *P. striatipennis* are somewhat divergent from the type, the others agreeing very well *inter se*.

§ 1. *Femora unidentate.*

1. **Phace pilimanus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, rather broad, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi more or less ferruginous; thickly clothed with small brown scales intermixed with very short, widely scattered, semierect, setiform, ochreous or whitish scales, the vestiture of the scutellum ochreous, and sometimes that of the head similarly coloured. Head densely punctate, flattened between the widely separated eyes; rostrum (♂) strongly arcuate, stout, widened towards the base, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate, (♀) sparsely punctate in its outer half and longer, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate, equal in length. Prothorax much broader than long, transversely convex, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, subtruncate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum very small. Elytra oval, transversely convex, not or very little wider than the prothorax, and at the base of the same width, constricted in front, the humeri subrectangular; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices almost flat, feebly convex at the sides and apex, sparsely, finely, seriato-granulate. Beneath closely, finely punctate. Mesosternum shallowly emarginate in the ♂, arcuate-emarginate in the ♀. Legs elongate; anterior femora sharply, the others more feebly, unidentate; tarsi long and slender, the anterior pair of the ♂ clothed with long, fine, projecting hairs.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$–$5\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Cerro Zunil and Las Mercedes, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Found in abundance at Cerro Zunil. The long hairs on the front tarsi of the male of this species separate *P. pilimanus* from most of its allies. It is otherwise recognizable by the basally constricted elytra (the anterior margin appearing a little raised) and the finely seriato-granulate interstices.

2. **Phace egena,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. fig. 14.)

Smaller and less convex than *P. pilimanus*; the second joint of the funiculus shorter; the elytra punctate-striate, usually each with a small spot or transverse patch of whitish scales on the disc at the commencement of the apical declivity; the under surface closely punctate, the legs less elongate, the first joint of the tarsi shorter, the anterior pair without longer projecting hairs in the ♂.

Length 4–5, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Capetillo, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Fourteen specimens. The elytra in this insect are more or less constricted at the base, and there not wider than the base of the prothorax, with the humeri subrectangular, these characters separating *P. egena* from several other nearly allied forms.

3. **Phace scutellaris,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with brown scales, with blackish, ochreous, or whitish scales intermixed, the elytra usually having traces of an interrupted ochreous or whitish fascia about the middle, the scutellum similarly coloured; the surface also set with short, scattered, semierect, ochreous and blackish, setiform scales. Head densely punctate, flattened between the eyes, which are widely separated; rostrum in the ♂ rugulosely punctate to the tip, in the ♀ much smoother in its apical half, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or a little behind (♀) the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front, rounded at the sides, more sharply so in the ♂, feebly bisinuate at the base; densely punctate. Scutellum small, rounded. Elytra at the base a little wider than the base of the prothorax, subparallel in front, the humeri obtuse; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex

and obsoletely granulate. Ventral segments 1 and 2 somewhat sparsely, the others closely, finely punctate. Legs rather slender; femora sharply unidentate; anterior tarsi of the ♂ with a few fine projecting hairs.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes and Zapote, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Six specimens. Distinguishable by the well-developed scutellum, the mottled vestiture, and the sharply dentate femora. The males have the prothorax strongly rounded at the sides and fully as wide as the elytra. *P. scutellaris* is less convex than *P. pilimanus*, and its elytra are not constricted at the base.

4. **Phace polochicæ**, sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 16, 16 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; densely clothed with pale brownish scales, with a few darker scales intermixed, the elytra with a very faint, paler, transverse, subapical fascia, followed by a small, oblong, black mark on the suture and a small black spot at the apex of the fifth interstice; the surface also set with numerous, coarse, suberect setæ. Head and base of the rostrum densely, and the rest of the latter very sparsely, punctate, the rostrum comparatively short and broad, the eyes very widely separated; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus nearly equal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra at the base a little wider than the base of the prothorax, widest at the middle, the humeri oblique; punctate-striate, the interstices faintly granulate, slightly raised, 3 nodose just below the base. Beneath closely, finely punctate. Femora unidentate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chacoj in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect has a shorter and broader rostrum than any other of the nearly related forms. It has the general facies of *P. dentipes*, with the third elytral interstice nodose near the base much as in *P. binodosa*. The elytra are less produced at the apex than in *P. carinirostris*.

5. **Phace dentipes**, sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with brownish or ochreous scales intermixed with short, scattered, semierect, setiform scales. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum in the ♂ rugulosely punctate to the tip, and also subcarinate, in the ♀ sparsely punctate and bare from near the base, the antennæ inserted at the middle in the ♂, and a little further back in the ♀, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, subtruncate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum minute. Elytra at the base a little wider than the base of the prothorax, widening to the middle; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex and faintly granulate. Beneath somewhat sparsely, finely punctate. Legs rather slender; femora acutely unidentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

One pair. Closely resembling *P. egena*, but with a less conspicuous scutellum, and the ventral segments more finely and rather sparsely punctate. *P. dentipes* approaches *Heterobothrus bipustulatus*, Faust, but the latter has the base of the prothorax quite straight, a short second ventral segment, &c.

6. **Phace duplex,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with brown scales intermixed with scattered, semierect, setiform, paler scales. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum in the ♂ rugulosely punctate to the tip, in the ♀ sparsely, finely punctate, and bare, from near the base, the antennæ inserted at the middle in the ♂, and a little further back in the ♀, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, rounded at the sides, feebly bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum very small. Elytra at the base a little wider than the base of the prothorax, widening in their basal half, transversely convex towards the middle, the humeri obtuse; coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures placed in shallow striæ, the interstices faintly granulate, 3 swollen, raised, and setose from below the base to the commencement of the apical declivity, 5 also a little raised. Beneath closely, finely punctate. Legs rather slend er femora distinctly unidentate.

Length 4–4½, breadth 2–2¼ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu and San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Very like *P. dentipes*, but with the elytra transversely convex or gibbous towards the middle, and the third interstice here swollen and raised for some distance (the elevation longer and placed further from the base than in *P. binodosa*) the femora more feebly dentate.

7. **Phace carinirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, black, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with brownish scales, the elytra with a common, interrupted, narrow, submedian, whitish fascia, the femora faintly annulate; the surface also set with scattered, short, semierect setæ. Head and rostrum densely, rugulosely punctate, the latter rather long and tricarinate, much smoother at the tip; antennæ inserted towards the apex of the rostrum, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate, equal in length. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, somewhat rugulosely punctate. Scutellum not visible. Elytra slightly wider at the base than the prothorax, gradually widening to the middle, narrowly produced at the apex; punctate-striate, the interstices seriato-granulate, and a little raised, especially 3 and 5, which are sinuous. Beneath very coarsely, closely punctate. Legs rather stout; femora unidentate.

Length 5½, breadth 2⅔ millim. (♂.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen. This insect has a rather long, tricarinate rostrum, subapically inserted antennæ, and conspicuously granulate elytra, the scutellum is invisible, and the ventral segments are very coarsely punctured.

8. **Phace binodosa,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, black, the antennæ, and sometimes the tip of the rostrum also, obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with brownish or ochreous scales, the basal half of the elytra mottled with blackish, the blackish scales condensed at the middle into an angulate, anteriorly evanescent fascia, the apical declivity entirely ochreous or brownish (a small black streak on the suture towards the apex excepted); the surface also set with short, coarse, semierect, ochreous and blackish setæ. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum of the ♂ rugulosely punctate and carinate, with the apex sparsely punctate, that of the ♀ much smoother and bare from a little below the base, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax much broader than long, strongly constricted and narrowed in front, rounded at the sides, and feebly bisinuate at the base, the posterior portion transversely convex; densely punctate. Scutellum minute. Elytra convex, slightly constricted

at the base and there very little wider than the prothorax, widening to about the middle, with the apices broadly produced, the humeri obtuse; sinuato-seriate-punctate, the interstices finely seriato-granulate, somewhat raised (the sutural one excepted), 3 swollen and nodose near the base. Beneath closely, somewhat coarsely punctate. Legs rather slender; femora obsoletely unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{8}$–$5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Ten specimens. The anteriorly binodose elytra, and the large ochreous patch on the apical declivity, readily distinguish *P. binodosa*. It has the general facies of an *Acalles*.

9. **Phace cinctuta,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. fig. 19, ♀.)

Subovate, piceous or rufo-piceous, the antennæ, the tarsi, and the apices of the tibiæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed pale brown and whitish scales, the elytra with a narrow, irregular, interrupted, black median fascia, the whitish scales condensed into a faint transverse fascia beyond this, as well as into a transverse scutellar patch at the base; the surface also with scattered, semierect scales. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum rugulosely punctate in the ♂, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or beyond (♂) the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and strongly constricted in front, rounded at the sides, shallowly bisinuate at the base, the posterior portion slightly depressed down the middle; densely, finely punctate, feebly binodose and shortly setose at the apex. Scutellum invisible. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, somewhat rounded at the sides, moderately convex, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices obsoletely seriato-granulate, the alternate ones slightly raised. Beneath closely, rather coarsely punctate. Legs rather slender; femora obsoletely unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{8}$–$5\frac{1}{3}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Juquila in Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

Three specimens. Distinguishable amongst its allies by the interrupted black median fascia of the elytra.

§ 2. *Femora unarmed.*

10. **Phace leucogramma,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. fig. 20, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated above with a dense clothing of pale brown, fuscous, and black scales, intermixed with very short, stout, clubbed, semierect setæ (the black setæ on the prothorax mainly condensed into two fascicles at the apex and a sinuous line on each side of the disc, and those on the elytra into a short streak near the suture at the base), the elytra with a common, sharply-defined, angulate, post-median white fascia; the vestiture of the under surface and legs brownish-white, the legs coarsely and shortly setose, the femora subannulate with darker brown. Head and rostrum closely punctate, the latter with a smooth space down the centre of the apical half; antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, joint 1 of the funiculus longer than 2, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded and somewhat dilated at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, subtruncate at the base; densely, finely punctate, except along a narrow smooth median space, the disc broadly depressed down the middle. Scutellum not visible. Elytra gradually narrowing forwards, at the base not wider than prothorax, produced at the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and also 2, 4, 6 from a little below the base, raised. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Legs moderately stout; femora unarmed.

Length 6, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Juquila in Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

One specimen. Recognizable by the sharply-defined white fascia of the elytra. The prothorax has a dark brown sinuous vitta along the outer edge and a paler line inside this at the base.

11. **Phace striatipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 21, 21 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the rostrum rufo-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with pale brownish scales intermixed with very short, small, erect light and dark scales, these latter seriately arranged down each elytral interstice; the prothorax with a broad, transversely-subquadrate patch on the disc behind and a streak on each side of it, and the elytra with a common, angulate, anteriorly evanescent, submedian fascia, some indefinite markings between this and the base, a small spot at the apex of the fifth interstice, and an oblong patch on the suture at the tip, infuscate or black, the scutellum whitish; the vestiture of the under surface and legs pale, the legs annulate with brownish. Head and base of the rostrum densely, and the rest of the latter sparsely and very finely, punctate; antennæ inserted at the middle of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base, the sides rounded anteriorly and almost parallel behind; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra very little wider than the prothorax, and at the sides forming an almost continuous outline with it, slightly flattened on the disc, the humeri obtuse; finely punctate-striate, the punctures oblong in shape, the interstices convex and densely punctulate. Beneath somewhat coarsely, closely punctate. Legs rather stout; femora feebly clavate, unarmed.

Length $5\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Rio Dulce, Yzabal (*Sallé*).

One specimen. In this insect the elytra, which are very little wider than the prothorax, are subparallel at the base, and have sharply-defined striæ, and an angulate, blackish submedian fascia, followed by a broad pallid subapical fascia; the outer row of punctures (the tenth) extends to near the apex.

PEUCRON, gen. nov.

Rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax; eyes laterally placed, large, separated by the width of the rostrum, almost covered in repose; antennæ with the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate; prothorax transverse, arcuately dilated at the sides, deeply bisinuate at the base, the median lobe almost filling the scutellar cavity, the ocular lobes well-developed; scutellum very minute or invisible; elytra somewhat rounded at the sides, the base sinuate, the humeri effaced, the tenth row of punctures short; mesosternum prominent, arcuato-emarginate; metasternum very short, the episterna moderately broad; ventral segment 2 as long as 3 and 4 united, the first suture arched; legs short; femora moderately clavate, unidentate; tibiæ carinate, rounded at the base externally; tarsal claws simple; body subovate, squamose.

Type, *P. alboguttatus.*

The type of this genus is distributed in various collections under the MS. name of *Acalles alboguttatus*, Chevr. It may be briefly described as a *Phace* with the base of the prothorax deeply bisinuate and the elytral humeri effaced.

1. **Peucron alboguttatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 22, 22 *a*.)

Acalles alboguttatus, Chevr. in litt.

Subovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with small brownish scales, the prothorax with a short median line at the base and two minute spots on the disc, and the elytra each with a small humeral patch, a spot near the apex, and some scattered smaller spots on

the disc, whitish or yellowish-white; the elytra also set with short, decumbent, scattered setæ. Head and rostrum densely, rugulosely punctate, the latter becoming much smoother and sparsely punctate at the tip in the ♂, and smoother from the middle in the ♀; antennæ inserted at about one-third from the apex of the rostrum, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1. Prothorax transverse, arcuately dilated at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, rugulosely punctate. Elytra comparatively short, at the base a little wider than the base of the prothorax, somewhat rounded at the sides, broadly produced at the apex, flattened on the disc anteriorly; with rows of somewhat distantly-placed punctures, the interstices alutaceous and minutely granulate, uneven towards the sides, flat along the suture. Beneath sparsely punctate. Femora sharply unidentate.

Length 4–5½, breadth 2 1/10–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico (*Mus. Brit.*), Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

Eight specimens.

APTEROMECHUS.

Apteromechus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, pp. 54, 82.

Apteromechus, based on a single species (*A. suffrago*, Faust) from Venezuela, is well represented in Central America, and extends just over the Mexico border into Texas *. Its chief characters are:—

Rostrum short, curved or nearly straight, in some species very rugose in the ♂; eyes (except in *A. scabrosus*) rather narrowly separated and in great part exposed; the antennal club oblong-ovate or ovate; prothorax rounded at the sides, deeply bisinuate at the base, the median lobe partly filling the scutellar cavity, the scutellum itself not visible, the surface coarsely, confluently punctate, the ocular lobes (except in *A. scabrosus*) feebly developed; elytra with the tenth row of punctures abbreviated, the alternate interstices usually more or less raised; mesosternum prominent, feebly emarginate in front; metasternum rather long, the episterna broad; ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, 2 usually a little longer than 3; femora unidentate, the anterior pair sometimes unarmed; tibiæ rounded at the base externally; tarsi similarly formed in the two sexes or with the anterior pair clothed with projecting hairs in the ♂ (*A. scabrosus*), the claws simple.

These insects have the general facies of *Staseas*, but differ from that genus in the simple tarsal claws, &c. They all have the vestiture much sparser on the prothorax than on the elytra. The various species appear to be rare, no fewer than nine out of the seventeen here described being represented by single examples; the Venezuelan type, too, is unique.

a. Eyes distant, almost covered by the prominent ocular lobes of the prothorax; elytra with the third elytral interstice swollen near the base; anterior tarsi of the ♂ hairy: body elongate-ovate . . . . . Species 1.

b. Eyes more approximate and partly exposed; elytra with, at most, the alternate interstices raised; anterior tarsi similarly formed in the two sexes: body oblong-ovate.

a'. Legs moderately long; rostrum nearly as long as the prothorax, curved; elytra subfasciate and setose . . . . . Species 2.

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* *Cryptorhynchus ferratus*, Say, belongs to this genus: Mr. Wickham has sent me a specimen of it from Brownsville, Texas, from just beyond our northern limits.

b'. Legs short; rostrum much shorter than the prothorax, feebly curved or straight.

a''. Head bare and uniformly punctate between the eyes; elytra closely squamose, nigro-maculate towards the apex . . . . . Species 3, 4.

b''. Head more or less squamose and rugulose between the eyes.

a'''. Elytral vestiture close.

*a*⁴. Elytra with a large whitish apical patch . . . . . Species 5.

*b*⁴. Elytra with a common, well-defined, dark, rhomboidal or heart-shaped patch at about the middle . . . . . Species 6, 7.

*c*⁴. Elytra faintly nigro-fasciate at the base and middle, and with a blackish streak along the suture at the apex . . . . . Species 8.

*d*⁴. Elytra with a broad space down the basal half of the suture, and a transverse patch at the apex, infuscate . . . . . Species 9.

*e*⁴. Elytra with at most some indistinct markings along the suture . . Species 10–12.

b'''. Elytral vestiture sparse, at most clustered into small fascicles . . . Species 13–16.

c'''. Elytral vestiture sparse, the white scales clustered into a few conspicuous spots and a post-median fascia . . . . . Species 17.

1. **Apteromechus scabrosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, opaque above, shining beneath, black, the antennæ ferruginous; variegated above with whitish and brown scales, the vestiture of the prothorax reduced to a whitish median line and a curved streak on each side of it at the base, the elytra with a large fulvous or brown apical patch, which extends broadly up the sides to the base (a broad space along the suture being more sparsely squamose), the apical patch bordered anteriorly and laterally with whitish, each elytron also with a sinuous whitish streak extending from the shoulder downwards, another below it externally, and a small blackish spot near the base of the third interstice; the head, rostrum, and legs thickly, and the under surface sparsely, squamose, the tibiæ with a blackish annulus at the base; the granular elevations of the elytra each followed by a decumbent seta. Head and rostrum densely punctate, the eyes widely separated, nearly covered in repose; rostrum short and stout, not reaching beyond the anterior coxæ, feebly curved, bare at the tip, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the others short, the club ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, rugosely punctate, and feebly carinate, the ocular lobes large. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3 and 5 conspicuously, and 6–9 more feebly, raised, the ridge on 3 swollen near the base. Beneath coarsely punctate. Mesosternum raised, prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs stout, rather short; femora feebly clavate, unidentate; anterior tarsi (♂) slightly dilated, joints 1 and 2 with long, fine, laterally projecting hairs.

Length $8\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. British Honduras, Belize (*Blancaneaux*); Nicaragua, Grenada (*Sallé*).

Two specimens, precisely alike. Larger and more elongate than *A. suffrago* *, and not unlike *Cryptorhynchus tirunculus*, Boh., in its general facies, except that the scutellum is not visible. The anterior tarsi of the male are clothed with projecting hairs, as in that species.

* The type is probably a female.

2. **Apteromechus deciduus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. fig. 24.)

Oblong-ovate, rather narrow, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, and the tarsi in great part, ferruginous; the elytra variegated with a rather dense clothing of coarse, fulvous, whitish, and black scales (the black scales condensed into a much interrupted median fascia, which extends broadly up the suture to near the base, and a streak down the suture at the apex, the whitish scales clustered into an oblique patch on the disc and a common, broad, irregular, subapical fascia) and also set with coarse, semierect, setiform scales; the prothorax with a few scattered fulvous scales, the vestiture of the head and legs rather dense, that of the under surface sparser and paler. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes transverse and well-separated; rostrum curved, scarcely so long as the prothorax, rugulose at the base, for the rest minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted at a little beyond the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, 3 short, 4–7 transverse, the club oblong, acuminate. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; coarsely, confluently punctate, and finely carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; shining, with rows of rather coarse, subquadrate punctures placed in shallow striæ, the interstices more or less convex, subgranulate. Beneath alutaceous, shallowly punctate. Legs rather long; femora sharply unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect somewhat resembles *A. nitidifrons* and its allies, but has longer legs, more sharply dentate femora, a curved rostrum, &c. The vestiture of the elytra is coarse and of three colours.

3. **Apteromechus nitidifrons,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. fig. 25.)

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the tarsi in part, ferruginous; the elytra thickly clothed with fulvo-cinereous scales, which become more scattered and subfasciculate on the basal half of the disc, and marked with black along the suture towards the apex, the decumbent setæ fine and short; the rest of the vestiture very sparse and fine, the scattered scales on the prothorax long and transversely arranged. Head convex, closely, finely punctate, the punctures separate one from another, the eyes somewhat distant; rostrum short, feebly curved, rugosely punctate in the ♂, closely, finely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax broader than long; coarsely, confluently punctate. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and faintly granulate, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9 slightly raised. Beneath shining, coarsely, closely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 subconnate. Legs short and stout; anterior femora unarmed, the other femora obsoletely dentate; tibiæ more or less curved externally.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One pair. In this species the rostrum is rugose in the male, and closely, finely punctate in the female, the head is bare, shining, and uniformly punctate, the eyes are well-separated, &c. *A. nitidifrons* is less elongate than the Guatemalan *A. longulus*, the rostrum is differently sculptured, the eyes more distant, the first and second ventral segments are less distinctly separated, &c.

4. **Apteromechus rugipectus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the elytra (apparently) somewhat thickly clothed with brownish scales, and with a blackish patch on the suture towards the apex; the rest of the vestiture very sparse. Head convex, closely, finely punctate, the punctures separate

one from another, the eyes distant; rostrum short, feebly curved, depressed at the base, rugosely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides; coarsely, densely punctate. Elytra oblong, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; with rows of coarse, subquadrate punctures, the interstices narrow, asperate, 2–9 raised. Beneath coarsely, densely punctate, the metasternum very rugose, the seriate punctures on the episterna large and deep. Legs short and stout; anterior femora broad and unarmed, the other femora feebly unidentate; tibiæ rounded externally.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One worn specimen. This species agrees with *A. nitidifrons* in the sculpture of the head and rostrum, but differs from it in having each of the elytral interstices 2–9 narrowly raised, and the under surface more densely punctate. The metasternum is very rugose.

5. **Apteromechus pigmentatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 26, 26 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, dull, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with small brown scales, with a few whitish scales intermixed, the elytra with a very large, dense, whitish or brownish-white patch at the apex, the prothorax with longer, coarser, and transversely arranged scales, the alternate elytral interstices also set with short decumbent setæ; the rostrum densely clothed with ochreous or whitish scales at the base; the vestiture of the under surface sparse and pale. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes large, transverse, and not very widely separated; rostrum short, stout, feebly curved, slightly depressed at the base, rugulosely punctate, the apical half bare and shining, closely punctate in the ♂, and sparsely so in the ♀, the antennæ stout, inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, 3–7 transverse and closely articulated, the club oblong-ovate, with very distinct sutures. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, confluently punctate, and also finely carinate. Elytra moderately long, considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugose and obsoletely granulate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 much raised. Beneath densely punctate. Legs short and rather stout; femora obsoletely unidentate.

Length 5–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Four specimens. In this insect the dense whitish patch on the elytra extends over the whole of the apical declivity, as in *Oxypteropsis bipartitus* and *Euscepes truncatipennis*, from both of which the present species differs in having well-developed metathoracic episterna, &c. The femora might almost be described as unarmed.

6. **Apteromechus stigmosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. fig. 27.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the elytra densely clothed with small fulvo-cinereous or cinereous scales, with a common, heart-shaped patch at about the middle, a short streak along the suture towards the apex, and some spots towards the base, black, the alternate interstices each with a row of short, semierect setæ; the rest of the vestiture sparse, fine, fulvo-cinereous, the scales on the prothorax long and transversely arranged. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes rather narrowly separated; rostrum short, feebly curved, finely punctate, rugulose and subcarinate at the base, a little longer and almost smooth in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; coarsely, confluently punctate, finely carinate anteriorly. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from a little below the base; shining, seriate-punctate, the interstices

rugulose and finely granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 raised. Beneath shining, coarsely punctate. Legs short, the femora feebly unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$–$5\frac{1}{5}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Three specimens.

7. **Apteromechus melanostigma,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. fig. 28.)

Very like *A. stigmosus*, but with the black patch on the elytra broader and rhomboidal in form, the markings between this and the base absent, and the sutural streak near the apex almost obsolete; the ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. This is a southern form of *A. stigmosus*, which cannot be included under it, the allied insects in the intervening regions being in no way intermediate. The elytra in this insect are marked very much as in *Euxenus rhombifer*.

8. **Apteromechus subfasciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. fig. 29.)

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the apex of the rostrum, and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the head and elytra densely clothed with small fulvo-cinereous scales, the elytra slightly variegated with whitish, and with a common, interrupted, transverse patch at the base, another at the middle, and a short streak along the suture at the apex, black, the short decumbent setæ inconspicuous; the rest of the vestiture sparser, fulvous, the prothorax with long, scattered, transversely arranged scales. Head densely punctate, smoother and shallowly foveate between the eyes, which are well-separated; rostrum feebly curved, depressed at the base, shorter than the prothorax, shining, very sparsely punctate at the base and almost smooth thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, the apex angularly produced in the centre; confluently punctate, carinate anteriorly. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and finely granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 raised. Beneath shining, coarsely, rather sparsely punctate. Legs short, stout; femora feebly unidentate.

Length $5\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen. This species may be recognized by the angularly produced anterior margin of the prothorax, the almost smooth rostrum, and the faintly bifasciate disc of the elytra.

9. **Apteromechus rugirostris,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the elytra thickly clothed with rather coarse yellowish-cinereous scales, with a broad, ill-defined, anteriorly dilated space, extending from the base to beyond the middle, the sides, and a transverse space at the apex, more sparsely clothed with small brown scales, the third interstice with an ochreous spot at the base, the alternate interstices set with fine, decumbent setæ; the rest of the vestiture sparse and fine. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes coarsely facetted, transverse, and narrowly separated; rostrum short, very stout, curved, rugosely punctate to the tip, obsoletely carinate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the club stout, oblong-ovate.

Prothorax a little broader than long, the sides subparallel at the base; densely, confluently punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; shining, seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and granulate, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9 a little raised. Beneath sparsely, rather finely punctate. Mesosternum feebly emarginate. Legs short and stout; anterior femora unarmed, the other femora obsoletely dentate.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, David (*Champion*).

One specimen. The coarser pallid scales in this species are condensed into a broad subapical fascia, which extends up the outer part of the disc to the base. The rostrum is very short, stout, and rugose.

10. **Apteromechus longulus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, narrow, black, the antennæ ferruginous; the elytra mottled with pale brown scales (the vestiture becoming denser beyond the middle), with an oblong darker brown patch on the suture before the tip, and also set with very short, fine, decumbent setæ; the rest of the surface with small scattered scales, those on the prothorax longer and transversely arranged. Head densely punctate, the eyes narrowly separated; rostrum short, feebly curved, shining, sparsely punctate, smooth down the centre, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, 3–7 transverse, the club ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front; coarsely, confluently punctate, and feebly carinate. Elytra oblong, wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; shining, seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, granulate, convex, 3, 5, and 7 a little more prominent. Beneath shining, coarsely, closely punctate. Legs short and stout; femora obsoletely unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chacoj in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

Two specimens. This is one of several very closely allied forms, and chiefly recognizable by its rather narrow, oblong elytra, which have a dark patch at the apex, the narrowly separated eyes, and the longitudinally confluent punctuation on the prothorax. The rostrum is smoother, more slender, and less curved than in *A. rugirostris*.

11. **Apteromechus punctiventris,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the rostrum, and the tarsi in part, ferruginous; the elytra thickly clothed with rather coarse pale brown scales, each interstice with a row of fine, decumbent, pallid setæ; the rest of the vestiture very sparse and fine. Head opaque, rugulosely punctate, the punctuation becoming much coarser between the eyes, which are somewhat distant; rostrum short, feebly curved, dull and coarsely punctate at the base, shining and minutely punctate (except down the centre) thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted slightly behind the middle, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax broader than long, coarsely, rugosely punctate, the punctures longitudinally confluent. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, subgranulate, convex, 3 and 5 a little more raised. Beneath dull, very coarsely, rather sparsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 subconnate. Legs short and stout; femora feebly unidentate.

Length $4\frac{2}{5}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀?)

Hab. MEXICO, Oaxaca (*Höge*).

One specimen. Very like *A. nitidifrons*, but differing from it in the sculpture of the head, rostrum, prothorax, and under surface, the toothed anterior femora, &c. The eyes are more distant than in *A. longulus*.

12. **Apteromechus debilis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, opaque, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the tarsi in part, ferruginous; the elytra densely clothed with fulvo-cinereous scales, the alternate interstices each with a row of short, decumbent, pallid setæ; the prothorax with intermixed brown and yellowish scales, the latter condensed into a faint vitta down the middle; the rest of the vestiture sparse and fine. Head alutaceous, rugulosely punctate and squamose between the eyes, which are moderately distant; rostrum short, feebly curved, shining, constricted and rugulosely punctate at the base, and for the rest sparsely, finely punctate, the antennæ inserted near the middle, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides; shallowly, confluently punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 raised. Beneath opaque, densely, shallowly punctate. Legs short; femora obsoletely dentate, the tooth on the anterior pair scarcely distinguishable.
Length $3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. A worn male (length $2\frac{4}{5}$ millim.) from Tapachula, Mexico (*Höge*), probably belongs to the same species; it has the rostrum rugose to the tip, the elytra partly rufo-piceous, and the anterior femora unarmed. These examples are much smaller than any of the allied forms, and have the prothorax and ventral segments more shallowly punctate.

13. **Apteromechus flavopunctatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 31, 31 *a*.)

Ovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with narrow fulvous and coarser ochreous scales, the latter condensed into five or six small widely scattered spots on each elytron, the scales on the prothorax also condensed into a faint median vitta; the elytral interstices each with a row of rather long, decumbent setæ; the rest of the vestiture sparse and fine. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes well-separated; rostrum very short, feebly curved, broad, widening outwards, rugosely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides; confluently punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, rather short, gradually narrowing from a little below the base; punctate-striate, the interstices equally convex, rugose. Beneath shining, rather coarsely punctate. Legs short; femora unidentate.
Length $2\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Tolé (*Champion*).

One specimen. The ovate form, the very short, rugose rostrum, the small, widely scattered, ochreous spots on the elytra, and the equally convex, rugose, setose interstices distinguish this small species.

14. **Apteromechus opacifrons,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the rostrum (except at the base), and the tarsi in part, ferruginous; the elytra somewhat thickly, the rest of the surface very sparsely, clothed with small fulvous scales (which are arranged in fascicles on the elytra in one specimen). Head opaque, alutaceous, obsoletely punctate, the eyes narrowly separated; rostrum short, feebly curved, shining, sparsely punctate, much smoother and almost straight in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at a little behind the middle, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides; coarsely, confluently punctate, and obsoletely carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and faintly granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 raised. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 subconnate. Legs short; femora feebly unidentate, the anterior pair compressed at the base in the ♂.
Length $3\frac{3}{4}$–4, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*: ♂); GUATEMALA, Chacoj in Vera Paz (*Champion*: ♀).

Two specimens, the male somewhat worn. Near *A. punctiventris*, but with the head a little smoother; the eyes narrowly separated; the elytra less densely squamose, the alternate interstices more raised, the decumbent setæ very short and inconspicuous; the under surface shining. The anterior femora are strongly compressed at the base in the male.

15. **Apteromechus rugulifrons,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with small, intermixed brown and brownish-white scales, the latter condensed into a faint median line on the prothorax and various small, scattered, irregularly distributed spots on the elytra, the basal half of the rostrum thickly clothed with whitish scales, the setæ of the upper surface very short, fine, and decumbent; the vestiture of the legs fine and pale. Head densely punctulate, the eyes well-separated; rostrum short, feebly curved, closely punctate, rugulose at the base, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; coarsely, confluently punctate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices convex, rugulose, and finely granulate. Beneath rather coarsely punctate; fifth ventral segment shallowly foveate in the middle. Legs short, rather stout, the femora feebly dentate, the tibiæ rounded externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chacoj in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Smaller and less elongate than *A. opacifrons*, the head denseyl punctulate, the eyes more distant, the prothorax not carinate, the elytral interstices equally convex and finely granulate. The elytra have shorter and finer setæ than *A. flavopunctatus* and *A. parvus*.

16. **Apteromechus parvus,** sp. n.

Very like *A. rugulifrons*, but narrower, the pallid scales condensed into an irregular patch on the apical declivity of the elytra, the setæ much longer and suberect; the rostrum smoother, almost straight, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the club ovate; the prothorax with indications of a median carina; the elytra with the seriate punctures oblong and very coarse, the interstices narrow, rugose, and feebly convex; the under surface coarsely punctate.

Length $2\frac{9}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen, which at first sight seemed to be the sexual complement of *A. rugulifrons*, but this cannot be the case. The insect is more elongate than *A. flavopunctatus*, and the vestiture of the elytra is differently arranged.

17. **Apteromechus leucospilus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXX. figg. 30, 30 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; sparsely clothed with minute brown scales, with scattered coarser whitish scales intermixed, these latter condensed on the elytra into dense, sharply-defined markings—three small spots on the third interstice (two towards the base and one near the apex) and a common transverse subapical fascia (formed by numerous small aggregated spots); the vestiture of the under surface very sparse and whitish, that of the legs whitish

and brown intermixed. Head densely punctate, the eyes transverse and narrowly separated; rostrum short and stout, almost straight, thickly punctate (except along the middle), smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted midway, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, 3–7 short, widening outwards, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, confluently punctate. Elytra rather long, convex, one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices somewhat convex, alutaceous, and sparsely granulate. Beneath shining, sparsely, coarsely punctate; fifth ventral segment of the ♂ slightly depressed in the middle behind, the depression limited on each side by a few narrow scales. Legs short; anterior femora sublinear, compressed towards the base, and obsoletely dentate, the other femora with a short tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{6}$–$2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Purula (*Champion*).

Five specimens from the Pacific, and one from the Atlantic, slope. The sharply-defined small white spots on the elytra, which are clustered into a transverse fascia towards the apex, the oblong, alutaceous, granulate elytra, &c., readily distinguish *A. leucospilus*. The spots are reduced in size in the single example from Purula.

SEMNORRHYNCHUS.

Semnorhynchus, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1896, pp. 52, 69.

Faust referred a single species from Venezuela to this genus, which is represented by four nearly allied forms in Central America. The following are their chief characters:—

Rostrum short, almost straight, and widened towards the base and apex; eyes distant, coarsely facetted; prothorax arcuately produced in front (the head scarcely visible from above), bisinuate at the base, with feebly-developed ocular lobes; scutellum small, but prominent; elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, with the alternate interstices sometimes a little raised, the tenth row of punctures abbreviated; mesosternum broad, raised, and prominent, angularly or arcuately emarginate; metathoracic episterna broad, parallel-sided, uniseriate-punctate; ventral segments 3 and 4 short, together very little longer than 2; legs short; femora feebly unidentate.

These insects are all of small size and oblong-ovate form, with the vestiture of the elytra rather dense or condensed into irregular markings. The mesosternum and rostrum are shaped very much as in *Gasterocercus* and its allies.

§ 1. *Elytra with the alternate interstices set with short erect scales.*

1. **Semnorrhynchus planirostris**, sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 1, 1 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, black, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with intermixed pale brown, white, and blackish scales—the white scales condensed into two fasciæ or a common, incomplete, **X**-shaped patch on the elytra, the dark scales mostly erect, setiform, and clustered into two streaks on the disc of the prothorax and two spots at the apex, and arranged in an interrupted line on each of the alternate interstices of the elytra; the tibiæ fusco-annulate at the base. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes coarsely facetted and moderately distant; rostrum very short and stout, almost straight, widening outwards, rugosely punctate to the tip in the ♂, more sparsely punctured and shining in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the base, joint 2 of the funiculus short, 3–7 transverse, widening outwards, the club ovate, blunt at the tip. Prothorax almost as long as broad, constricted and much narrowed in front, arcuately produced at the apex, deeply bisinuate at the base; coarsely, closely punctate. Scutellum

small, prominent. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices densely punctulate, 1 (sutural), 3, 5, and 7 more or less raised, 3 swollen and fasciculate below the base. Beneath thickly punctate. Mesosternum very broad and prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs very short and stout; femora feebly unidentate; tibiæ broad; tarsal claws small.

Var.? Smaller; the blackish scales predominating on the prothorax and on the elytra mainly concentrated into a transverse patch at the base, the rest of the elytral surface slightly mottled with white, the sutural interstice scarcely raised.

Length $2\frac{2}{3}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula (*Höge*); British Honduras, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Cerro Zunil, Capetillo, Chacoj (*Champion*); Panama, David (*Champion*).

Nine specimens, the two from the most northern localities belonging to the larger form. This variable insect has the rostrum straighter and more widened towards the tip than in *S. pictus*, Faust. The very short setæ are condensed into an interrupted line on each of the alternate elytral interstices, as well as along the suture. The sculpture of the prothorax is variable.

2. **Semnorrhynchus tristis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 2, 2 *a*.)

Very like a small example of *S. planirostris*, but with the vestiture of the upper surface dark brown, the elytra with a common, narrow, sinuous, white fascia (extending outwards to the third row of punctures) beyond the middle and an oblong black spot on the third interstice below the base; the alternate elytral interstices raised, and, like the suture, set with a row of very short, erect, blackish, setiform scales; the femora each with a minute tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*).

One specimen.

§ 2. *Elytra with each interstice set with short erect scales.*

3. **Semnorrhynchus fulvopictus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 3, 3 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; sparsely clothed with brown scales, with a few black and fulvous scales intermixed, the black scales on the elytra sometimes condensed into a small spot on the third interstice below the base, and the fulvous ones clustered into irregular markings near the humeri and various coalescent spots on the apical declivity; the upper surface also set somewhat thickly with very short erect setæ; the head with fulvous scales, the rest of the vestiture sparse, the legs setulose. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum short, stout, widened at the base and apex, almost straight, sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 shorter than 1, 3–7 transverse, widening outwards, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and strongly constricted in front; coarsely, rugosely punctate. Scutellum small, convex. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, rather short, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; with rows of coarse, subquadrate punctures, separated by narrow, rugulose, feebly convex interstices. Beneath alutaceous, sparsely, coarsely punctate, the ventral segments 3 and 4 almost impunctate. Mesosternum very prominent, raised, subtriangularly emarginate. Legs short and stout; femora sharply dentate, the anterior pair very stout, and sometimes with a small denticle exterior to the larger tooth.

Length 3–$3\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Very like the Venezuelan *S. pictus*, Faust, but with the vestiture sparser, the fulvous scales condensed into small spots on the apical declivity (and not into a large apical patch) and some irregular markings near the shoulders; the elytral interstices feebly convex, and each with a row of very short, erect setæ (the alternate ones being raised and setose in *S. pictus*). This last-mentioned character separates *S. fulvopictus* from *S. planirostris*.

4. **Semnorrhynchus fulvifrons,** sp. n.

Very like *S. fulvopictus*, but narrower, the upper surface dull, alutaceous; the head thickly clothed with fulvous scales in front; the rostrum coarsely, rugosely punctate to the tip; the prothorax more sparsely and less coarsely punctate, with a very narrow impunctate space down the middle; the elytra with an irregular, v-shaped, fulvous mark on each side at the base and several small whitish spots at the commencement of the apical declivity, the alternate interstices somewhat raised; the under surface alutaceous, shallowly punctate; the femora unidentate.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen.

GASTEROCERCUS.

Gasterocercus, Laporte et Brullé, Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris, iv. p. 198 (1828); Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 249, and viii. 1, p. 375 (part.); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 118 (part.).

The Tropical-American species referred by Schönherr to this genus, the type of which is the European *G. depressirostris* (Fabr.), will probably have to be separated sooner or later. *G. propugnator*, *G. scabrirostris*, &c. agree, however, in having a short, broad, straight, flattened rostrum, a broad, feebly emarginate, prominent mesosternum, a short, blunt, antennal club, and large, descending eyes, and they can be retained in *Gasterocercus* for the present. These forms have the anterior legs more or less elongated, and their tarsi hairy, in the males, and the anterior femora rather sharply unidentate in both sexes. *G. plumipes* and *G. semicircularis*, Boh., both of which occur in Central America, must be placed elsewhere.

1. **Gasterocercus propugnator.** (Tab. XXXI. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♂.)

♀. *Gasterocercus propugnator*, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 253 [1].

Hab. Guatemala, Chacoj in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Panama, San Miguel in the Pearl Is. (*Champion*).—Brazil [1].

The two specimens (♂) referred to this species agree very nearly with one before me from Brazil, except in their smaller size; they have the rostrum more rugose at the tip than described by Gyllenhal, but this is, no doubt, a male character. The short granulate elevation on the first interstice just behind the scutellum is conspicuous. The anterior femora have a sharp tooth. The anterior tarsi are clothed with long projecting hairs in the male.

2. Gasterocercus hypsophilus.

♀. *Gasterocercus hypsophilus,* Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1869, p. 197 [1].

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).—COLOMBIA, Bogota [1].

A single worn female specimen from Chontales is apparently referable to this species. It has the elytra more coarsely granulate than in *G. propugnator.*

ISUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum very stout, feebly arcuate, widened towards the base and apex, the antennæ stout, inserted at about the middle, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club oblong-ovate; eyes large, distant, finely facetted; prothorax transverse, sinuate at the base, with feebly-developed ocular lobes; scutellum subquadrate, filling the cavity; elytra oblong, slightly wider than the prothorax, sinuate at the sides beneath, interruptedly seriate-punctate, with six or seven punctures only in the tenth row, the interstices nodose; mesosternum broad, prominent, arcuate-emarginate; metathoracic episterna broad; ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length; legs stout; femora unidentate; anterior tarsi of the ♂ with joints 1 and 2 dilated and clothed with long, coarse, projecting hairs on the inner edge, the anterior tibiæ also slightly elongated in this sex.

Type, *I.* M-*nigrum.*

The single species referred to this genus is related to *Gasterocercus.* It is one of the few American Cryptorrhynchids with the anterior tarsi of the male both dilated and ciliated.

1. Isus M-nigrum, sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, black; densely clothed with small cinereous or whitish scales, the upper surface and legs variegated with brown, the elytra with a common, transverse, **M**-shaped mark at the base, the outer branches of which extend obliquely forwards on to the base of the prothorax, a triangular patch at the middle of the disc of each, and a streak on the suture towards the apex, black or brownish-black, the scutellum white. Head rugosely punctate; rostrum about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate to the tip, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, the sides subparallel at the base; coarsely punctate, the disc feebly binodose at the middle and also at the apex, broadly depressed down the centre, and with a short median carina. Elytra subparallel in their basal half, somewhat gibbous, the humeri obliquely truncated; coarsely, interruptedly, seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and uneven, set with numerous tubercles and subconical elevations, the third with a prominent, stout, interrupted ridge. Beneath densely punctate.

Length $9\frac{1}{2}$–11, breadth $4\frac{1}{5}$–$5\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Isidro, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One pair. This insect seems to be related to *Cryptorhynchus rudis,* Ros., from Brazil. It has the entire surface so densely squamose that the sculpture is in great part hidden, both above and beneath. The whitish vestiture is condensed into an irregular **X**-shaped mark on the elytra and a broad median band on the prothorax.

TRACHALUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum very stout, feebly curved, shorter than the prothorax, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or slightly behind (♀) the middle, with the funiculus 7-jointed, and the club ovate, with transverse sutures; head visible from above; eyes very large, in great part exposed; prothorax transverse, deeply bisinuate at the base, the hind angles received into the excavate base of the elytra, the ocular lobes almost obsolete; scutellum minute, narrow; elytra rather short, much wider than the prothorax, strongly trisinuate at

the base, with ten rows of punctures; mesosternum raised, very prominent, feebly arcuate-emarginate in front; metasternum rather long, the episterna broad; ventral segment 2 very little longer than 3, the sutures almost straight: legs short and stout, the anterior pair a little longer than the others; femora feebly unidentate; tibiæ compressed; tarsi with joint 3 broad and strongly bilobed, 4 comparatively short, the claws minute and approximate.

A single species is referred to *Trachalus*. Its chief characters are: the comparatively short fourth tarsal joint, the minute, narrowly separated claws (much as in various *Acalles*), the very short, stout, feebly curved rostrum, the large, partly exposed eyes, the deeply sinuate base of both the prothorax and the elytra, and the minute, narrow scutellum.

1. **Trachalus micronychus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 6, 6 *a*.)

Subovate, dull, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with small brown scales, the prothorax with a cruciform patch on the disc, and the elytra with a broad, common, attenuate, patch extending downwards from the base, more or less cinereous (the elytra in the specimen from the Rio Hondo blackish, with a triangular, pallid dorsal patch), the femora at the base and the under surface in great part cinereous; the upper surface also set with very short, scattered, erect setæ, which become more crowded on the dorsal elevations of the elytra and on the two small prominences at the apex of the prothorax. Head densely, finely punctate, the eyes rather narrowly separated; rostrum rugosely punctate and squamose to the tip (except along the median line) in the ♂, the apical portion bare and more sparsely punctate in the ♀; joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse. Prothorax narrowed from near the base, feebly constricted in front, the hind angles obtuse; densely, finely punctate, flattened and faintly carinate down the middle, obsoletely binodose at the apex. Elytra narrowing almost from the base, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; seriate-punctate, the punctures distant one from another, the interstices closely punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 raised, the ridge on 3 and 5 prominent and here and there interrupted, the suture also swollen at about one-third from the apex. Beneath densely punctate.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. British Honduras, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*: ♀); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*: ♂).

Two specimens, both with the vestiture somewhat abraded, the one from the Rio Hondo perhaps discoloured.

PTOUS, gen. nov.

Head convex; rostrum feebly curved, about as long as the prothorax, widened and depressed at the base, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate, the scrobes oblique, lateral; eyes exceedingly large, subcontiguous; prothorax slightly longer than broad, subtruncate at the base, arcuate at the apex, with feebly-developed ocular lobes; scutellum small; elytra long, wider than the prothorax, with ten rows of punctures; rostral canal deep; mesosternum raised, horseshoe-shaped; metasternum moderately long, the episterna broad; ventral segments 1 and 2 rather convex, 2 as long as 3 and 4 united, the first suture arched; legs long and slender; femora feebly clavate, unidentate, the posterior pair reaching the apex of the elytra; tibiæ almost straight, the terminal claw arising from the outer angle; tarsi narrow, joint 1 as long as 2 and 3 united, 3 bilobed, the claws small, simple, divergent; body elongate-ovate, narrow, laterally compressed, sparsely squamose.

The single species included under this genus has the general shape of *Tyloderma æneotinctum* and its allies, and the shining black body and sparse white vestiture of an *Otidocephalus*. In the very large, subcontiguous eyes it approaches the Zygopina.

1. **Ptous otidocephalinus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 7, 7 *a*.)

Black, shining, the elytra with a dense line of small white scales extending down the sixth interstice, which is continued forwards on the base of the prothorax, and is connected posteriorly with a narrow, transverse, subapical fascia and a short streak running down the suture thence to the tip; the base of the rostrum, the narrow intraocular space, the under surface, and legs sparsely clothed with minute, narrow, white scales, and the sternal side-pieces with a denser stripe of coarser scales. Head closely, finely punctate; rostrum finely, rugulosely punctate at the base, almost smooth from the middle to the tip. Prothorax gradually narrowing from near the base; sparsely, finely punctate, except along a narrow smooth space down the middle. Elytra slightly depressed along the suture towards the base, finely seriate-punctate, the interstices almost smooth, 3 and 5 a little raised, the humeri rather prominent. Beneath very sparsely, finely punctate, the ventral segments 2–4 almost smooth. Femoral tooth narrow, acute. Length $4\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Grenada (*Sallé*).

One specimen.

CRYPTORRHYNCHUS.

Cryptorhynchus, Illiger, Mag. vi. p. 330 (1807); Schönherr, Gen. Curc. iv. p. 47 (part.); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 121 (part.).

Cryptorrhynchus, Gemminger and Harold, Cat. Col. viii. p. 2568.

The very numerous Central-American species (with a 7-jointed funiculus and visible scutellum *) still to be dealt with, belonging to Division II. of the Cryptorrhynchides vrais," are for the present placed under *Cryptorrhynchus,* though but few of them can be regarded as absolutely congeneric with the European type, *C. lapathi* (Linn.). The large number of monotypic forms, and the inextricable confusion prevailing as to the actual limits of *Cryptorrhynchus* (which at present includes a heterogeneous assemblage of species from all parts of the world), *Cœlosternus,* and *Gasterocercus,* render any other course impracticable till the Tropical-American Cryptorrhynchids are studied as a whole. Doubtless many more new genera will be required †.

Species of large size, convex, oblong-ovate form, thickly squamose, with the eyes covered in repose, the rostrum curved, the antennal club ovate, the alternate elytral interstices (at least) feebly costate, the mesosternum horseshoe-shaped, the ventral segments 2–4 equal in length, the femora unidentate. (Nos. 1–3.)

These forms are allied to *Cylindrocorynus,* but they are separable from it by the ovate antennal club, the less thickened, unidentate femora, and the widely separated eyes.

1. **Cryptorrhynchus mistus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 8, 8 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, black, the antennæ fusco-ferruginous; thickly clothed with coarse, intermixed, fulvous

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* In *C. subcylindricus* the scutellum is not visible.

† The following S.-American or Antillean genera are not represented within our limits:—*Oploscelis, Epipedorrhinus, Cnemargus,* and *Catapycnus,* Schönh., *Discophorus, Cylindrothecus,* and *Elytrocoptus,* Chevr., *Molicorynes,* Waterh., *Barisses* and *Semio,* Pasc., and *Palœopus, Homœostethus, Heterobothrus, Anomœmerus, Cryptometopus,* and *Merocnemus,* Faust.

and whitish scales, those on the prothorax large and reddish-brown in colour, the elytra slightly mottled with black, the tibiæ also set with very short setiform scales; the vestiture of the under surface sparser and very coarse. Head coarsely, closely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, very little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate and subcarinate at the base, becoming rather sparsely punctate towards the tip, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly longer than 1, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, gradually narrowing from near the base, the latter strongly bisinuate; very coarsely, confluently punctate and also finely carinate. Scutellum oblong. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, elongate-subtriangular, the humeri rounded; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices (2 and 4 excepted) raised or subcarinate, the suture also raised throughout. Beneath coarsely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Legs stout, the femora unidentate.

Length 12, breadth $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. MEXICO, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*).

One specimen. This insect approaches the Brazilian *Cryptorhynchus gauspatus*, Boh.*, but the latter has all the elytral interstices costate, the eyes separated by less than the width of the rostrum, the prothorax more strongly carinate, &c. The scales on the prothorax are large, and uniform in size and colour.

2. **Cryptorrhynchus cordubensis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with coarse, intermixed, ochreous and whitish scales, those on the prothorax mostly large, with narrow ones intermixed, the elytra slightly mottled with black. Head coarsely, rugosely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum rather short, stout, curved, rngosely punctate at the base, the punctures becoming more scattered towards the tip, the antennæ inserted a little beyond the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax gradually narrowing from a little before the base, the base itself strongly bisinuate; coarsely, confluently punctate, without definite median carina. Scutellum oblong. Elytra convex, elongate-subtriangular, the humeri rounded; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures oblong-subquadrate in shape, the interstices 3 and 5 carinate and slightly sinuate, the suture also raised throughout. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Legs stout, the femora unidentate.

Length $8\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 4 millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Höge*).

A single example. Smaller than *C. mistus*, the rostrum shorter, the prothorax not carinate, with broad and narrow scales intermixed, the third elytral interstice more sharply raised, the vestiture paler and mottled on both the prothorax and the elytra.

3. **Cryptorrhynchus latisquamis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, shining, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with coarse, intermixed, brownish and white scales, the elytra also slightly mottled with brownish-black, the scales on the prothorax large, the white ones on the latter clustered into six spots (three at the base and three at the apex) and those on the elytra condensed into a common, irregular, interrupted, **X**-shaped mark on the disc, which extends inwards at the base, the elytra also set with scattered, short, decumbent setæ. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes separated by the width of the rostrum; rostrum moderately stout, curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctured at the sides towards the base, and for the rest almost smooth, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club

* *C. gauspatus* belongs to Jekel's section *Polypleurus*, a name preoccupied by Eschscholtz in Tenebrionidæ.

ovate. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and parallel behind, the base deeply bisinuate; coarsely, confluently punctate and feebly carinate. Scutellum oblong. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, elongate-subtriangular; with rows of coarse oblong punctures, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 narrowly costate, 3 and 5 sinuous. Ventral segments coarsely, sparsely punctate. Legs rather short and stout, the femora clavate and unidentate.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen. This insect is rather like *Cœlosternus rugicollis*, Boh., from Brazil, but has a shorter, less rugose prothorax, a shorter antennal club, a more slender rostrum, &c. The sides of the prothorax are more rounded than in *C. mistus* and *C. cordubensis*.

Species moderately large, oblong-ovate in form, thickly squamose, with the eyes distant, the rostrum short and curved, the prothorax much rounded at the sides, the elytral interstices rugulose and narrowly costate, the mesosternum arcuate-emarginate, the ventral segments 2–4 equal in length, the femora unarmed. (No. 4.)

4. **Cryptorrhynchus sublineatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 11, 11 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed whitish and brown scales, the whitish ones condensed into lines on the elytra, those on the prothorax larger and entirely brownish. Head densely, rugosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum short, stout, and curved, feebly dilated, rugose, and subcarinate at the base, the apical half bare and finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate. Scutellum rugulose and subcarinate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from near the base, broadly produced at the apex, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; punctate-striate, the interstices densely rugulose, 2–9 narrowly costate. Beneath coarsely, densely punctate. Legs rather short, the femora and tibiæ moderately stout, the femora unarmed, the tarsi comparatively slender.

Length $6\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Höge*).

One specimen. Smaller and less elongate than *C. latisquamis*, the rostrum much shorter, the elytral interstices 2–9 narrowly costate, the femora without trace of tooth. The less transverse eyes, unarmed femora, &c., separate it from *Atrichis costirostris*. This species will probably have to form the type of a new genus.

Species moderately large, oblong-ovate in form, thickly squamose, with the eyes well separated, the rostrum curved, the prothorax subtruncate at the base, the elytra somewhat conical, with flattened interstices, the mesosternum much raised and feebly emarginate, the ventral segment 2 nearly as long as 3 and 4 united, the femora obsoletely dentate. (No. 5.)

5. **Cryptorrhynchus belti,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 12, 12 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the prothorax thickly clothed with coarse, intermixed, reddish-brown, ochreous, and whitish scales, the elytra with

reddish-brown scales and scattered, coarse, decumbent, squamiform setæ, the apical declivity with a very large, subcordate, brownish-white patch, which is mottled with ochreous towards the tip, the vestiture of the rest of the surface ochreous and whitish, the legs setulose, the femora subannulate. Head densely punctate, slightly depressed between the eyes, which are rather widely separated; rostrum very stout, about as long as the prothorax, feebly curved, rugose and carinate in its basal half, sparsely punctate at the tip, the antennæ inserted a little beyond the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club ovate, with very distinct sutures. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and much narrowed in front, the sides gradually converging from the base and slightly rounded anteriorly, the base itself subtruncate; densely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subconical, somewhat gibbous, compressed at the sides, the humeri rounded; with rows of subquadrate, oblong punctures, the interstices flat, rugulose towards the suture and on the apical declivity, 1 (sutural) and 5 becoming slightly swollen towards the apex. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Mesosternum raised and anteriorly prominent, feebly arcuate-emarginate in front. Femora obsoletely unidentate, the anterior pair almost linear.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen. In this insect the elytra are somewhat gibbous, laterally compressed, and narrowed almost from the base, and have a very large, heart-shaped, brownish-white patch covering the apical declivity. The ocular lobes of the prothorax are feebly developed.

Species moderately large, convex, elliptic in form, thickly squamose, with the eyes very large and narrowly separated, the rostrum curved, the prothorax subconical, the elytral interstices almost flat, the mesosternum broad and arcuate-emarginate, the ventral segment 2 nearly as long as 3 and 4 united, the femora unidentate. (No. 6.)

6. **Cryptorrhynchus atrosignatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 13, 13 *a*.)

Subelliptic, convex, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with small, intermixed, white and brownish scales, those on the prothorax rather long and narrow, the white scales on the elytra condensed into a sinuous, oblique stripe running from the humeri to near the middle of the suture—enclosing a sharply-defined black spot at the base—and continued thence to the apex, it being dilated posteriorly and partly surrounding a large oblong blackish patch on the outer part of the disc. Head densely punctate, the eyes large and narrowly separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, not longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate and subcarinate at the base, the apical half thickly punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax convex, broader than long, subconical, slightly constricted in front, bisinuate at the base; densely punctate and obsoletely carinate. Scutellum rounded, rugose. Elytra convex, rather elongate, laterally compressed, considerably wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded; with rows of oblong, subquadrate punctures, the interstices almost flat, rugulose, becoming smoother towards the sides. Beneath coarsely punctate. Legs moderately long, the femora feebly clavate and unidentate.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One rather worn specimen. The elytra in this species have each a sinuous, elongate, irregular white streak on the disc, enclosing a sharply-defined black spot at the base and partly surrounding an oblong black patch on the outer part of the disc towards the apex.

Species of large size, convex, oblong-ovate form, and robust build, sparsely squamose, with the eyes covered in repose, the rostrum curved, the prothorax rounded at the sides, coarsely sculptured, the elytra seriato-foveolate, the mesosternum arcuate-emarginate, the ventral segments 2–4 equal in length, the femora feebly dentate. (Nos. 7, 8.)

These forms are closely related to *Blaborrhinus* and should perhaps be taken as the types of a new genus.

7. **Cryptorrhynchus variolosus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, convex, very robust, black, subopaque; sparsely clothed with rather coarse fulvous scales, which on the elytra are clustered into a faint curved line on the anterior part of the disc and a large scattered patch on the apical declivity, the elytra also with a few intermixed ochreous scales and short, decumbent setæ. Head coarsely, rugosely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum short, very stout, curved, coarsely, thickly punctate, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax convex, broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, the hind angles prominent; coarsely, confluently punctate. Scutellum small, oblong. Elytra rather long, much wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base; with rows of coarse, deep, oval punctures placed in narrow, shallow striæ, which become deeper towards the sides, the tenth row short, the interstices somewhat convex, very sparsely punctate. Beneath sparsely, coarsely punctate. Metasternum and first ventral segment depressed down the middle and thickly squamose, the fifth segment transversely depressed at the apex. Legs very stout, all the femora obsoletely dentate.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. This species has somewhat the facies of *Cœlosternus rugicollis*, Boh.

8. **Cryptorrhynchus convexicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 14, 14 *a*.)

Very like *C. variolosus*; the elytra with a faint oblique ochreous streak on the anterior part of the disc and a common, reversed, horseshoe-shaped, ochreous mark on the apical declivity; the rostrum a little longer, less curved, and more sparsely punctate; the head obliquely sulcate on each side between the eyes; the antennal club stouter and slightly shorter; the prothorax more rounded at the sides; the elytral interstices rugulose at the base; the metasternum and first ventral segment depressed down the middle, the fifth segment broadly and deeply excavate at the middle; the legs a little longer; the anterior femora unarmed, the intermediate pair sharply, and the posterior pair feebly, dentate.

Length $12\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $5\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen, rather worn. This insect is so like *C. variolosus* that I at first thought it was the female of that species; but this cannot be the case.

Species of large size and subovate form, sparsely squamose, with the eyes covered in repose, the prothorax rather sparsely punctate, the elytra seriato-foveolate, the mesosternum broad and horseshoe-shaped, the ventral segments 2–4 equal in length, the femora unidentate. (No. 9.)

9. **Cryptorrhynchus foveatus.** (Tab. XXXI. figg. 15, 15 *a*.)

Cryptorhynchus foveatus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 320[1].

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Sturm* [1]).

We have a worn specimen of this species, probably a male, agreeing with the type. It may be known by the dull surface; the seriato-foveolate elytra, with convex interstices; the coarsely punctate prothorax, each puncture bearing a rather large reddish-brown scale; the stout legs, with unidentate femora; the stout, thickly punctate rostrum, with the antennæ inserted beyond the middle, &c. The outer (tenth) row of punctures on the elytra is short. The sides of the prothorax are parallel at the base.

Species of large size, thickly squamose, with the rostrum exceedingly stout, short, and curved, the eyes prominent and widely separated, the prothorax subtrapezoidal, quadrinodose, and with prominent ocular lobes, the scutellum convex, the elytra broad at the base, subconical, with ten rows of punctures and flattened interstices, the mesosternum broad, somewhat angularly excised, the ventral segments 2–4 equal in length, the femora unidentate. (No. 10.)

10. **Cryptorrhynchus melastomæ,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 16, 16 *a*.)

Elongate-rhomboidal, robust, moderately shining, black or piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; the head and prothorax, a very large, common, triangular space at the base of the elytra, and a broad space at the apex, densely clothed with fulvous or reddish-brown scales, those on the prothorax long and narrow, the rest of the elytral vestiture very dense, fine, white or brownish-white, the prothorax sometimes with intermixed white or ochreous scales on the anterior half; the under surface shining, with scattered scales; the legs thickly clothed with intermixed fulvous and white or ochreous scales, the latter condensed into one or two rings towards the apex of the femora. Head rugosely punctate, flattened between and above the eyes, the latter transverse and widely separated; rostrum exceedingly stout, curved, short, not longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate at the base and sparsely punctate thence to the apex, a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at or a little beyond the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, narrowing from the base, the latter bisinuate, the posterior portion transversely convex and with four oblong, densely squamose prominences in front (two on the disc and one on each side), the ocular lobes large and prominent; closely, minutely punctate, coarsely and rugosely so on the flanks, the disc carinate. Scutellum smooth, convex, the cavity large. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, convex, laterally compressed, elongate-triangular, the humeri rounded; with rows of coarse, somewhat widely separated punctures, the interstices flat, densely, minutely punctulate. Beneath very coarsely, sparsely punctate. Legs moderately long, the femora unidentate. Length 8–11½, breadth 3⅘–5⅓ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, San Juan and Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Costa Rica, Caché (*Rogers*), Carrillo, Azahar de Cartago (*Underwood*), San José, La Laguna (*Biolley*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous examples of this striking species have been received. It has the elytral vestiture coloured as in *Cœlosterninus longipennis*, but the two insects are not otherwise very closely related. The small scales appear to be easily abraded, about half our specimens being worn. Prof. Biolley informs me that it is found on a species of Melastomaceæ. *C. melastomæ* will probably have to form the type of a new genus.

Species moderately large, elongate, densely squamose, with the head convex, the rostrum curved, the eyes distant and partly covered in repose, the antennal club ovate, the scutellum filling the cavity, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, the elytra oblong, with the alternate interstices narrowly costate, the mesosternum horseshoe-shaped, the ventral segments 2–4 equal in length, the femora unidentate. (No. 11.)

11. **Cryptorrhynchus crotonis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate, black or piceous, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; densely clothed above and beneath with intermixed pale brown and whitish scales, the latter condensed into numerous small patches on the elytra, the entire surface also set with short, scattered, setiform scales. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes large and widely separated; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, depressed at the base, densely punctate and unicarinate to about the middle, and thickly punctate (except along the centre) thence to the apex, the apical half a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted about midway, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, the sides rounded anteriorly, the base bisinuate; densely, finely punctate and obsoletely granulate. Scutellum rounded, rugulose. Elytra long, a little wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal third, flattened on the disc anteriorly; seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly, feebly costate. Beneath densely, finely punctate. Legs moderately long; femora clavate, sharply unidentate.

Length $6\frac{2}{5}$–$8\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Escazu, San José (*Biolley*).

Five specimens, four of which are labelled as having been found on the trunk of a *Croton*; one of them (evidently discoloured) has the vestiture almost entirely brown. This insect is of about the same size and shape as *Atrichis occiduus*, but the vestiture is denser and not so coarse, the eyes are broader, the legs are longer and more slender, the anterior femora are unidentate, the ventral segments 2–4 are equal in length, &c.

Species moderately large, elongate-elliptic, sparsely squamose, with the rostrum arcuate, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax and elytra almost equal in width, the mesosternum horseshoe-shaped, the metathoracic episterna very broad, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the femora clavate and dentate, the tibiæ carinate. (No. 12.)

12. **Cryptorrhynchus æqualis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 18, 18 *a*; 18 *b*, front leg.)

Moderately elongate, subelliptic, rather convex, shining, rufo-piceous; above uniformly clothed with small fulvous scales, the vestiture of the abdomen very sparse, fine, and piliform. Head rugulosely, the flattened intraocular space coarsely, punctate, the eyes large, distant; rostrum stout, curved, reaching to about the middle of the intermediate coxæ, very sparsely, minutely punctate, punctate-striate and carinate on each side at the base, the antennæ inserted at about the basal third, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, arcuately narrowing from about the middle, feebly constricted in front, the apex somewhat produced above; densely, rugulosely punctate, the anterior lobe smoother. Scutellum small, prominent. Elytra oblong, parallel in their basal half, very little wider than the prothorax, produced at the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and obsoletely granulate, 3–9 narrowly raised. Mesosternum very prominent, horseshoe-shaped. Ventral segments 1–4 almost smooth, except at the sides, 5 coarsely punctate. Legs stout, short, the anterior

pair longer and more robust than the others; femora more or less clavate, unidentate, the anterior pair with a long tooth and a small denticle exterior to it; tibiæ compressed and carinate, somewhat arcuate externally.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this species the sides of the elytra (as seen from above) form an almost continuous outline with those of the prothorax, the vestiture is uniform and rather sparse (without intermixed setæ), the anterior legs are robust, &c. An isolated form.

Species moderately large, oblong-ovate, very densely squamose and coarsely setose, with the eyes distant, the rostrum feebly arcuate, slightly widened towards the tip, the antennæ inserted behind the middle of the rostrum, the club ovate, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, the elytra a little wider than the prothorax, with the third interstice swollen at the base, the mesosternum broad, prominent, shallowly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, the ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, the femora, at most, obsoletely dentate, the anterior tibiæ and tarsi ciliate in the male. (No. 13.)

13. **Cryptorrhynchus plumipes.** (Tab. XXXI. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♂; 19 *b*, front leg, ♂.)

Gasterocercus plumipes, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 255 [1].

Hab. MEXICO, Playa Vicente and Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*: ♂ ♀); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*: ♀).—BRAZIL [1].

Six specimens, the two males from Vera Cruz agreeing very well with Boheman's description of this peculiar species, recognizable at a glance by the strongly and densely ciliate anterior tibiæ of the male. The vestiture is very dense above and beneath, and somewhat variable in colour, and the erect, blunt setæ are coarse and spiniform. The prothorax has a subquadrate brownish patch or two triangular black spots on the disc at the base. The elytra have a brown patch on each side of the scutellum, a common, interrupted, outwardly widened, similarly-coloured median fascia, and several black spots, these latter scattered along the suture, sides, and base; the second interstice is slightly raised. The rostrum of the male is rugosely punctate to the tip, that of the female finely punctate and bare to near the base; the antennæ are inserted behind the middle in both sexes. The anterior tarsi of the male have a few projecting hairs. The femora are obsoletely unidentate, the anterior pair sometimes unarmed, and, like the tibiæ, they are often incompletely annulate with black. The length varies from $5\frac{1}{4}$–$7\frac{1}{2}$ millim. *C. plumipes* should perhaps form the type of a separate genus. It cannot be retained in *Gasterocercus*, the type of which is *G. depressirostris* (Fabr.).

Species small, subovate, very densely squamose and coarsely setose, with the rostrum feebly arcuate, the antennæ inserted near its tip, the antennal club acuminate-ovate, the eyes distant, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, the elytra very little wider than the prothorax, comparatively short, the mesosternum broad, prominent, shallowly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the femora unidentate, the anterior tibiæ and tarsi not ciliate in the male. (No. 14.)

14. **Cryptorrhynchus semicircularis.**

Gasterocercus semicircularis, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 382 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Playa Vicente in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).—Colombia [1].

A single specimen (♂) from Mexico agrees very well with another before me from Colombia. In this insect the vestiture is very dense above and beneath, and in great part white. The elytra have a common, arcuate, blackish fascia at the middle of the disc, and a similarly-coloured streak on each of the third and fifth interstices below the base; the interstices 2, 3, and 5 are raised. The antennæ are inserted near the tip of the rostrum. The second joint of the funiculus is elongate, as long as the first. The anterior tarsi are without projecting hairs. The femora are each unidentate. The only important character it has in common with *Gasterocercus* is the broad, shallowly emarginate mesosternum.

Species small, oblong-ovate, densely squamose and setose, with the rostrum short, a little widened towards the base and apex, and almost straight, the eyes distant (small in *C. curtirostris*), finely facetted, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, with rather prominent ocular lobes, the scutellum small, the elytra wider than the prothorax, with the second or third interstice raised at the base, the mesosternum prominent, feebly arcuate-emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, the ventral segment 2 a little longer than 3, the femora unidentate. (Nos. 15–17.)

The more finely facetted eyes and the strongly setose upper surface separate these forms from *Semnorrhynchus*.

15. **Cryptorrhynchus spiculosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 21, 21 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed above and beneath with whitish scales, the prothorax with a broad space on the disc behind (divided down the middle and surrounding two triangular black basal spots), and the elytra with the base and apex, and an interrupted, outwardly widened, common, median fascia, more or less brown, the elytra also with a streak on the second interstice at the base, and some other markings, black, the femora and tibiæ annulate with dark brown; the upper surface set with scattered, coarse, blunt, erect, light and dark setæ, which on the elytra are mainly concentrated on the alternate interstices, the legs setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather large, finely facetted, widely separated; rostrum short, stout, slightly widened towards the base and apex, feebly curved, rugosely punctate, in the ♀ more finely punctured, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus short, 2 shorter than 1, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax transverse, abruptly constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; punctate-striate, the interstices closely punctulate, 2, 4, and 6

slightly raised. Beneath densely, finely punctate. Mesosternum broad, prominent, feebly emarginate. Femora feebly unidentate. Tibiæ almost straight on their outer edge.

Length $3\frac{1}{10}$–4, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Juquila in Oaxaca (*Sallé*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Ten specimens. Smaller and less elongate than *Gasterocercus plumipes*, Boh., the brown patch at the base of the prothorax more extended, the legs not so stout, the anterior tibiæ and tarsi of the male not ciliate. The white scales on the elytra form a more or less distinct, common, **X**-shaped patch. The three examples from Chiriqui may belong to a different species, as they have the elytral setæ about equally distributed over the whole of the interstices, and the rostrum of the female is much smoother than in the specimen of the same sex from Mexico.

16. **Cryptorrhynchus placatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with rather coarse, overlapping, brownish or fulvo-cinereous scales, the prothorax with a curved streak on each side of the disc behind (often united into one large patch), and the elytra with a broad space along the suture at the base, partially denuded or bare, the third elytral interstice with an oval patch below the base, and usually an irregular mark at the middle and another towards the apex, velvety-black, the upper surface also somewhat thickly set with long, erect, blunt setæ; the vestiture of the under surface very sparse, that of the legs close, the latter fusco-annulate and setose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes rather small, distant; rostrum short, broad, almost straight, rugosely punctate in the ♂, and more sparsely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, 3–7 transverse, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and abruptly narrowed in front; rather sparsely punctate, the interspaces alutaceous. Scutellum rounded. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, feebly convex, flat near the suture, 3 swollen below the base. Beneath alutaceous, sparsely, shallowly punctate. Mesosternum prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs rather short; femora sharply unidentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Twelve specimens. The short, broad, almost straight rostrum, which is rugose to the tip in the male, the black prominence at the base of the third elytral interstice, &c., distinguish *C. placatus*. The elytral interstices are flatter, the setæ finer, and the tibiæ more rounded externally, than in *C. spiculosus*. The terminal (hidden) dorsal segment of the female is tridentate.

17. **Cryptorrhynchus curtirostris,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 23, 23 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the elytra often in great part rufo-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with pale brown scales, and sometimes more or less mottled or lineate with whitish, the prothorax with two curved lines on the disc and two streaks at the apex, and the elytra with three widely separated spots on the third interstice (the first the most conspicuous), and sometimes a long streak on the ninth before the middle, black or blackish; the upper surface also set with long, erect, blunt, pallid and black setæ, which are clustered into a small fascicle on the third interstice below the base; the legs fusco-annulate and strongly setose. Head convex, densely punctulate, the eyes rather small, widely separated; rostrum very short and stout, widened towards the base and

apex, almost straight, flattened basally, rugosely punctate to the tip in the ♂, more sparsely and less coarsely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at a little behind the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; coarsely, rather closely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 more or less raised, 3 slightly swollen below the base. Beneath dull, rather finely punctate. Mesosternum very prominent, broad, shallowly arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora feebly unidentate.

Length $2\frac{4}{5}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Motzorongo (*Flohr*), Teapa (*Höge*, *H. H. Smith*), Jalapa, San Juan Bautista, Oaxaca (*Höge*); British Honduras, Belize, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Cahabon and Tamahu (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Numerous examples. The description is taken from those in the best condition, with the sides of the prothorax and elytra lineate with whitish, the others having the vestiture brown and the blackish markings indistinct. One from Bugaba has the sutural region of the elytra and a space down the middle of the prothorax infuscate. The sculpture is in great part hidden by the dense vestiture. *C. curtirostris* is nearly related to *C. placatus*, but it is smaller, the alternate elytral interstices are raised, and the third is a little more swollen below the base, and has two or three scattered black spots.

Species small, oblong-ovate, squamose, with the rostrum short, stout, and very feebly curved, the eyes distant, the antennal club ovate, blunt at the tip, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, with prominent ocular lobes, the scutellum minute, prominent, the elytra a little wider than the prothorax, with the alternate interstices costate, the mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the first suture arched, the femora unidentate, the tooth on the anterior pair long. (No. 18.)

18. **Cryptorrhynchus yucatanus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed whitish and pale brown scales, the whitish ones condensed into a median vitta on the prothorax and a common cruciform patch on the elytra. Head rugosely punctate, flattened between the widely separated eyes; rostrum short, very stout, feebly curved, somewhat flattened towards the apex, rugose at the base and thickly punctate thence to the tip, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the scape short, the club ovate, blunt at the tip. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and much narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; densely punctate. Scutellum minute, smooth. Elytra a little broader than the prothorax, narrowing from near the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and obsoletely granulate, 3 and 5 rather strongly, and 7–9 more feebly, costate. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Legs rather short; anterior femora sharply, the others moderately, unidentate; anterior tibiæ sinuate within.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Two rather worn specimens. The common, cruciform, whitish patch on the elytra, the minute scutellum, the broad, semicircularly emarginate mesosternum (which is formed as in *Gasterocercus*), the blunt antennal club, &c., sufficiently distinguish *C. yucatanus*. It is not unlike *Graphonotus albescens*, but has a much shorter rostrum,

a shallowly emarginate mesosternum, differently marked elytra, &c. The prothorax is less sinuate at the base, and the tarsal claws are longer, than in *Trachalus micronychus*. The anterior tarsi of the male appear to have a few projecting, longer hairs.

Species moderately large, robust, oblong or elongate, squamose, with the eyes large and covered in repose, the rostrum short (except in *C. octomaculatus*, ♀), the antennal club ovate, the prothorax rounded at the sides and coarsely punctate, the scutellum small, the elytra oblong, maculate, the interstices flat or convex, the mesosternum arcuate-emarginate (horseshoe-shaped in *C. octomaculatus*, ♀), the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the legs stout, the femora unidentate. (Nos. 19–22.)

These forms approach *Metriophilus*.

19. **Cryptorrhynchus foveifrons**, sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 24, 24 *a*.)

Elongate-ovate, robust, shining, black, the antennæ ferruginous; the head, prothorax, and underside very sparsely, and the rest of the surface densely, clothed with reddish-brown and pale ochreous scales, the latter mainly concentrated on the elytra between and around the black dorsal patches and along the outer margin, the dark markings consisting of a common, transverse, quadrate patch at the base, a common pyriform patch beyond the middle, a short sinuous line on the suture at the apex, and a small spot on each side of this on the apical margin, the elytra also set with short, coarse, decumbent setæ. Head very coarsely punctate, carinate on each side around the widely separated eyes, and sulcate and deeply foveate between them, the fovea limited anteriorly by a short, stout, longitudinal ridge; rostrum cylindrical, short, stout, curved, slightly narrowed towards the base, sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, except along the centre, sulcate at the sides, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, stout, joints 3–7 of the funiculus equal in length, 2 shorter than 1, the club short, ovate. Prothorax transverse, strongly rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; coarsely, densely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices almost flat, closely punctulate and obsoletely granulate. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Mesosternum arcuate-emarginate. Legs very stout, short, the femora feebly clavate, unidentate, the tibiæ sinuate within.

Length $7\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Near *C.* v-*nigrum*, but with the elytral markings different (the v-shaped dorsal patch being replaced by one of pyriform shape, the triangular lateral spot wanting, &c.), the vestiture not so coarse, the frontal fovea larger and sulciform, the prothorax less coarsely punctate, the scutellum larger.

20. **Cryptorrhynchus V-nigrum**, sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 25, 25 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, shining, black, the antennæ ferruginous; the head, prothorax, and underside sparsely, and the rest of the surface thickly, clothed with coarse, intermixed pale ochreous and fulvous scales, the elytra with a common, interrupted, transverse, subquadrate patch at the base, a common **V**-shaped mark on the disc beyond the middle, a triangular patch at the sides exterior to this, and a small transversely cordate spot on the suture at the apex, black or blackish-brown, the fulvous scales condensed on each elytron into a broad elongate streak on the outer part of the disc and a patch towards the apex, the tibiæ with a black spot on the outer edge near the base; the elytra also set with short, coarse, decumbent setæ. Head very coarsely punctate, feebly carinate on each side around the widely separated eyes and deeply foveate between them; rostrum curved, short, very stout, cylindrical, sulcate laterally, seriate-punctate, except

along the centre, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle, stout, joints 3–7 of the funiculus equal in length, 2 shorter than 1, the club short-ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; very coarsely, closely punctate. Scutellum small, tuberculiform. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; very coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices finely punctate, becoming feebly convex towards the sides, the fifth slightly raised at its apex. Beneath coarsely punctate. Mesosternum broad, arcuate-emarginate. Legs very stout, short, the femora unidentate, the tibiæ sinuate within.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$–8, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. A species of oblong-ovate form, coarsely squamose and coarsely punctate, the elytra with peculiar markings, the legs short, stout, and densely squamose, the rostrum short, stout, and almost bare.

21. **Cryptorrhynchus bicruciatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 26, 26 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, dull, black (the elytra piceous in one specimen), the antennæ and the apical half of the rostrum more or less ferruginous; the prothorax and the ventral segments sparsely, and the rest of the surface thickly, clothed with coarse, ochreous (or whitish) and fulvous scales, the scales on the prothorax condensed into an irregular, double, cruciform patch on the disc, the elytra each with an oblique patch on the disc at the base, a spot near the suture at about the middle, a large, interrupted, subtriangular space exterior to this, and some irregular spots at the apex, black, the tibiæ each with a blackish spot on the outer edge near the base, the elytra also set with coarse, seriately arranged, raised scales. Head rugosely punctate, carinate in the middle between the eyes, the latter large, depressed, and widely separated; rostrum curved, not reaching the metasternum, shining, sparsely, finely punctate, the punctures becoming coarser and seriately arranged at the base, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front; coarsely, rugosely punctate, and with a short median carina. Scutellum rounded. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices from the base to the apical declivity (the sutural one excepted) convex and seriato-granulate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Ventral segments sparsely, shallowly punctate. Legs short, very stout, the femora feebly clavate and sharply unidentate.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–8, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Teleman and Panzos in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

Two specimens. In this insect the light-coloured scales are condensed into a ‡-shaped mark on the disc of the prothorax, and a large, irregular, common, **X**-shaped patch on the elytra. The convex, granulate, dorsal interstices of the elytra separate it from most of the allied forms. The tibiæ have a black spot on the outer edge near the base, as in *C.* v-*nigrum*.

22. **Cryptorrhynchus octomaculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 27, 27 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, black, the antennæ fusco-ferruginous; the head, prothorax, and under surface sparsely, the elytra and legs thickly, clothed with coarse whitish and pale reddish-brown scales, the scales condensed into three faint, evanescent vittæ on the prothorax, the elytra each with a short streak on the third interstice at the base, another at about the middle, an oblong patch on the outer margin exterior to this, and a triangular lateral spot before the apex, black, the tibiæ annulate with black near the base, the elytra also set with coarse, seriately arranged, raised scales. Head coarsely, closely punctate, deeply foveate between the widely separated, depressed eyes; rostrum stout, nearly reaching the metasternum, feebly curved, shining, sparsely punctate, the punctures subseriately arranged towards the base, the

antennæ inserted at about the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; coarsely, densely punctate, obsoletely carinate anteriorly. Scutellum small, rounded, convex. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc, narrowing from about the basal third, compressed at the sides before the apex; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and almost flat. Beneath very coarsely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Legs stout; the femora subclavate and feebly unidentate.

Length 7–7$\frac{2}{3}$, breadth 3$\frac{1}{10}$–3$\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Panzos (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Two specimens, assumed to be females. Near *C. bicruciatus*, but with the head foveate between the eyes, the elytra flattened on the disc, compressed at the sides before the apex, and differently marked, the femoral tooth smaller, the ventral segments more coarsely punctate, the mesosternum horseshoe-shaped.

Species moderately large, robust, ovate or oblong-ovate, thickly or sparsely squamose, with the eyes large and partly or quite covered in repose, the rostrum curved, the prothorax rounded at the sides and bisinuate at the base, the elytral interstices finely seriato-granulate and rather convex, the mesosternum arcuately or subangularly emarginate, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the femora unidentate, the anterior tarsi of the ♂ (except in *C. alutaceus*) clothed with long, scattered, projecting hairs. *C. scopulatus* and *C. plagiaticollis* might perhaps be included under *Cophes*. (Nos. 23–25.)

23. **Cryptorrhynchus scopulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. fig. 28, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, moderately shining, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed above with rather coarse, intermixed whitish, reddish-brown, and blackish scales, the latter condensed into two subtriangular patches at the base of the prothorax and various irregular or interrupted, common, transverse fasciæ on the basal two-thirds of the elytra, the humeri pale, the vestiture of the under surface sparse, that of the legs close and pale, the tibiæ fusco-annulate. Head closely punctate, the eyes very widely separated; rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate and carinate in its basal half, and somewhat coarsely punctured thence to the tip, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, narrowed from the middle, and feebly constricted in front, the ocular lobes prominent; densely punctate and finely granulate. Scutellum small. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, narrowing from before the middle, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices somewhat convex, punctulate, and seriato-granulate. Beneath very coarsely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, horseshoe-shaped. Legs rather stout; femora feebly clavate, unidentate; anterior tibiæ sinuous within; anterior tarsi of the ♂ with joints 1 and 2 slightly dilated and clothed with numerous long projecting hairs.

Length 7–7$\frac{1}{8}$, breadth 3$\frac{1}{10}$–3$\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

One pair, both from the Atlantic slope. The following is an allied form. There are no setæ on the prothorax or elytra.

24. **Cryptorrhynchus plagiaticollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 29, 29 *a*, ♂.)

Ovate, robust, dull, black, the antennæ fusco-ferruginous, thickly clothed above with rather coarse reddish-brown scales, a space at the hind angles of the prothorax paler, the prothorax with two subtriangular black patches on the disc at the base, and the elytra with various irregular markings on the basal two-thirds, a subtriangular patch on the suture at the apex, and sometimes a small spot on each side of

this, also black; the vestiture of the legs close, reddish-brown, the tibiæ fusco-annulate; the flanks of the prothorax and elytra almost bare. Head closely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum moderately stout, curved, rugosely punctate and tricarinate in its basal half, and sparsely, finely punctate thence to the tip, smoother in the ♀. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front; closely, rather finely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from before the middle, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices somewhat convex and finely seriato-granulate. Beneath dull, somewhat closely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Legs moderately stout; femora unidentate; anterior tarsi of the ♂ with a few projecting hairs.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Four specimens. This is the Panama representative of the Mexican *C. scopulatus*, differing from that species in its less elongate shape, the duller surface, the shorter prothorax, the more extended dark markings of the elytra (there being no trace of the apical patch in *C. scopulatus*), and the more sparsely ciliate anterior tarsi of the male.

25. **Cryptorrhynchus alutaceus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 30, 30 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, opaque, alutaceous, black, the antennæ ferruginous; very sparsely clothed with fulvous or reddish scales, which are clustered into small scattered fascicles on the elytra and short irregular streaks on the prothorax, the upper surface also set with short, coarse, decumbent setæ, the head sometimes variegated with whitish, the legs with intermixed reddish, ochreous, and fuscous scales, the femora subannulate. Head coarsely, rugosely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum feebly curved, very stout, dilated and flattened towards the apex, about as long as the prothorax, alutaceous, coarsely seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming finer and shallower on the apical half in the ♂ and almost obsolete in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or a little behind (♀) the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus elongate, the club short-ovate, with transverse sutures. Prothorax transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front, the anterior portion tubulate; rugosely punctate and subgranulate, and with a short carina at the middle of the disc. Scutellum rounded, level with the elytra. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri obtuse; with rows of rather coarse rounded punctures, the interstices somewhat convex, and with scattered shining granules. Beneath coarsely, sparsely punctate. Mesosternum broad and prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs moderately stout, rather long, the femora sublinear, unidentate.

Length 6–$8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{7}{8}$–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Six specimens. In this insect the entire surface (the small granules on the elytra excepted) is opaque and alutaceous. The vestiture is very sparse and rust-red in colour, becoming fasciculate on the elytra. *C. alutaceus* is perhaps nearest related to *C. plagiaticollis.*

Species small, densely squamose, with the eyes large and subcontiguous, the antennal club oblong, the prothorax short, the elytra triangular and coarsely fasciculate, the mesosternal cavity long, the ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, the anterior femora bi-, and the others unidentate. (No. 26.)

26. **Cryptorrhynchus formosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXI. figg. 31, 31 *a*, ♂.)

Somewhat rhomboidal, black, the elytra mottled with rufo-piceous towards the tip, the rostrum similarly coloured, the antennæ ferruginous; variegated above with a dense clothing of intermixed whitish,

fulvous, and blackish scales, the whitish scales condensed on the prothorax into a large spot at the middle of the base and on the elytra into a transverse basal and a broader subapical fascia (the two fasciæ divided at the suture), the scales on the prothorax very coarse and imbricate, those on the elytra small, the elevations on the latter set with dense clusters of long, erect, flattened, fulvous and white scales; the legs variegated with white and brown scales; the ventral segments 2–5 with small scattered scales, the rest of the under surface very coarsely squamose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes very large, coarsely facetted, and subcontiguous; rostrum strongly curved, moderately stout, about as long as the prothorax, widened, rugulosely punctate, and subcarinate at the base, and minutely punctate thence to the tip, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the base, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club stout, oblong-ovate, as long as the preceding five joints united. Prothorax nearly twice as broad as long, abruptly narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra wider than the prothorax, triangular, the humeri angular; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, and 7 with scattered, compressed, setigerous prominences (the second and third on 3 very sharply raised, and angulate behind), and 9 with a triangular prominence below the base. Ventral segments 2–5 finely, the rest of the under surface more coarsely, punctate. Rostral canal reaching the front of the metasternum. Legs stout; femora clavate, very sharply unidentate, the anterior pair with a small additional tooth.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One pair. A very remarkable species, with the elytral elevations, &c., formed somewhat as in *Conotrachelus cestrotus*, Faust. It has no near Central-American ally, though I have seen an undescribed Brazilian insect something like it. *C. formosus* will doubtless form the type of a new genus.

Species moderately large, elongate, squamose, with the rostrum feebly curved, the eyes rather small, the prothorax nearly or quite as long as broad, bisinuate at the base, the elytra oblong, with elongate elevations on the disc, the mesosternum arcuate-emarginate, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the femora unidentate. (Nos. 27, 28.)

27. **Cryptorrhynchus inelegans,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong, somewhat flattened above, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with greyish scales, the prothorax with two interrupted lines on the disc and the elytra with a large triangular space at the sides brown, the upper surface also set with short, scattered, setiform scales, which are more or less clustered into fascicles on the prothoracic and elytral elevations, the legs greyish-brown, setose. Head densely punctate, flattened between the rather small, widely separated eyes; rostrum feebly curved, stout, shorter than the prothorax, squamose, and rugulosely punctate, that of the ♀ longer, with the apical half bare and not so closely punctate, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate, blunt at the tip. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, arcuately produced at the apex, strongly sinuate at the base; closely punctate, slightly depressed along the centre, with four setiform prominences placed transversely across the middle and two at the apex. Scutellum oblong. Elytra moderately long, much wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half, blunt at the apex, the humeri prominent; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices punctate, uneven, 3 with two elongate ridges between the base and middle, 5 with four scattered prominences, and 7 nodose at its apex. Beneath rather sparsely punctate. Ventral segment 2 longer than 3 and 4 united. Mesosternum very prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs moderately long; femora feebly clavate and sharply unidentate; anterior tibiæ in both sexes dilated on the inner side at about the middle, the others feebly sinuate within.

Length 5–6, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, El Tumbador, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One pair, in rather dirty condition. This species has the general facies of *Chætectetorus bifasciatus*, Boh., an Australian insect. The two elongate ridges on the third elytral interstice are very prominent and narrowly separated.

28. **Cryptorrhynchus conspurcatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 2, 2 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate, rather shining, black; thickly clothed with dark greyish-brown scales, and also set with short, scattered setæ, these latter becoming longer and more crowded at the apex of the prothorax, the vestiture of the abdomen sparser, the legs setulose. Head rugulosely punctate, flattened between the rather small, widely separated eyes; rostrum stout, feebly curved, barely as long as the prothorax, rugulosely punctate, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus elongate, 2 nearly as long as 1, the club ovate, blunt at the tip. Prothorax fully as long as broad, feebly constricted and gradually narrowed in front, the apex arcuately produced above, the base strongly sinuate; coarsely punctate, the anterior lobe minutely punctate on the disc. Scutellum oval. Elytra rather long, much wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half, produced at the apex, the humeri rounded; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices broad near the suture and narrow towards the sides, 1 feebly seriato-granulate, 2 with a small prominence before the middle, 3 with two widely-separated, swollen, elongate ridges (one below the base, the other median), and 5–8 also more or less raised. Ventral segments rather sparsely punctate, 2 a little longer than 3. Mesosternum broad, very prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs moderately long; femora unidentate, the anterior pair sublinear and somewhat elongated; tibiæ very feebly sinuate on their inner edge.

Length 7, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Larger and more elongate than *C. inelegans*; the prothorax not nodose, gradually narrowed in front, and with the anterior lobe longer and smoother; the elongate ridges on the third elytral interstice more widely separated; the anterior tibiæ not dilated within; the second ventral segment much shorter.

Species small, subovate, sparsely squamose, with the rostrum strongly curved, the eyes hidden in repose by the prominent ocular lobes of the prothorax, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax bicristate, the elytra subtriangular, with very prominent, oblong, setigerous prominences on the disc, the mesosternum v-shaped, the ventral segment 2 nearly as long as 3 and 4 united, the femora unidentate. (No. 29.)

29. **Cryptorrhynchus nigrocristatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. fig. 3, ♂.)

Subovate, opaque, black, slightly variegated with rufo-piceous, the antennæ, and the legs in part, ferruginous; clothed with a few scattered blackish and brown scales, the elytra with an irregular, interrupted, pale brown apical patch, the vestiture of the legs, rostrum, and under surface closer and similarly-coloured; the ridges on the prothorax and at the base of the elytra set with short, erect, blackish setæ, the third elytral interstice with a dense, broad, oblong cluster of longer, coarse, black setæ at about the middle. Head densely punctate, subcarinate down the middle, the eyes placed low down and covered in repose; rostrum short, strongly curved, cylindrical, rugulosely punctate and feebly tricarinate, sparsely punctate at the apex, the antennæ inserted near the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowed in front; closely punctate, depressed down the middle anteriorly, the depression limited on each side by a short longitudinal ridge, the ocular lobes very prominent. Scutellum oval. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, the humeri swollen and obliquely truncated; seriate-punctate, the alternate interstices more or less raised, 3 and 5 slightly swollen and

setose at the base, 3 widened, much raised, and strongly setose at the middle. Beneath opaque, finely punctate. Mesosternum somewhat declivous, v-shaped. Legs short; femora acutely unidentate; tarsal claws very small.

Length $3\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. This small species has somewhat the facies of a *Conotrachelus*, the elytra having a nigro-setose crest at about the middle of the third interstice, and the prothorax two short ridges on the disc, as in various members of that genus. The vestiture is sparse and does not hide the sculpture. The eyes are completely hidden in repose.

Species moderately large, oblong-ovate, finely squamose, with the rostrum stout, short, and curved, the antennal club elongate, the prothorax strongly transverse, the elytra with smooth scattered tubercles and ten irregular rows of punctures, the mesosternum broad, arcuate-emarginate, the ventral segments 2–4 equal in length, the anterior femora bi-, the others unidentate. (No. 30.)

30. **Cryptorrhynchus lacteicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 4, 4 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, opaque, the elytral tubercles and the under surface shining; black, the antennæ, tarsi, and tubercles more or less ferruginous; the prothorax with a dense clothing of agglutinated, small, white scales, the elytra with brown scales and each with an oval velvety dark brown spot on the fourth interstice near the base, the head, under surface, and legs with intermixed brown and white scales, the latter clustered into small patches on the femora and tibiæ. Head densely, finely punctate, canaliculate on the vertex, the eyes large, prominent, and widely separated; rostrum exceedingly stout, curved, nearly as long as the head and prothorax, densely, rugulosely punctate at the base, the apical half more sparsely punctate and shining, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus a little longer than 1, 3–7 moniliform, the club stout, oblong-ovate, acuminate, longer than the preceding five joints united. Prothorax strongly transverse, abruptly narrowed in front and also a little narrowed behind, bisinuate at the base and emarginate at the apex, the ocular lobes moderately large; densely, finely punctate, feebly carinate. Scutellum oval. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the base; uneven, densely rugulose, and interruptedly seriate-punctate, the alternate insterstices from the base to the apex studded with a few widely scattered smooth tubercles, the one on 3 at the commencement of the apical declivity oblong and much larger than the rest. Beneath closely, finely punctate. Mesosternum very broad, semicircularly emarginate, the cavity reaching to the middle of the intermediate coxæ. Legs short, stout; femora strongly clavate, the anterior pair with two approximate teeth, the others unidentate.

Length $7\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

One specimen only of this remarkable form has been received. The milky-white scales on the prothorax completely hide the sculpture, and the rugulosity of the elytra is so dense as to make the upper surface appear opaque. The anterior femora have a conspicuous additional tooth on the outer edge of the larger one. The ocular lobes of the prothorax do not cover the eyes.

Species moderately large, oblong-ovate, convex, with the elytra, scutellum, and legs densely squamose, the eyes very large and contiguous, the rostrum arcuate, the prothorax short, deeply bisinuate at the base, the scutellum rather large, the elytra oblong, with the alternate interstices raised, the mesosternum arcuate-emarginate, the ventral segment 2 much longer than 3, the femora unidentate, the vestiture of the upper surface as in *Metoposoma*. (No. 31.)

31. **Cryptorrhynchus oculeus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 5, 5 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, shining, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; the pronotum sparsely clothed with blackish scales, with a white streak in the centre at the base, the rest of the vestiture closer and entirely whitish, with the exception of the following markings on the elytra, which are black—a transverse humeral patch, some irregular spots along the suture below this, a broad, common, post-median fascia, and a transverse apical spot. Head densely punctate, the eyes very large and contiguous; rostrum strongly curved, stout, rather longer than the prothorax, slightly widened, rugulosely punctate, and carinate at the base, and sparsely, minutely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, 5–7 moniliform, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, arcuately narrowed from the middle, and feebly constricted in front; rather coarsely, confluently punctate, and sharply carinate. Scutellum moderately large, rounded. Elytra oblong, considerably wider than the prothorax; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 more or less raised. Beneath sparsely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs short and stout; femora unidentate; tibiæ carinate.

Length 5–6$\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2$\frac{1}{5}$–3 millim.

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Five specimens. Very like the Guatemalan *Staseas pullatus*, but with larger, contiguous eyes, a rather large, rounded scutellum, raised alternate elytral interstices, simple tarsal claws, &c. The elytra are more densely squamose than the prothorax, and the black markings are sharply defined; the third interstice is much raised, the sutural region appearing depressed. The contiguous eyes, the broader prothorax, &c., separate *C. oculeus* from *Metoposoma nigrofasciatum*.

Species small, oblong-ovate, squamose and setulose, with the eyes large, coarsely facetted, and narrowly separated, the antennal club elongate, the rostrum arcuate, widened towards the base, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, the scutellum small, the cavity rather large, the alternate elytral interstices narrowly costate, the mesosternum v-shaped, the metathoracic episterna broad, the ventral segments 2–4 rather long, equal in length, the legs short, the femora unidentate, the tibiæ carinate, rounded externally. (Nos. 32, 33.)

32. **Cryptorrhynchus ruralis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, robust, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed (a broad patch on the disc of the prothorax excepted) with rather coarse brown scales, the elytra slightly mottled with black and with a few intermixed whitish scales; the upper surface also set with semierect, short, scattered setæ. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes transverse, large, coarsely facetted, somewhat angular above, narrowly separated; rostrum arcuate, short, widened and rugosely punctate at the base, and sparsely, minutely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse, together not longer than the elongate club. Prothorax

transverse, rather convex, arcuately narrowing from the middle forwards, bisinuate at the base; densely, somewhat coarsely punctate, and also carinate. Scutellum small, convex, smooth, the cavity rather large. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, the humeri obtuse; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate. Beneath dull, closely, rather finely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, v-shaped. Legs short and stout; femora unidentate; tibiæ carinate and somewhat rounded externally.

Length 4, breadth 2 millim. (♀?)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. The bare space on the prothorax is probably due to abrasion. This species is very like some of the smaller forms here referred to *Apteromechus*, but differs from them in having a well-developed scutellum, an elongate antennal club, and an angularly emarginate mesosternum. The following is the Guatemalan representative of it.

33. **Cryptorrhynchus dorsuarius,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 6, 6 *a*.)

Very like *C. ruralis*, but a little more elongate; the vestiture darker, the elytra with small, scattered, white spots on the middle of the disc; the prothoracic carina abbreviated; the elytra less convex, somewhat flattened on the disc towards the base; the scutellum depressed, with a small tubercle in front; the femora more sharply dentate; the anterior tibiæ slightly sinuate within.

Length $4\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chiacam in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. The vestiture of the prothorax in this insect appears to be more condensed at the sides and down the middle than on the rest of its surface.

Species moderately large, oblong-ovate, sparsely squamose and strongly setose, with the eyes covered in repose, the rostrum feebly curved, the antennal club oblong-ovate, the prothorax fasciculate, the elytra with oblong setigerous prominences on the disc and prominent humeri, the mesosternum prominent, horseshoe-shaped, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the femora unidentate. (No. 34.)

34. **Cryptorrhynchus ferox,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 7, 7 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ fusco-ferruginous; sparsely clothed with small fulvous scales, the prothorax with a narrow line down the middle and another on each side beneath whitish or fulvous, the upper surface and legs also somewhat closely set with long, coarse, erect, black and fulvous setæ, the black setæ on the prothorax clustered into two fascicles at the apex, another on the median prominence, and one on each side before the middle, and those on the elytra also becoming fasciculate on the four dorsal elevations, the posterior two of which bear a tuft of still longer fulvous setæ in front. Head closely punctate, the eyes depressed, lateral; rostrum feebly curved, very little longer than the prothorax, stout, rugosely punctate and subcarinate, in the ♀ smoother, shining, and not so thick, the antennæ inserted slightly beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club oblong-ovate, with deep transverse sutures. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, very abruptly narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; rather sparsely, finely punctate, the disc more or less swollen in the centre. Scutellum small, rounded. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri swollen and obliquely truncated; seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, 3 with two oblong setigerous elevations (one at and the other before the middle), and 5, 7, and 9

subcostate. Ventral segments alutaceous, sparsely, finely punctate. Femora unidentate. Tibiæ sinuous within.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$–7, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens. The opaque surface, the trilineate prothorax, the oblong fasciculate prominences on the elytra, the prominent humeri, and the long, coarse, erect, abundant setosity, give this insect a very distinct facies. The tufts of long fulvous setæ on the median elevations of the elytra project backwards, as in *Metadupus apicalis*.

Species large or moderately large, elongate, squamose, with the eyes large, pyriform, and almost covered in repose, the rostrum stout and feebly curved, the antennal club elongate or oblong, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, the elytra oblong, a little wider than the prothorax, with the interstices granulate and the alternate ones raised, the mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the legs rugose, the femora unidentate, the anterior tarsi without projecting hairs in the ♂. (Nos. 35, 36.)

35. **Cryptorrhynchus albitarsus.** (Tab. XXXII. figg. 8, 8 *a*, ♂, var.)

Atrichis albitarsus, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1882, p. 56[1].
Cœlosternus frontalis, Chevr. in litt.[2]

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*[1]); Guatemala, El Tumbador, Las Mercedes, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in abundance at Cerro Zunil, and in very fresh condition, these specimens having the transverse white subapical patch on the disc of each elytron extending completely across and forming a common fascia. The other white markings are a spot on the vertex, a posteriorly evanescent median vitta on the prothorax, and a curved, elongate, humeral streak on the elytra. The antennal club is elongate. The rostrum of the male is rugosely punctate and carinate, that of the female being smoother and non-carinate. The tarsi are clothed above with long, scattered, white hairs. Chevrolat gives the length as 18 millim.; but this must be a mistake, the series before me measuring from $8\frac{1}{2}$–12 millim. in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$–5 millim. in breadth. The type cannot be found in the Stockholm Museum; we have, however, three specimens of the species from the Sallé collection, labelled "*Cœlosternus frontalis*, Chevr.," a name that has also been used by Chevrolat for the same insect. The feebly emarginate, prominent mesosternum, and the absence of the long, laterally projecting hairs on the front tarsi of the male, separate *C. albitarsus* from the genus *Cophes*. A Guatemalan specimen is figured.

36. **Cryptorrhynchus cinctipes,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, dull, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed (except along the elytral suture) with reddish-brown scales, with whitish scales intermixed, these latter conspicuous on the head, clustered

into a faint, interrupted median line on the prothorax, and condensed on the elytra into an oblique streak below the base and a common, interrupted, transverse, post-median fascia, the elytra also variegated with black on the disc, the femora and tibiæ annulated with fuscous or black; the upper surface set with very short, decumbent, light and dark setæ. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum stout, feebly curved, about as long as the prothorax, closely, rather coarsely punctate, rugose at the base, and finely carinate, that of the ♀ sparsely, finely punctate in its outer two-thirds, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or behind (♀) the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse and closely articulated, 2 shorter than 1, the club oblong-ovate, with oblique sutures. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; coarsely, closely punctate and subgranulate, except along a narrow space down the middle. Scutellum rounded. Elytra oblong, slightly wider than the prothorax, flattened along the suture, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and somewhat closely granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 raised. Beneath coarsely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs rather stout, moderately long; femora feebly clavate and strongly unidentate.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$–8, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. COSTA RICA, San José (*Biolley*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Two specimens from each locality. Very like *Cœlosternus maculipes*, Boh., from Brazil, but with the prothorax less abruptly narrowed anteriorly, and the whitish elytral markings more extended outwards, the elytra themselves more closely granulate. Smaller than *C. albitarsus*, the legs much shorter, the antennal club less elongate, the markings of the elytra different.

Species rather small, subovate, densely squamose and setulose, with the eyes distant and rather prominent, the rostrum curved, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax subtruncate at the base and binodose on the disc, the elytra broad, with prominent, obliquely truncated humeri and oblong setigerous prominences on the third interstice, the mesosternum raised and feebly emarginate, the ventral segment 2 much longer than 3, the legs slender, the femora unidentate. (No. 37.)

37. **Cryptorrhynchus bivittatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, dull, black, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with brownish scales, those on the flanks of the prothorax and on the scutellum paler, the prothorax with two broad, sinuous, black vittæ on the disc, which are continued on to the vertex, the elytra mottled with black and with a faint, transverse, common, ochreous fascia beyond the middle; the upper surface also set with short, scattered, semierect setæ, which become fasciculate on the dorsal elevations. Head rugulosely punctate, flattened between the widely separated, rather prominent eyes; rostrum curved, stout, about as long as the prothorax, closely punctate, rugose and slightly widened at the base, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front, subtruncate at the base; densely, finely punctate, binodose on the disc, and somewhat flattened down the middle. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their anterior half, the humeri obliquely truncated; punctate-striate, the punctures becoming much finer beyond the middle, the interstices rugulose, 3–9 feebly convex, 3 swollen and fasciculate before the middle and also near the base. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum raised and very prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs rather slender, the femora unidentate.

Length 6, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

One specimen. Not unlike *C. coriarius*, but with the prothorax binodose and nigro-bivittate, the elytra with the third interstice raised towards the middle, the legs more slender, &c.

Species moderately large or small, oblong-ovate or subovate, squamose and often setose, with the antennal club ovate, the eyes distant, the rostrum curved, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, the scutellum filling the cavity, the elytra much wider than the prothorax, often granulate and with the alternate interstices raised, the mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad (except in *C. fulvicollis*), the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the legs rugosely punctate and more or less setose, the femora unidentate, the anterior tarsi sometimes ciliate in the males (*C. alboscutellatus, C. scutatus,* and *C. hirtimanus*). The less deeply emarginate mesosternum separates the species with hairy tarsi from the genus *Cophes*. (Nos. 38–56.)

Anterior tarsi with projecting hairs in the ♂. (Nos. 38–40.)

Anterior tarsi without projecting hairs in the ♂. (Nos. 41–56.)

38. **Cryptorrhynchus alboscutellatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 11, 11*a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with reddish-brown scales, the prothorax and elytra variegated with black, the scutellum and a transverse or subquadrate spot on the disc of each elytron towards the apex white or ochreous, the elytra also set with short, scattered, coarse setæ; the vestiture of the under surface pale, that of the femora and tibiæ dense, coarse, and setiform, fuscous and whitish intermixed, the whitish scales on the tibiæ condensed into an annulus at the base and apex. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum rugosely punctate and subcarinate to about the middle, and thickly punctate thence to the apex, smoother in the ♀. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate, the disc broadly depressed down the middle from the base to the apex (the depression limited on each side posteriorly by an oblique swelling), and also sharply arcuato-carinate from the apex to near the base. Scutellum large, rounded. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half, flattened along the suture: alutaceous, seriate-punctate, the interstices seriato-granulate, 2, 3, and 5 more or less raised, the outer ones convex. Beneath alutaceous, densely punctate. Legs rugosely punctate, the femora unidentate; anterior tarsi of the ♂ with a few fine projecting hairs.

Length 7–8½, breadth 3⅛–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*ex coll. Flohr*); GUATEMALA, El Reposo, Las Mercedes, Mirandilla (*Champion*), Escuintla (*Conradt*).

Five specimens. In this insect the depression on the disc of the prothorax is continued, as it were, down the elytra, the sutural region of the latter being flat and the second and third interstices raised. The scutellum is large and clothed with white scales. The blackish scales on the upper surface are clustered into four small patches on the prothorax (two at the apex and two at the base) and various irregular markings on the elytra.

39. **Cryptorrhynchus scutatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 12, 12*a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ ferruginous; somewhat sparsely clothed with intermixed reddish-brown and black scales, the black scales on the prothorax mostly clustered along the sides and apex and on the median elevation, and those on the elytra condensed into various irregular patches, the vestiture of the scutellum ochreous, and that of the under surface sparse and pale; the upper surface also set with short, coarse, scattered setæ; the femora and tibiæ coarsely, densely setose, subannulate. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum stout, rugosely punctate to the apex in the ♂, the apical half more sparsely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at the middle. Prothorax transverse, arcuately dilated at the sides before the middle and abruptly narrowed in front; the sides and base

closely, and the disc more sparsely, punctate, the disc sharply arcuato-carinate to near the base, broadly depressed on each side of this anteriorly, and also depressed at the sides behind. Scutellum rounded. Elytra wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half, broadly depressed along the suture to near the middle; seriate-punctate, the punctures becoming more crowded towards the sides, the interstices alutaceous, uneven, and very sparsely granulate, 3 strongly raised from the base, and 2 and 5 also raised posteriorly, the outer ones more or less convex. Beneath densely punctate. Legs rugosely punctate, the femora sharply unidentate; anterior tarsi of the ♂ with a few fine projecting hairs.

Length $6\frac{4}{5}$–7, breadth 3–$3\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*).

One pair. The dilated sides of the prothorax, the sparsely, unequally punctate disc of the latter, and the broadly depressed sutural region of the elytra (in which the punctures of the first row are widely separated one from another), separate the present species from *C. alboscutellatus*.

40. **Cryptorrhynchus hirtimanus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. fig. 13, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated above with a dense clothing of reddish-brown and black scales, with a few whitish or cinereous scales intermixed, the whitish scales condensed into a spot on the scutellum, a short line in front of it, an oblique streak on the disc of each elytron before the middle, and some small spots or an oblong mark near the suture at about one-third from the apex, the upper surface also set with short, semierect, setiform scales; the vestiture of the under surface and legs blackish-brown, intermixed with white. Head densely punctate, the eyes large, finely facetted, distant; rostrum stout, feebly curved, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate and subcarinate in the ♂, shining and sparsely punctate in its apical half in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or behind (♀) the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, 5–7 moniliform, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely, finely punctate, and also finely carinate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and sparsely granulate, 2–9 more or less raised, 2–5 sinuous towards the base. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum broad, prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs moderately long; femora unidentate; tibiæ sinuous within; anterior tarsi of the ♂ with joints 1 and 2 slightly dilated and clothed with numerous long, fine, laterally projecting hairs.

Length 6–9, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$–$4\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*: ♂); Guatemala, Chacoj in Vera Paz (*Champion*: ♂); Costa Rica, San José (*Biolley*: ♀).

Five males and one female. The single Guatemalan example (fig. 13) has the light markings on the elytra yellowish and reduced to a conspicuous spot on the disc before the middle, and the one from Costa Rica (♀) is much larger than the rest. The fimbriate front tarsi of the male separate *C. hirtimanus* from *C. rugipes*, *C. bipupillatus*, and other similar forms.

41. **Cryptorrhynchus fulvicollis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 14, 14 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, broad, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the head and prothorax densely, and the elytra sparsely, clothed with rather coarse fulvous or reddish-brown scales, the elytra also set with coarse, scattered, suberect setæ, and the dorsal prominence clothed with black scales; the vestiture of the under surface sparse and pale, that of the femora and tibiæ dense, coarse, and setiform, whitish and black intermixed, the cilia at the apex of the tibiæ fulvous, the tarsi with whitish piliform scales. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, barely as long

as the head and prothorax, a little widened towards the base and apex, rugosely punctate and subcarinate, with the apical half coarsely punctate, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at or behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 4–7 moniliform, the club ovate. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, narrowed and constricted in front, the sides parallel behind; densely, finely punctate, the disc broadly depressed from a little before the base to the apex, swollen in the middle, and sharply carinate. Scutellum rather small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half, and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex; alutaceous, seriate-punctate, the interstices (1 excepted) uneven or nodulose, 3–5 raised near the base and 2 and 3 also raised at the middle, 1–3 seriato-granulate. Beneath alutaceous, closely, shallowly punctate. Mesosternum much raised, prominent in front. Legs rugosely punctate, the femora unidentate, the tarsi rather long and comparatively slender.

Length $9\frac{1}{5}$–$11\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{8}$–$5\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*, *Richardson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Five specimens, the one from Chiriqui (fig. 14) being in better condition than the others, the black scales on the dorsal prominences of the elytra forming irregular markings in this insect. In general facies *C. fulvicollis* resembles *Tylodinus planicollis*, the latter having the prothorax similarly depressed on the disc. The sculpture of the elytra is variable.

42. **Cryptorrhynchus bipupillatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 15, 15 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed reddish-brown and black scales, the latter condensed into two narrow, sinuous, interrupted lines on the disc of the prothorax and another on each side, and forming an irregular reticulation on the elytra, the elytra each with a whitish spot on the disc before the middle; the upper surface also somewhat closely set with short, coarse, black and fulvous setæ; the vestiture of the under surface paler, that of the femora and tibiæ dense, coarse, and setiform, fuscous and whitish intermixed, the whitish scales sometimes condensed into one or two rings. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum very stout, widened towards the base and apex, rugosely punctate and carinate to about the middle, and closely, rather coarsely punctate thence to the apex, smoother in the ♀. Prothorax a little broader than long, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate, the disc obliquely swollen on each side of the broad median depression behind, and also sharply carinate to near the base. Scutellum small. Elytra wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices uneven, very sparsely seriato-granulate, 2, 3, 5, and 7 interruptedly raised. Beneath densely punctate. Legs rugosely punctate, the femora unidentate.

Length $6\frac{4}{5}$–$9\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 3–$4\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Seven specimens, the five from Chiriqui being in fresh condition and blacker than the others. Very near *C. alboscutellatus*, but with the scutellum small and not clothed with whitish scales, the elytra each with a white spot on the disc before the middle, their surface more uneven, the setosity closer and blacker.

43. **Cryptorrhynchus rugipes,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 16, 16 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, dull, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with brown or reddish-brown scales, the elytra variegated with black or brownish-black (the dark scales chiefly clustered on or between the dorsal elevations) and each with a transverse white spot on the disc at about one-third from the apex, their surface also set with coarse, scattered, suberect setæ; the vestiture

of the under surface paler, that of the femora and tibiæ dense, coarse, and setiform, fuscous and whitish intermixed, the tibiæ annulate with whitish towards the tip. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum rugulosely punctate and carinate, the apical half coarsely punctate, smoother in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length. Prothorax much broader than long, abruptly narrowed in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and parallel behind; densely, finely punctate, and also carinate. Scutellum rather small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half; alutaceous, seriate-punctate, the interstices seriato-granulate, 2 and 3 interruptedly costate, 3 and 5 also raised at the base, and the others convex towards the sides or apex. Beneath alutaceous, densely, shallowly punctate. Legs rugosely punctate, the femora acutely unidentate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$8\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).

Three specimens, varying greatly in size. Distinguishable from the allied forms with all the elytral interstices granulate by the transverse white spot on the disc of each elytron towards the apex, and from *C. alboscutellatus* by the smaller scutellum and the more convex prothorax.

44. **Cryptorrhynchus patruelis**, sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with intermixed reddish-brown and black scales, the black scales on the prothorax condensed into two curved lines on the disc and another on each side, and those on the elytra clustered into various irregular patches, the upper surface also rather closely set with coarse setæ; the femora and tibiæ coarsely, densely setose, subannulate. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum stout, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate to the tip in the ♂, the apical half shining and more sparsely punctate in the ♀. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed in front; densely punctate, slightly depressed down the middle and also towards the sides, and with an indistinct median carina. Scutellum small. Elytra wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices uneven and very sparsely granulate, 2, 3, and 5 interruptedly raised, the outer ones more or less convex, the suture flattened throughout. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum broad and very prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs rugulosely punctate, the femora unidentate.

Length 5–6, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens. Very like *C. rugipes*, but wanting the white spots on the elytra, the rostrum rugose to the tip in the male, the prothorax more uneven, nigro-maculate, the elytra obsoletely granulate, the suture flattened throughout.

45. **Cryptorrhynchus coriarius**, sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 17, 17 *a*.)

Subovate, opaque, black, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed reddish-brown, blackish, and ochreous (or cinereous) scales, the head sometimes with a whitish median line extending on to the anterior margin of the prothorax, the scutellum whitish, the elytra sometimes with a curved, oblique, ochreous humeral streak, the upper surface also somewhat thickly set with short, semierect, coarse setæ, these becoming blackish and fasciculate on the prothoracic elevations, the legs setulose and subannulate with ochreous or whitish. Head rugulosely punctate, flattened between the widely separated eyes; rostrum stout, feebly curved, scarcely as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate, striate at the base, more finely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate, with four, more or less distinct, transversely placed, setigerous prominences placed transversely across the middle and two others at the apex. Scutellum rounded. Elytra mueh wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and

finely granulate, 2–9 more or less raised, 3 swollen near the base. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum raised and very prominent, feebly emarginate. Femora unidentate.
Length $3\frac{2}{5}$–$5\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$–$2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam and Playa Vicente in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Nine specimens, two only of which are from Guatemala, varying in the colour of the scales, and in the size of the six prothoracic elevations. The single example from Playa Vicente has the upper surface mottled with cinereous. *Bothrobatys variegatus*, Kirsch, from Colombia, seems to be an allied form.

46. **Cryptorrhynchus seticollis,** sp. n.

Subovate, opaque, black, the tarsi and antennæ ferruginous; clothed with small intermixed fulvous and blackish scales, the elytra variegated with black, the upper surface also thickly set with short, erect, light and dark setæ, the setosity blackish and abundant on the prothorax and fasciculate on the dorsal elevations of the elytra, the legs setose. Head closely punctate, flattened between the widely separated eyes; rostrum stout, curved, not longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate and feebly carinate, shining and more sparsely punctured at the tip, the antennæ inserted towards the base, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, dilated at the sides anteriorly, and abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, strongly bisinuate at the base; closely, finely punctate, and feebly carinate, the disc quadrifasciculate across the middle and bifasciculate at the apex. Scutellum small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel to about the middle, deeply sinuate at the base, the humeri rounded; the interstices dull, feebly granulate and somewhat raised (except near the flattened suture), 3 much swollen and fasciculate to about the middle, abruptly depressed below the base, 5 and 7 also more or less raised. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum arcuate-emarginate. Femora unidentate.
Length $5\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One worn specimen. This insect is nearly related to *C. coriarius*, differing from it in the closer and longer setosity of the prothorax, and the much swollen third elytral interstice, which is abruptly depressed a little below the base.

47. **Cryptorrhynchus ignobilis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated above with rather coarse fulvous, black, and ochreous (or cinereous) scales, the ochreous scales on the elytra condensed into a curved or oblique streak below the shoulder and the black ones into a small spot below the base of the third interstice, the scutellum cinereous; the upper surface also somewhat thickly set with short, stout, erect, fulvous and black setæ, the latter clustered into fascicles on the prothorax (four in a transverse series across the middle and two at the apex); the vestiture of the legs and under surface close and coarse, the legs setulose and fusco-annulate. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum short and stout, feebly curved, rugosely punctate and subcarinate in the ♂, the apical half rather sparsely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; densely, finely punctate, and also carinate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra rather short, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous and sparsely granulate, 2–9 convex, 3 slightly swollen below the base. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, broad, feebly emarginate. Legs rugose, moderately long; femora sharply unidentate.
Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Reposo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in abundance in Chiriqui, singly in Guatemala. The very densely punctured under surface, the uninterruptedly convex elytral interstices, the short, stiff, abundant setæ, which are clustered into fascicles on the prothorax, and the rugose, setulose legs chiefly distinguish *C. ignobilis*. It is smaller and more closely setose than *C. coriarius*, and has a less nodose prothorax and more prominent humeri.

48. **Cryptorrhynchus granulosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; mottled above with a rather dense clothing of fulvous and blackish scales, the elytra also set with short, erect, similarly coloured setæ, the scutellum whitish, the under surface and legs with intermixed pallid scales. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum stout, curved, scarcely as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, and also narrowed behind; densely, rather finely punctate, and sharply carinate. Scutellum oblong. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, widest at the middle, the humeri rounded and not prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, each with a row of smooth, oblong, shining granules, 2–9 almost equally raised. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum very prominent, raised, arcuate-emarginate. Legs rugose; femora unidentate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$6\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Tumbador and Las Mercedes, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Two specimens. In this species the prothorax is narrowed behind, as well as in front, and the smooth, shining granules on the elytra are more closely placed than in *C. rugipes* and other allied forms. The elytral interstices, the first excepted, are almost equally raised from the base. The second ventral segment is very little longer than the third.

49. **Cryptorrhynchus paleatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 20, 20 *a*.)

Subovate, dull, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; rather sparsely clothed with reddish-brown scales and also thickly set with long, erect, blunt, light and dark setæ. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate and subcarinate in its basal half and thickly punctate and shining thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; densely punctate, the disc depressed down the middle and on each side, and with a rather sharp median carina. Scutellum very small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal third, broadly flattened down the suture, the humeri rather prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices 1 and 2 conspicuously seriato-granulate, 3, 5, and 7 serrulato-costate, the others a little raised. Beneath alutaceous, closely, finely punctate. Legs rugosely punctate; femora subclavate and feebly unidentate; tibiæ sinuous within; tarsi with the bilobed third joint rather narrow.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Like *C. ferox*, this insect is thickly set with long, erect, blunt setæ; the alternate elytral interstices are serrulato-costate and the two inner ones conspicuously granulate.

50. **Cryptorrhynchus melancholicus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, dull, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; sparsely clothed with blackish scales, with a few fulvous scales intermixed, the latter condensed into three faint interrupted lines on the prothorax and a few scattered spots on the elytra; the upper surface also set with short, coarse, erect, setiform scales, the legs coarsely setose; the vestiture of the tarsi and under surface pale. Head closely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum short, stout, arcuate, rugosely punctate to the tip, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front; closely punctate and feebly carinate, the narrow interspaces alutaceous. Scutellum small. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base, the humeri obtuse; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices closely punctulate and finely granulate, all (except the second at the base and the first) more or less raised, 3 swollen below the base. Beneath dull, densely punctate. Mesosternum broad, raised, feebly emarginate. Legs rather short, rugose; femora sharply unidentate.

Length 4, breadth 2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this insect the sculpture of the prothorax is not hidden by the vestiture; the elytra have the swollen basal portion of the third elytral interstice clothed with black scales, and the scattered fulvous scales condensed into a faint transverse fascia below this; the legs very rugose and coarsely setose.

51. **Cryptorrhynchus infuscatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, dull, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with small reddish-brown scales, the vestiture of the prothorax blackish, that of its flanks coarser and much paler, the scutellum ochreous, the elytra each with an irregular v-shaped, blackish mark on the disc below the base and an angulated transverse blackish streak at the middle; the upper surface also set with short dark erect setæ, which are clustered into six small fascicles on the prothorax (four across the middle and two at the apex), the legs strongly setose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes rather large, distant; rostrum short, feebly curved, slightly widened towards the tip, rugosely punctate throughout, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, subquadrate, abruptly narrowed beyond the middle, somewhat flattened above; densely, finely punctate, the disc obsoletely carinate and feebly binodose. Scutellum rounded. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate and feebly granulate, 3 interruptedly raised to about the middle, 5 and 7 also prominent. Beneath dull, closely punctate. Mesosternum broad, prominent, feebly arcuate-emarginate. Legs rather short; femora sharply unidentate.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. The abruptly narrowed, fasciculate prothorax, the rugose rostrum, the irregular, angulate, blackish-brown markings on the basal half of the elytra, the dull surface, the sharply dentate femora, &c., distinguish *C. infuscatus*.

52. **Cryptorrhynchus fraterculus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. fig. 21, ♂.)

Subovate, opaque, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; variegated above with rather coarse fulvous, black, cinereous, and whitish scales, the whitish scales condensed into an oblique streak on each elytron below the base, the elytra also somewhat thickly set with short, stiff, erect setæ, and the prothorax with numerous erect, intermixed, black, setiform scales; the vestiture of the legs and underface close and coarse, the legs fusco-annulate and setulose. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum short, stout, feebly curved, rugosely punctate and carinate in the ♂, sparsely punctate from

near the base in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely, finely punctate, and also carinate. Elytra rather short, wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, sparsely granulate, 2–9 more or less raised, 2, 3, and 5 rather prominent. Beneath very densely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs rugose; femora sharply unidentate.

Length $4\frac{2}{5}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One pair. This insect is very like *C. ignobilis*, but it has the prothorax less constricted in front, and the fascicles of black setæ are wanting, and the elytra have a conspicuous oblique white streak on the disc before the middle. The erect setiform scales on the prothorax are very short, while those on the elytra are as long as in *C. ignobilis*.

53. **Cryptorrhynchus commixtus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♂.)

Very like *C. fraterculus*, but a little more elongate; the rostrum stouter and very rugose; the prothorax more dilated at the sides, the short black setiform scales clustered into a curved streak on each side of the disc, a marginal stripe, and two fascicles at the apex; the elytra more closely variegated with black, with a basally dilated, curved, ochreous streak extending from the humeri inwards, the other scales brown, the erect setæ very short and stout; the femora feebly unidentate.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Honduras (*Sallé*).

One specimen, evidently distinct from *C. fraterculus*, the difference in the armature of the femora alone being sufficient to distinguish it.

54. **Cryptorrhynchus tenebrosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. fig. 23, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi more or less ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with small blackish scales (the vestiture becoming sparser and finer towards the suture), the scutellum, a small patch in front of it, and an oblique streak on the disc of each elytron before the middle (the two streaks sometimes connected at the suture), whitish or cinereous, the elytra also set with short, semierect setæ; the vestiture of the under surface cinereous, that of the legs blackish and cinereous intermixed, the femora and tibiæ subannulate. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, about as long as the prothorax, slightly widened towards the base and apex, rugosely punctate, the apical half shining and rather sparsely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or a little behind (♀) the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, somewhat flattened on the disc; densely, finely punctate, and arcuately carinate to near the base. Scutellum rounded. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices alutaceous, sparsely seriato-granulate, 3 interruptedly raised, becoming prominent at the base, 5 and 7 also raised anteriorly. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum broad, arcuate-emarginate. Legs moderately long, rugose; femora strongly unidentate; tibiæ sinuous within.

Length $4\frac{2}{3}$–$5\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Eight specimens, one only of which is from Nicaragua. The vestiture of the upper surface in this insect is almost entirely blackish, with the exception of the oblique whitish streak on the disc of each elytron and the other markings noticed

above. It approaches *C. rugipes*, but the rostrum is more rugose in both sexes, and the vestiture is differently coloured.

55. **Cryptorrhynchus cinereus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. fig. 24.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with rather coarse cinereous scales, the prothorax, a broad space across the middle of the elytra, and the third interstice below the base, more or less mottled with blackish-brown, the elytra also set with short, scattered, suberect, setiform scales, the femora and tibiæ fusco-annulate. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum stout, feebly curved, scarcely so long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate, the punctuation becoming sparser and finer at the middle, the antennæ inserted midway, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax slightly broader than long, rounded at the sides, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, rather finely punctate and obsoletely carinate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and finely granulate, 2–9 more or less raised, 3 somewhat swollen below the base. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum raised and very prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs rather short; femora feebly unidentate.

Length $5\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ?)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen. In this species the dark markings on the elytra tend to form a broad interrupted median fascia and a spot on the third interstice below the base, the rest of the elytral vestiture being cinereous. The entire under surface is very densely punctate. The more feebly dentate femora and the very differently coloured vestiture separate it from *C. tenebrosus*.

56. **Cryptorrhynchus albopunctatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 25, 25 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ fusco-ferruginous; densely clothed with dark brown scales; the elytra with an oblique band of small whitish spots extending from below the humeri to the second row of punctures and a few whitish spots at the sides beyond the middle, and also with a velvety-black patch at the base and another at the middle of the disc, the scutellum ochreous or whitish, the vestiture of the under surface and legs brownish-white, the femora and tibiæ annulate with brown; the upper surface also set with very short, dark, scattered, setiform scales, the legs setulose. Head densely punctate, the eyes pyriform, large, lateral; rostrum feebly curved, stout, not longer than the prothorax, widened towards the base, rugosely punctate and subcarinate, in the ♀ straighter and more sparsely punctured, the antennæ inserted towards the base, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club stout, short ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate, and subcarinate. Scutellum oval. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, sinuate at the base, parallel in their basal third, flattened along the suture, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices densely rugulose and with a few scattered granules, 3 and 5 interruptedly raised to about the middle, the outer ones somewhat convex, the others flat. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum broad and prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs moderately stout, rugosely punctate; femora clavate, very sharply unidentate; tibiæ broad, sinuous within.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$–$7\frac{2}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{9}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*ex coll. Flohr*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt, Janson*).

Four specimens from Mexico and two from Nicaragua. This species approaches the genus *Cnemargus*, but it has the mesosternum formed very much as in *Gasterocercus*.

Cryptorhynchus indecorus, Ros., from Brazil, seems to be an allied form; it is described as having the anterior femora almost unarmed, the base of the prothorax subtruncate, &c.

Species rather small, oblong-ovate, thickly squamose and setulose, with the rostrum strongly arcuate, the antennal club oblong-ovate or ovate, the eyes large and not very widely separated, the prothorax deeply bisinuate at the base and with the truncated hind angles received into the excavate base of the elytra, the scutellum rounded, the elytra oblong, with a large black lateral patch, the mesosternum arcuate-emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, uniseriate-punctate, the ventral segment 2 as long as or longer than 3, the femora unidentate. (Nos. 57, 58.)

57. **Cryptorrhynchus biguttatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 26, 26 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the prothorax sparsely, and the rest of the surface densely, clothed with small fulvo-cinereous scales, with intermixed longer and coarser scales, both above and beneath, those on the elytra semierect and setiform, and arranged in a scattered, irregular series along each interstice, the elytra each with a very large, inwardly rounded, black, lateral patch placed at about the middle, which is broadly bordered with cinereous scales. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum shining, strongly curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugosely punctate and carinate at the base, almost smooth in its apical half, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and narrowed in front, deeply sinuate at the base; densely, confluently punctate, and also carinate. Scutellum rather large. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from a little below the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and obsoletely granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 slightly raised. Beneath closely punctate; ventral segment 2 much longer than 3. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Metathoracic episterna broad. Legs moderately stout, rather short; femora feebly clavate and sharply unidentate.

Length $6\frac{1}{5}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Amatan in Chiapas (*ex coll. Flohr*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*).

Two specimens, agreeing perfectly *inter se*. This is one of several Central-American Cryptorrhynchids with a large black lateral patch on each elytron, the following being the only species nearly allied to it.

58. **Cryptorrhynchus bimaculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 27, 27 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed (except upon the head and the disc of the prothorax) with rather coarse brownish scales, the elytra with paler scales intermixed and each with a very large subtriangular lateral patch (nearly reaching the shoulder), and a small spot on the outer margin near the apex, black, the interstices each with a scattered series of coarse, semierect scales, the tibiæ nigro-annulate at the base; the abdomen sparsely clothed with coarse pallid scales. Head coarsely, rugosely punctate, the eyes moderately distant; rostrum shining, stout, strongly curved, not longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate at the base and finely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed in front, deeply sinuate at the base; rather coarsely, confluently punctate, and obsoletely carinate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra shining, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate and feebly

granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 slightly raised. Beneath densely, the ventral segments 2–4 sparsely, punctate. Legs short and stout; femora unidentate.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Smaller and narrower than *C. biguttatus*, the vestiture coarser, the elytra each with a large, triangular, lateral black patch and a small black spot near the apex, the prothorax slightly narrowed behind, the ventral segments coarsely squamose, 2–4 subequal in length, the tibiæ nigro-annulate at the base, the antennal club ovate, the episterna narrower.

Species rather small, oblong or elongate, squamose, with the eyes large and coarsely facetted, the rostrum arcuate, the antennal club oblong, the prothorax transverse, bisinuate at the base, the scutellum prominent, the elytra rather elongate, fasciculate, with the alternate interstices narrowly (and sometimes sinuously) costate, the mesosternum horseshoe-shaped, the ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, the femora strongly unidentate, the anterior pair sometimes with a small additional tooth. (Nos. 59–61.)

59. **Cryptorrhynchus tortuosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 28, 28 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with small, intermixed brown, fulvous, and white scales, the elytra also variegated with black; the upper surface set with erect, rather coarse, fulvous and blackish, setiform scales, which are clustered into fascicles on the elevations—five in a transverse series across the disc of the prothorax (the one on each side of the middle composed of very long setæ) and two at its apex, and three along the third elytral interstice; the femora subannulate with white, the vestiture of the abdomen sparse. Head closely punctate, transversely depressed at some distance above the eyes, the latter rather narrowly separated; rostrum curved, very stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, widened, rugosely punctate, and tricarinate at the base, and sparsely punctate thence to the tip, a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club oblong-ovate, acuminate. Prothorax strongly transverse, abruptly narrowed in front; densely punctate, the disc swollen on each side of the short, arcuate, median carina. Scutellum convex, prominent, surrounded by a deep cavity. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri somewhat swollen; coarsely seriate-punctate, the rows 3–5 strongly sinuate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate, the ridge on 3 interrupted below the base and that on 5 abruptly sinuate before the middle. Beneath coarsely, rather sparsely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, horseshoe-shaped. Legs moderately stout; femora sharply unidentate, the anterior pair stout and sinuous; tibiæ more or less curved externally.

Length $4\frac{1}{10}$–$5\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Seven specimens. The abruptly sinuate ridge on the fifth elytral interstice separates this species from all its allies. There is a form from Cayenne somewhat like it in the British Museum labelled with the MS. name *Cœlosternus leprieuri*, Buq.

60. **Cryptorrhynchus singularis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 29, 29 *a*, ♀.)

Moderately elongate, shining, black, the antennæ and the apices of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; densely clothed with intermixed pale brown, whitish, and fulvous scales, the scales on the prothorax coarse and

imbricate and the whitish ones condensed into a large spot at the middle of the base, the elytra with a common, interrupted, transverse fascia at the middle of the disc, and some irregular markings towards the apex, black; the upper surface sparsely setose, and also set with scattered clusters of large, erect, flattened, fulvous scales—three on the prothorax (one at the middle and one on each side, placed in a transverse series across the anterior part of the disc), and six on each elytron (four along the third interstice, the last apical, one on the fifth before the middle, and one at the apex of the ninth); the legs and under surface with intermixed fulvous and white scales. Head densely punctate, the eyes large, oval, subcontiguous; rostrum (♂) feebly curved, moderately stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, widened and rugosely punctate at the base, and sparsely punctate thence to the tip, (♀) a little longer, smoother, and straighter, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, abruptly narrowed in front; densely punctate. Scutellum convex, rounded. Elytra moderately long, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their anterior half, broadly produced at the apex, the humeri rather prominent; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply sinuato-costate, the ridge on 3 undulate or interrupted. Beneath rather coarsely punctate. Mesosternum long, prominent, horseshoe-shaped. Legs short and stout; femora clavate, sharply unidentate, the anterior pair with a small additional tooth; tibiæ rather broad, somewhat curved externally.

Length 5–6, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Chacoj in Vera Paz (*Champion*: ♀); Panama, David (*Champion*: ♂).

Two specimens. A very remarkable insect, and difficult to describe in a satisfactory manner. It approaches *C. tortuosus*.

61. **Cryptorrhynchus insolitus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 30, 30 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, narrow, shining, black, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with brown scales, with a few fulvous scales intermixed, the elytra with irregular, scattered, black markings, the prothorax with a large, oval, ochreous spot at the base, four indistinct whitish spots placed in a transverse series across the middle, and a whitish line down the centre in front; the upper surface sparsely setose and also set with a few large, erect, scattered, black scales, which on the elytra are clustered into two or three fascicles along the third interstice; the vestiture of the under surface and legs pale brown, the femora subannulate with dark brown. Head densely punctate, the eyes large, oval, and rather narrowly separated; rostrum about as long as the prothorax, feebly curved, rugosely punctate and widened at the base, and for the rest minutely, sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted towards the base, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, abruptly narrowed in front; densely punctate, obsoletely canaliculate. Scutellum rounded, prominent. Elytra rather long, a little wider than the prothorax, very gradually narrowed from the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 a little raised. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Legs short, rather stout; femora feebly clavate and sharply unidentate; tibiæ somewhat curved externally.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Chacoj in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. Small and narrower than *C. singularis*; the elytra more rounded at the sides posteriorly, with the alternate interstices feebly costate, the scattered, large, erect scales black, fewer in number, and not projecting at the apex; the anterior femora unidentate; the abdomen densely punctate.

Species moderately large or small, elongate-ovate, oblong-ovate, or subovate, squamose, with the rostrum curved, the eyes large, distant or well-separated, and partly exposed (covered in *C. consobrinus*), the antennal club ovate, the prothorax bisinuate at the base and with the subtruncate hind angles received into the excavate base of the elytra, the alternate elytral interstices usually more or less raised, the mesosternum arcuately emarginate (horseshoe-shaped in *C. quadriplagiatus*, *C. carinifer*, and *C. evanescens*), the metathoracic episterna becoming very narrow anteriorly, the ventral segment 2 as long as, or longer than, 3, the femora unidentate or unarmed, the anterior tarsi sometimes (*C. bifenestratus*, *C. tirunculus*, and *C. cancellatus*) with a few projecting hairs in the ♂. (Nos. 62–88.)

62. **Cryptorrhynchus quadriplagiatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. figg. 31, 31 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with brown and blackish scales, the prothorax with a broad white cruciform vitta on the disc (extending from the base to the apex), and the elytra each with a very broad, oblique, white fascia extending from a little below the shoulder to the suture, as well as an oblong, common, white apical patch (which nearly joins the fasciæ in front and is sinuous on its outer edge), the blackish scales clustered along each side of the prothoracic vitta and along the edges of the elytral markings; the upper surface also set with scattered short setæ, the legs annulate. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes somewhat distant; rostrum moderately stout, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate and finely carinate at the base, for the rest minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus elongate, as long as 1, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate, the disc apparently depressed down the middle and with an abbreviated median carina. Scutellum rounded. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, oval, widening for a short distance below the base and narrowed thence to the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and sparsely granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 more or less raised, 3 becoming more prominent towards the base, the suture swollen posteriorly. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Beneath finely punctate. Legs rather slender; femora sharply unidentate.
Length $7\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil 4000 feet (*Champion*).

One specimen. Smaller and less elongate than *Diaporesis distincta*, the prothorax shorter and with a broad cruciform white patch on the disc, the three white patches on the elytra so enlarged as to become almost coalescent, the alternate dorsal interstices costate.

63. **Cryptorrhynchus carinifer,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXII. fig. 32.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly squamose, the prothorax black, with a spot in front of the scutellum and the flanks anteriorly ochreous, the scutellum ochreous; the elytra with the base, a spot on the disc below this, and a large triangular patch at the sides towards the apex, black, the rest of their surface ochreous, except laterally and near the suture, where they are fulvous; the vestiture of the under surface and legs in great part ochreous, the femora and tibiæ fusco-annulate; the prothorax and elytra also set with short, scattered, rather coarse, semierect setæ. Head rugosely punctate, carinate down the middle, the eyes rather prominent and not very widely separated; rostrum strongly curved, moderately long, stout, rugosely punctate and sharply carinate at the base, and for the rest sparsely, very finely punctate, the antennæ inserted towards the base, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; coarsely, closely, shallowly punctate, and obsoletely carinate. Scutellum rounded.

Elytra moderately long, oval, a little wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, 7, and 9 raised, 3 sinuous and prominent. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Legs rather short and stout; femora sharply unidentate.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$–6, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$–$2\frac{3}{5}$ millim.

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Three specimens. Smaller than *C. quadriplagiatus*; the prothorax black, with an ochreous spot at the base; the elytra maculated with black at the base and sides, and for the rest ochreous or fulvous, the third interstice sinuously raised; the median carina of the rostrum extending upwards on to the front of the head; the second ventral segment scarcely longer than the third.

64. **Cryptorrhynchus bifenestratus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 1, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly (the disc of the prothorax sparingly) clothed with rather coarse brown scales, the prothorax with a few ochreous scales at each hind angle and on the median lobe, the elytra variegated with black, and each with a large, subtriangular, sordid ochreous patch at about the middle of the disc (the black scales clustered around this, and also condensed into a small spot on the suture towards the apex), the scutellum ochreous, the legs fusco-annulate; the elytra also set with scattered, semierect, setiform scales. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum short, curved, thickly punctate, rugose at the base, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, rather coarsely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra rather long, convex, very little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from near the base, produced at the apex, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the alternate interstices finely seriato-granulate, 3 and 5 raised. Beneath closely punctate; first ventral segment depressed down the middle. Mesosternum broad, prominent, feebly emarginate. Femora feebly unidentate, the anterior pair linear. Tibiæ almost straight, subangulate at the base externally. Anterior tarsi slightly elongated, and with a few long projecting hairs.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Amongst the comparatively few species with hairy anterior tarsi in the male, *C. bifenestratus* may be known by its short rostrum, the broad, shallowly emarginate mesosternum, the narrow metathoracic episterna, the deeply bisinuate base of the prothorax, the almost straight tibiæ, &c. The pallid discoidal patch on each elytron is partly surrounded by a border of black scales.

65. **Cryptorrhynchus obtentus.**

Curculio obtentus, Herbst, Käfer, vii. p. 38, t. 99. fig. 2 [1].
Cryptorhynchus obtentus, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 253 [2].
Cryptorhynchus ypsilon, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 100 [3]; viii. 1, p. 327 [4].

Hab. NORTH AMERICA (*Mus. Brit.*), Carolina [1 4], Middle and Southern States [2].—MEXICO [3 4] (*Mus. Brit.*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes (*Champion*).

This species is described by Boheman as having a Y-shaped or cruciform white patch on the prothorax and a large, common, subtriangular, blackish patch at the base

of the elytra. A single specimen from Guatemala apparently belongs to it, and also one from Mexico in the British Museum, the latter showing a pallid transverse space on the elytra beyond the dark basal patch, and therefore more like Herbst's figure of *C. obtentus*. The scattered, semierect, setiform scales on the elytra are coarse.

66. **Cryptorrhynchus collinus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 2, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with blackish or brown scales, the prothorax with a narrow cruciform patch on the disc (sometimes reduced to a short streak at the base), the scutellum, and one or two small spots on the third elytral interstice at about the middle, cinereous or ochreous, the elytra also with scattered, irregularly distributed, short black streaks, the legs mottled or annulate with cinereous; the upper surface sparsely set with short, fine, suberect setæ; the vestiture of the under surface cinereous. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum stout, curved, not longer than the prothorax, rugosely punctate (except along the centre towards the apex), finely carinate at the base, much smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or behind (♀) the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and strongly constricted in front; densely, somewhat coarsely punctate, the anterior lobe smoother, the posterior lobe sometimes with a short median carina. Scutellum rounded. Elytra moderately long, a little wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate and faintly granulate, 3 and 5 raised, the others moderately convex. Beneath closely punctate; first ventral segment depressed down the middle in the ♂. Mesosternum broad, prominent, feebly emarginate. Femora unidentate. Tibiæ almost straight, angulate at the base externally.

Length $5\frac{1}{5}$–$5\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, El Tumbador, Pacific slope (*Champion*: ♂); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*: ♀).

Three specimens, the male in very fresh condition. Near *C. obtentus*, but with the elytral vestiture much darker, and the black scales condensed into irregular, scattered, transverse or oblong streaks (instead of a large, common, subtriangular patch at the base), the setæ much finer.

67. **Cryptorrhynchus divexus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 3, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, rather narrow, shining, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with blackish scales, the elytra with a very large, common, transverse, indeterminate, cinereous patch a little beyond the middle, the legs broadly annulate with the same colour; the upper surface also set with short, scattered, setiform scales; the vestiture of the under surface cinereous. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum curved, of the same length as the prothorax, sparsely punctate, rugose and feebly carinate at the base, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and strongly constricted in front; densely, somewhat coarsely punctate. Scutellum oval. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, convex, elongate, narrowing from about the middle, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices faintly granulate, 3 and 5 slightly raised, the others feebly convex. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum broad, prominent, feebly emarginate. Femora unarmed.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

One specimen. This species approaches *C. obtentus* and *C. collinus*, but it has more

elongate elytra, an oval scutellum, and unarmed femora. The vestiture of the upper surface (apart from the large cinereous patch on the elytra) is uniformly blackish, that on the scutellum may be a little discoloured.

68. **Cryptorrhynchus caliginosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 4, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; mottled above with a rather dense clothing of intermixed black, brown, and ochreous scales, the ochreous scales condensed into a v-shaped mark at the base of the prothorax, various small scattered spots on the basal half of the elytra, and a minute isolated spot on the disc of each towards the apex, the scutellum entirely ochreous; the upper surface also set with short, semierect, setiform scales; the vestiture of the legs and under surface fulvo-cinereous, the ventral segments with longer piliform scales intermixed, the tibiæ annulate with black. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum curved, about as long as the prothorax, finely punctate, rugose and feebly carinate at the base, the antennæ inserted a little behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and strongly constricted in front; densely, somewhat coarsely punctate, and feebly carinate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra moderately long, considerably wider than the prothorax, rather convex, narrowing from the middle, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices faintly granulate, 3 and 5 strongly, and 7–9 more feebly, raised. Beneath closely punctate; first ventral segment hollowed down the middle and the fifth shallowly depressed at the apex. Mesosternum broad, prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Femora feebly unidentate, the tooth on the anterior pair almost obsolete. Tibiæ nearly straight.

Length $6\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen. Near *C. collinus*, but with the elytra closely mottled with black and brown to the apex, with a few small ochreous spots intermixed, the setæ shorter and coarser. The tooth on the anterior femora is almost obsolete. The scales on the abdomen are long, erect, and piliform down the middle.

69. **Cryptorrhynchus octonotatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 5, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with small blackish-brown scales, the elytra each with two oblique streaks on the disc (one before, the other beyond, the middle), and two transverse smaller marks at or near the suture (one at the middle, the other towards the apex), black, the scutellum white, the posterior femora and each of the tibiæ annulate with white, the elytra also with small, scattered, semierect scales; the vestiture of the under surface cinereous and brown intermixed. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes well-separated; rostrum not longer than the prothorax, curved, slightly widened, rugose, and finely carinate at the base, and for the rest sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club acute, acuminate. Prothorax transverse, gradually narrowing from the base, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, convex, parallel at the base, the humeri rounded and not prominent; seriate-punctate, 3 and 5 slightly raised. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum broad, prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs rather short; femora feebly unidentate; tibiæ straight, subangulate at the base externally.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. The blackish-brown vestiture, the four short, oblique or transverse, velvety-black streaks on the disc of each elytron, the white scutellum, the finely

punctate prothorax, and the albo-annulate legs, distinguish *C. octonotatus* from its immediate allies. It approaches *C. obtentus*.

70. **Cryptorrhynchus evanescens,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. figg. 6, 6 *a*, ♀.)

Elongate-ovate, black, the antennæ forruginous; densely clothed above and beneath with pale brownish scales, the prothorax and elytra with a common broad blackish space extending down the disc (which is abruptly narrowed in front and gradually narrowed behind, and about reaches the apical declivity of the elytra), the upper surface also set with scattered, coarse, blunt, light and dark, setiform scales, each of the granules on the elytral costæ being followed by a large raised scale, the tibiæ fusco-annulate at the base. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum strongly curved, about as long as the prothorax, widened, rugulosely punctate, and feebly carinate at the base, and minutely punctate thence to the tip, the apex somewhat flattened, the antennæ inserted towards the base, joints 2–7 of the funiculus slender, 1–3 elongate, 2 slightly longer than 1, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front, the sides subparallel behind; densely, finely punctate, the posterior lobe carinate and broadly flattened down the middle, and somewhat hollowed exterior to this. Scutellum rounded. Elytra oblong-oval, very little wider than the prothorax, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 1 (sutural), 3, 5, 7, and 9 granulato-costate, 1 becoming more raised towards the apex. Beneath densely punctate; mesosternum broad, horseshoe-shaped. Legs rather long; femora unidentate.

Length $6\frac{1}{10}$–8, breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Very like *Cryptorhynchus dorsalis*, Ros., and similarly coloured, but with the prothorax subparallel at the sides posteriorly; the elytra with the alternate interstices granulate and more raised, the setiform scales coarser, the seriate punctures finer and almost hidden by the dense vestiture; the ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length. *Siron* (*Cœlosternus*) *dorsalis*, Ros., has broader metathoracic episterna, a shorter second ventral segment, &c.

71. **Cryptorrhynchus dorsalis.** (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 7, ♀.)

Cryptorhynchus dorsalis, Ros. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 101 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz (*Chevrolat* [1]), Toxpam (*Sallé*).

The type of this species cannot now be found in the Stockholm Museum, but we have received a single example from Mexico that agrees with Rosenschoeld's description. It has the metathoracic episterna very narrow at the middle, as in *Diaporesis*. The mesosternum is prominent, and arcuate-emarginate in front. The femora are unidentate. The length of our specimen is $7\frac{1}{5}$ millim.

72. **Cryptorrhynchus eruptus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. figg. 8, ♀; 9, var.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and tarsi more or less ferruginous; densely clothed with whitish or pale brown scales, the prothorax with a broad space down the middle, which is abruptly narrowed anteriorly, and the elytra with a large transverse space at the base and another at the middle, these markings connected along the suture, and sometimes a narrow fascia and a small spot towards the apex, black, the femora and tibiæ nigro-annulate; the upper surface also set with short, erect, black and pallid setæ, the black setæ clustered into two small fascicles on the prothorax in front, the legs setulose. Head

densely punctate, the eyes large, distant; rostrum stout, arcuate, about as long as the prothorax, thickly punctate in the ♂, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate, and at most obsoletely carinate, somewhat flattened down the middle. Scutellum rounded. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and subgranulate, 3, 5, and 7 raised. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Femora each with an acute tooth.

Var.? The black patch on the prothorax extending to the margins at the base; the vestiture of the elytra wholly black, with the exception of an irregular, interrupted, median fascia, a short streak on the shoulder, and a few small scattered spots; the apical half of the femora and the basal half of the tibiæ black; the alternate elytral interstices less raised.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–$5\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Four specimens, the one from Jalapa belonging to the varietal form. Very near *C. dorsalis*, but less elongate; the prothorax less dilated at the sides, and with the median carina scarcely visible; the elytra with two large transverse black patches on the disc, connected at the suture. The N.-American *Cryptorhynchus fallax*, Lec., seems to be a nearly allied form.

73. **Cryptorrhynchus macer,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 10, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with cinereous scales, the prothorax with a broad, anteriorly constricted space on the disc, and the elytra with a broad, common, transverse, subquadrate patch at the base, a transverse mark beyond the middle, and sometimes an oblong spot on the suture towards the apex, black, the legs nigro-annulate; the upper surface also set with very short, scattered, semierect, setiform scales. Head densely punctate, the eyes somewhat distant; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, rugulose and slightly widened at the base, and thickly punctate thence to the tip, the apical half smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front; densely, rugulosely punctate, and with a more or less distinct median carina. Elytra very little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from about the middle; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3 and 5 raised, the others feebly convex. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, subarcuately emarginate. Femora unarmed. Tibiæ subangulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil and Capetillo, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Seven specimens. This insect is a close ally of *C. dorsalis*, with unarmed femora and differently marked elytra. The black markings are sometimes connected by a narrow streak along the suture, the basal one being very large and transversely subquadrate, the second small and transverse.

74. **Cryptorrhynchus sinuatipes,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. figg. 11, 11 *a*, ♂; 11 *b*, hind leg, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with rather coarse, pale brown, overlapping scales, the prothorax with a broad, anteriorly narrowed space extending

down the middle of the disc, and the elytra with a large transverse patch at the base and a few small spots on the apical half, black or blackish, the femora and tibiæ nigro-annulate; the upper surface also set with coarse, erect, setiform scales, the legs setulose. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather large and well-separated; rostrum short, curved, stout, rugosely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle; joint 2 of the funiculus nearly as long as 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate and feebly carinate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3 and 5 strongly, and 7 more feebly, raised. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum feebly arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora strongly unidentate; posterior tibiæ of the ♂ deeply hollowed towards the apex within and with the terminal claw elongated.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$–$4\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 2–$2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two males. A third specimen (♀) from Chiriqui seems to belong to the same species; it is much smaller and has the black basal patch of the elytra extending broadly down the suture to beyond the middle and there truncated. The peculiar form of the posterior tibiæ of the male separates *C. sinuatipes* from *C. dorsalis* and others.

75. **Cryptorrhynchus medioximus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 12, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with dark brown scales, with blackish scales intermixed, the elytra each with an irregular transverse ochreous fascia at about the middle, the femora and tibiæ more or less distinctly annulate with cinereous or ochreous; the upper surface also set with short, semierect, setiform, blackish and ochreous scales, the legs setulose. Head densely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, rather sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted at a little behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus nearly as long as 1, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and much narrowed in front, densely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3 and 5 raised. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, feebly arcuate-emarginate. Legs rugose, short; femora obsoletely dentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{8}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Three specimens. The dark vestiture and the irregular transverse ochreous median fascia on each elytron distinguish *C. medioximus* from its nearest allies. The erect scales on the prothorax are almost entirely black, but they are not clustered into fascicles.

76. **Cryptorrhynchus tirunculus.** (Tab. XXXIII. figg. 13, 13 *a*, ♂.)

♂. ***Cryptorhynchus tirunculus,*** Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 68 [1].

Oblong-ovate, dull, black, the antennæ fusco-ferruginous; the head and prothorax sparsely, the rest of the surface densely, clothed with sordid ochreous or whitish scales, the scales on the prothorax usually condensed into three evanescent, interrupted lines on the disc, the elytra with a very large triangular patch at the sides (extending from a little below the shoulder to far beyond the middle, and nearly reaching the suture), and a common transverse patch at the base, brownish-black, the tibiæ near the base and the femora at the middle and apex annulate with fuscous, the elytral interstices each with a row of short, coarse, suberect setæ, the tibiæ setulose; the vestiture of the abdomen in great part fuscous. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum short and stout, feebly curved, in the ♂

rugosely punctate and obsoletely carinate, in the ♀ more finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or behind (♀) the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed in front, flattened on the disc, the sides parallel behind; densely, not very coarsely punctate and carinate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices rather coarsely seriato-granulate, 3, 5, and 7 conspicuously raised, 3 swollen at the base. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum raised and very prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs rather stout, moderately long; femora feebly unidentate; anterior tarsi of the ♂ with a few, long, projecting hairs.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{5}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); British Honduras, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); Guatemala, Panzos (*Champion*, *Conradt*), Teleman, Chacoj, Senahu, El Reposo, Pantaleon (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*); Panama, David, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—Brazil [1].

Numerous examples. The short, rugosely punctate rostrum, the very prominent, feebly emarginate mesosternum, the strongly seriato-granulate dorsal interstices of the elytra, the annulate legs, &c., distinguish *C. tirunculus*. The elytra, as described by Boheman, have a large space at the apex, and a patch at the shoulders, ochreous or whitish, these markings being sometimes connected along the suture.

77. **Cryptorrhynchus fucatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 14, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; thickly clothed with small dark brown scales, with a few whitish scales intermixed, the elytra variegated with black, and each with an oblique, irregular, Y-shaped, whitish streak (extending from the shoulder to near the suture), and a transverse or subquadrate similarly coloured patch on the disc towards the apex, the femora and tibiæ faintly annulate with whitish; the upper surface somewhat closely set with short, coarse, erect, blackish setæ, the legs setulose. Head, rostrum, and antennæ much as in *C. tirunculus*. Prothorax transverse, much narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate, and feebly carinate. Elytra seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and finely granulate, 2–9 more or less convex, 3 and 5 conspicuously raised. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum raised and very prominent, feebly emarginate. Femora unidentate. Anterior tarsi without projecting hairs in the ♂.

Length $4\frac{3}{4}$–$6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Five specimens. Near *C. tirunculus*, but with the prothorax more finely punctate, the elytra feebly granulate and wanting the large apical patch, the oblique whitish humeral streak narrower and not continued down the suture, the anterior tarsi without long hairs in the male. The vestiture of the prothorax is not sufficiently dense to hide the punctuation.

78. **Cryptorrhynchus intricatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 15, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, black, the antennæ ferruginous; variegated above with a dense clothing of rather coarse, fulvous, black, and ochreous or whitish scales, the pallid scales sometimes condensed into an oblique interrupted streak on each elytron before the middle, and also somewhat thickly set with short, coarse, erect, black and fulvous setæ, the vestiture of the under surface and legs close and coarse, the legs fusco-annulate and setulose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes pyriform and widely separated; rostrum short, very stout, feebly curved, densely, rugosely punctate, the apical half shining and more

sparsely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, rapidly narrowing from the middle, feebly constricted in front; densely punctate and obsoletely carinate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, and sparsely granulate, 2–9 more or less raised, 2, 3, 5, and 7 prominent. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum very prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs stout; femora unidentate; tibiæ sinuous within.

Length 5–6½, breadth 2⅓–3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, El Tumbador, El Reposo, Las Mercedes, Calderas, Zapote, all on the Pacific slope (*Champion*); Nicaragua, Chontales (*Belt*, *Janson*).

Numerous examples. Larger and broader than *C. cancellatus*, the black reticulation somewhat differently distributed; the rostrum more rugose in the male, and stouter; the prothorax less abruptly constricted before the middle; the second elytral interstice raised; the abdomen densely punctate; the anterior tarsi of the male without projecting hairs.

79. **Cryptorrhynchus cancellatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 16, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with rather coarse, intermixed brown and cinereous scales, the prothorax and elytra more or less reticulated or variegated with black, the elytra often with indications of a pallid median fascia, and also set with numerous short, coarse, semierect, pallid and black setæ, which are arranged in a series along each elytral interstice and are sometimes clustered into four inconspicuous fascicles on the prothorax, the femora and tibiæ fusco-annulate and setulose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes pyriform, distant; rostrum about as long as the prothorax, curved, coarsely punctate, rugose and carinate at the base and smooth along the centre thence to the apex, the apical half more finely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at a little behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus slightly shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; densely punctate, and sometimes obsoletely carinate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra oblong, very little wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices shining and faintly granulate, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 9 raised. Beneath rather coarsely punctate, the first ventral segment slightly depressed down the middle in the ♂. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Femora unidentate. Tibiæ almost straight on their inner edge. Anterior tarsi with a few projecting longer hairs in the ♂.

Length 4¼–5½, breadth 1$\frac{9}{10}$–2⅓ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Chilpancingo (*Höge*), Toxpam (*Sallé*); Guatemala, San Juan in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, El Reposo, Zapote (*Champion*), Panzos (*Conradt*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Eighteen specimens, varying a good deal in the colour of the scales. This is one of several extremely closely allied variable forms, and mainly distinguishable by the hairy front tarsi and the rather sparsely punctate rostrum of the male, the almost straight inner edge of the tibiæ, and the somewhat closely nigro-reticulate elytra. A single example (♂) from Teapa, with the vestiture blackish-brown, variegated with black, probably belongs to the same species. A well-marked specimen from San Juan is figured.

80. **Cryptorrhynchus discicollis.**

Cryptorhynchus discicollis, Ros. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 103 [1]; Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 328 [2].

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz [2] (*Chevrolat* [1]).

The type of this species cannot now be found in the Stockholm Museum. It is described as oblong-ovate in form, scarcely larger than the European *Erirrhinus acridulus*, with the vestiture brown, the prothorax with a broad pallid space at the sides and six fascicles of erect scales on the disc; the elytra with a whitish patch at the middle near the suture and another near the apex, the alternate interstices raised; the femora unidentate. *C. discicollis* is apparently a close ally of *C. degressus*.

81. **Cryptorrhynchus degressus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. figg. 17, 17 *a*, ♀.)

Very like *C. cancellatus*, but smaller; the vestiture brown or fulvous, the elytra often with indications of an ochreous or whitish interrupted median fascia, the prothorax with six fascicles of short, erect, black setæ (four across the middle and two at the apex), and two triangular black spots at the base, the sides marked with ochreous; the elytra less variegated with black, the black scales often clustered into an irregular, interrupted, transverse fascia below the base and another beyond the middle; anterior tibiæ sinuous, and the others almost straight, within; anterior tarsi of the ♂ without longer projecting hairs.

Var.? The prothorax with a space down the middle, which is abruptly narrowed anteriorly, and the elytra with a broad transverse space at the base, black.

Length 3–4½, breadth 1¼–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Senahu, San Juan, Panima, and Purula in Vera Paz, Zapote (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This is perhaps an extreme form of *C. cancellatus*, but as the male wants the long hairs on the anterior tarsi it seems best to treat it as distinct. *C. degressus* is a common insect in Chiriqui. The variety is represented by three specimens from Vera Paz, where the form selected as typical also occurred. *Cryptorhynchus discicollis*, Ros., from Mexico, is described as having similar fascicles of setæ on the prothorax.

82. **Cryptorrhynchus bioculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 18, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated above with a dense clothing of coarse brown, whitish or ochreous, and black scales, the whitish or ochreous scales condensed into an irregular cruciform patch on the prothorax and a large rounded or subtriangular spot at about the middle of the disc of each elytron, the black scales on the prothorax clustered into three subtriangular spots along each side of the ochreous median patch, and those on the elytra condensed into irregular markings, the suture sometimes broadly fulvous posteriorly; the upper surface also somewhat thickly set with coarse, erect, blackish and pallid setæ; the vestiture of the under surface and legs cinereous or ochreous, the legs coarsely setose and fusco-annulate. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum not longer than the prothorax, feebly curved, slightly widened towards the base, rugulosely punctate, a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus nearly as long as 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front; closely, coarsely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra very little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from about the basal third; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 3 and 5 raised, the others feebly

convex. Beneath alutaceous, sparsely, rather finely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora unidentate, the tooth on the posterior pair long and sharp, that on the anterior pair often obsolete; tibiæ subangulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{2}{5}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Tolé (*Champion*).

Sixteen specimens. Recognizable by the large, sharply-defined, ochreous or whitish spot on the disc of each elytron, and the similarly-coloured cruciform patch on the prothorax. The elytra sometimes have a broad space down the suture fulvous, this, with the discoidal spots, forming a second cruciform patch. The sculpture is partly hidden by the dense vestiture.

83. **Cryptorrhynchus stigmatophorus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 19, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, rather narrow, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with moderately coarse scales, with numerous erect coarse setæ intermixed; the prothorax with an interrupted cruciform mark on the disc, the scutellum, and the elytra with a common, elongate patch—extending from about the basal fourth to the apex, transversely or obliquely dilated anteriorly, and often constricted or divided at the middle,—ochreous or whitish, the rest of the upper surface blackish or brown; the vestiture of the flanks of the prothorax, under surface, and legs paler, the legs setose and fusco-annulate. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum rather sparsely punctate beyond the middle in both sexes. Prothorax and elytra as in *C. bioculatus*. Femora unidentate.

Length 3–$4\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Chacoj in Vera Paz, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Caldera, Volcan de Chiriqui, Tolé (*Champion*).

Many specimens, mostly rather worn. A close ally of *C. bioculatus*, and occurring at the same localities in Chiriqui, but easily distinguishable when examples in good condition are compared, the elytral markings being very different. The common, elongate, bidilatate, pallid apical patch varies in extent, and is sometimes divided across the middle, the outer anterior portions representing the discoidal spots of *C. bioculatus*.

84. **Cryptorrhynchus distigma,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated above with a somewhat dense clothing of fulvous and black scales, the scutellum and a small transverse patch at about the middle of the disc of each elytron white or yellowish-white, the prothorax and elytra also set with very short, decumbent, setiform scales; the legs and under surface with intermixed brown and whitish scales, the legs fusco-annulate. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum about as long as the prothorax, rugulosely punctate at the base, and thickly punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted behind the middle. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; densely, rather finely punctate. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3 and 5 more or less raised, the others feebly convex. Beneath alutaceous, finely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Femora unidentate, the anterior pair compressed at the base. Tibiæ subangulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{10}$–$3\frac{3}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Three specimens. Less robust than *C. bioculatus*, the setæ much shorter and inconspicuous, the prothorax narrowed behind and without lighter markings, the whitish patch on the disc of each elytron transverse and smaller, the femora more feebly dentate. The following is yet another nearly allied form.

85. **Cryptorrhynchus diophthalmus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 20, ♂.)

More elongate than *C. distigma*, the scutellum and a transverse patch at about the middle of each elytron white; the upper surface somewhat thickly set with short, rather coarse, semierect setæ; the prothorax less constricted in front and more coarsely punctate; the elytra more coarsely seriate-punctate; the antennæ inserted towards the base in both sexes; the femora unarmed; the fifth ventral segment broadly truncate at the apex in the ♂.

Length 4, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*), Toxpam (*Sallé*).

Two specimens, both from the Atlantic slope. The posterior femora are slightly angulate beneath, but they cannot be described as toothed. In one example there is a small white spot on the prothorax in front of the scutellum.

86. **Cryptorrhynchus leucostigma,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous; clothed with rather coarse brown scales, the elytra variegated with black and also with a faint, interrupted, transverse white fascia before the middle; the upper surface somewhat thickly set with erect, pallid and dark setæ, the legs setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum short, stout, feebly arcuate, finely punctate, rugulose at the base, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 2–7 of the funiculus slender, 2 shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, rounded at the sides, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, feebly sinuate at the base; dull, densely, finely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra very little wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from about the middle; shining, rather coarsely seriate-punctate (the punctures not hidden by the vestiture), the interstices convex, flat along the suture. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum broad, prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora unidentate.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this obscure little species the elytra are very little wider than the prothorax, faintly fasciate with white, and rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the entire upper surface setose, the setæ nowhere clustered into fascicles. It approaches *C. degressus*.

87. **Cryptorrhynchus leucaspis,** sp. n.

Ovate, narrow, piceous, the antennæ ferruginous, densely clothed with intermixed pale brown and fuscous scales, the prothorax with a narrow pallid median vitta, which is whitish in front of the scutellum, the elytra with a common, broad, whitish space on the disc, extending from a little below the base to near the apex and widened in front and behind; the upper surface also set with short, coarse, erect setæ, the legs setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather small, laterally placed; rostrum short, stout, feebly curved, rugosely punctate to the tip, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse and closely articulated, 2 short, the club ovate. Prothorax a little wider than long, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate. Elytra punctate-striate, the interstices 3, 5, and 7

convex. Beneath dull, densely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, feebly arcuate-emarginate. Legs short, anterior femora unarmed, the others obsoletely dentate.

Length $2\frac{2}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this little insect the elytra have a common, oblong, broad, somewhat **X**-shaped, whitish patch on the disc, and the space exterior to it mottled with fuscous, and the prothorax has a narrow pallid median vitta.

88. **Cryptorrhynchus consobrinus.** (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 21, ♂, var.)

♀. *Cryptorhynchus consobrinus*, Ros. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 95 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz (*Chevrolat* [1]); Guatemala, Chacoj and Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

A pair from Guatemala agree very nearly with the type of this species. The vestiture is coarse and dense, in part erect, fulvous, variegated with black, with a few whitish or ochreous scales intermixed, these latter condensed into a curved, oblique streak on the disc of each elytron below the base and a faint median line on the prothorax. The elytra have the dorsal striæ sinuous and the interstices (the sutural one excepted) convex. The rostrum is short, that of the male rugose to the tip, that of the female thickly punctate in its apical half; the antennæ are inserted towards the base in both sexes. The eyes are completely hidden in repose. The mesosternum is prominent, arcuate-emarginate in front. The metathoracic episterna are very narrow. The tenth row of punctures on the elytra is complete. The ventral segments are densely punctate, 2 slightly longer than 3. The femora and tibiæ are nigro-annulate.

Species small, oblong-ovate, densely squamose, and also set with coarse, semierect scales, with the eyes distant, the rostrum arcuate and rather long, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax and elytra feebly sinuate at the base, the scutellum rounded, the mesosternum horseshoe-shaped, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, the ventral segment 2 as long as 3 and 4 united, the first suture arched, the femora sharply unidentate. (No. 89.)

89. **Cryptorrhynchus silaceus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with pale brownish scales, the elytra mottled with darker brown on the basal half, the prothorax brownish-white, with a broad infuscate space down the middle, which is abruptly narrowed anteriorly and encloses a short pallid median line at the base, the scutellum whitish, the femora and tibiæ fusco-annulate; the upper surface also set with coarse, erect, pallid and blackish scales, the latter clustered into four small fascicles on the prothorax (two at the apex and two on the disc), the erect scales on the elytra larger and mainly placed along the suture and alternate interstices, those on the third condensed into two fascicles (one near the base and another at the middle); the legs coarsely setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes distant, finely facetted; rostrum arcuate, shining, as long as the prothorax, sparsely, very finely punctate, the antennæ inserted just behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus nearly as long as 1, the club ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, dilated at the sides, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base, the ocular lobes prominent; densely punctate, slightly depressed down the middle and towards

the sides. Scutellum rounded. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, produced at the apex, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3, 5, and 7 raised, convex, the ridge on 3 interrupted (appearing swollen below the base and at the middle). Beneath closely, finely punctate. Mesosternum horseshoe-shaped. Femora clavate, each with an acute tooth.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

One specimen. Less elongate than *C. dorsalis*, the prothorax feebly sinuate at the base, the median carina wanting, the dark dorsal patch enclosing a short pale median line; the elytra shorter, without definite darker markings, the third interstice interruptedly raised and fasciculate, the raised scales very coarse.

Species very small, subovate, densely squamose and setose, with the rostrum curved, slightly widened at the base, the eyes rather small, lateral, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, with feebly-developed ocular lobes, the scutellum prominent, the elytra wider than the prothorax, the mesosternum prominent, arcuately or angularly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna narrow, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the femora feebly dentate, the anterior pair sometimes unarmed. (Nos. 90, 91.)

90. **Cryptorrhynchus bisinuatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 23, ♀.)

Subovate, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with pale brown scales, with whitish scales intermixed, the latter condensed into a median line on the head and prothorax and an ill-defined, broad, interrupted, transverse, subapical fascia on the elytra, the prothorax with two sharply-defined, sinuous, black vittæ on the posterior lobe and the elytra slightly mottled with black at the sides, towards the apex, and across the middle of the disc; the upper surface also set with short, scattered, erect, black and whitish, setiform scales, which on the elytra are mainly confined to the alternate interstices, the legs setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather small and widely separated; rostrum short, stout, flattened, feebly curved, squamose and rugulose at the base and for the rest bare, shining, and minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted at a little behind the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax slightly broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front, bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the base, the humeri obliquely truncated in front; punctate-striate, the alternate interstices raised, the others almost flat. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, shallowly arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora feebly unidentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect is rather like *C. sedulus*; but it is smaller and narrower, and has a shorter rostrum, smaller and more widely separated eyes, and a sharply bivittate prothorax (in this respect resembling *C. signifer*), the elytral setæ mainly confined to the raised, alternate interstices.

91. **Cryptorrhynchus duplaris,** sp. n.

Subovate, piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with pale brownish scales, mottled above with darker brown, the elytra with an irregular double series of spots across the middle (reduced to one

at the sides), and several small scattered spots on the apical declivity, black; the upper surface also set with rather coarse erect setæ, which are seriately arranged down each elytral interstice, the legs setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes oval, rather narrow, laterally placed; rostrum very short, stout, arcuate, rugulose and squamose at the base, the apical half shining and very finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus short, the club ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, constricted and gradually narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base; punctate-striate, the interstices closely punctate, 3, 5, and 7 convex. Beneath dull, densely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, v-shaped. Legs short; intermediate and posterior femora obsoletely dentate, the anterior pair unarmed.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Near *C. bisinuatus*, but smaller, the prothorax wanting the sinuous black vittæ, the elytra with a double series of black spots across the middle of the disc (reduced to one at the sides) and various other scattered black spots on the apical declivity, the setæ more numerous, the mesosternum a little more deeply emarginate.

Species small, ovate, robust, densely squamose, with the rostrum strongly arcuate, the antennal club ovate, the eyes very large, coarsely facetted, and rather narrowly separated, the prothorax short, the elytra broad, subtriangular, with small scattered clusters of coarse erect scales on the third and fifth interstices, the mesosternum broad, shallowly arcuate-emarginate, the metathoracic episterna broad, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the legs short and stout, the femora unidentate, the tibiæ rounded externally. (No. 92.)

92. **Cryptorrhynchus suturalis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. figg. 24, 24 *a*.)

Ovate, rather convex, dull, black, the antennæ obscure ferruginous; above densely clothed with small brownish-ochreous scales, the prothorax with two curved streaks on the basal portion of the disc, and the elytra with an attenuate sutural stripe and a streak at the sides towards the apex, black, the interstices 3, 5, and 9 each with a series of scattered, coarser, raised, brownish scales, which are clustered into small fascicles on 3 and 5, the suture also with a few raised black scales, the scutellum whitish; the vestiture of the under surface very sparse. Head rugosely punctate, the eyes coarsely facetted, somewhat prominent, not very widely separated; rostrum stout, strongly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate and subcarinate at the base, and for the rest very finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate. Scutellum oval. Elytra subtriangular, narrowing from the base, much wider than the prothorax, the humeri rounded; rather finely seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 very feebly convex, the others flat. Beneath somewhat shining, sparsely, rather coarsely punctate, the ventral segments 2–4 each with a single row of punctures. Mesosternum broad, arcuate-emarginate. Legs rather stout, short; femora clavate, unidentate; tibiæ somewhat dilated, rounded externally.

Length $4\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Teleman in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

One specimen. A peculiar species, ovate in form, the elytra with a black sutural stripe, which is connected in front with the two curved streaks on the prothorax, the third and fifth elytral interstices with small scattered clusters of coarser scales.

Species small, oblong-ovate, squamose and setose, with the rostrum short, stout, widened towards the base and apex, the antennal club ovate, the eyes large, the prothorax produced and strongly fasciculate at the apex, with the ocular lobes feebly developed and the base bisinuate, the elytra subtriangular, produced at the apex, and with oblong setigerous prominences on the disc, the mesosternum prominent and feebly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna narrow, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the legs rather slender, the femora moderately clavate and unidentate. (No. 93.)

93. **Cryptorrhynchus subcaudatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. figg. 25, 25 *a*.)

Subelliptic, rather narrow, shining, piceous, the antennæ, rostrum, and apices of the tarsi rufescent; thickly clothed with small, intermixed pale brown, fulvous, and cinereous scales; the prothorax with two fascicles of long, erect, dark brown setæ at the apex and a few shorter setæ scattered across the middle; the elytra also with scattered, semierect, light and dark setæ, the latter becoming crowded on the dorsal elevations. Head rugulosely punctate, somewhat swollen above the eyes, the latter moderately large and distant; rostrum short and stout, a little widened towards the base and apex, feebly curved, rugulosely punctate at the base and thence to the apex sparsely, minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length, the others short and widening outwards, the club stout, ovate. Prothorax about as long as broad, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate, obsoletely carinate at the middle. Scutellum small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, strongly produced at the apex, the humeri slightly swollen; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 1 with an oblong setigerous prominence before, and 2 with a similar prominence at, the middle, 3, 5, and 7 also raised near the base, 5 becoming convex posteriorly. Beneath closely, rather finely punctate. Mesosternum very prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs rather long; femora moderately clavate, unidentate.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀?)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect is very like *Anomœmerus tristis*, Faust *, from Venezuela; but it has the rostrum broader towards the tip, and the antennæ are inserted behind the middle; the anterior femora are not nearly so stout; the elytra are strongly produced at the apex, and have the setigerous elevations differently placed, &c.

Species very small, ovate, sparsely and finely squamose, with the rostrum curved, the eyes large and well-separated, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax feebly bisinuate at the base and bifasciculate at the apex, the scutellum small, the elytra subtriangular, with the interstices narrowly raised, the third becoming more swollen towards the middle, the mesosternum very prominent and feebly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna broad, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the legs rather slender, the femora unidentate. (No. 94.)

94. **Cryptorrhynchus guttatus,** sp. n.

Ovate, piceous, the apical half of the rostrum, the antennæ, and tarsi more or less ferruginous; sparsely clothed with minute fulvous scales, the head with a small spot in front, and the elytra with a short streak beneath the humeri, a small spot at the middle of the second interstice, and another at its base, white or whitish, the prothorax with two fascicles of short, erect, fine, blackish setæ at the apex. Head

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* The type of this species is a male, and it has the anterior tarsi clothed with laterally projecting hairs.

densely punctate, the eyes rather large and well-separated; rostrum short, stout, curved, rugulosely punctate, carinate, and slightly widened at the base, and sparsely punctate from the middle to the tip, the antennæ inserted midway, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 3–7 transverse, the club ovate, acuminate. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate, binodose at the apex. Scutellum small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing almost from the base; with rows of rather coarse subquadrate punctures separated by the narrow raised interstices, the second gradually becoming more swollen towards the middle and here maculated with white. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum raised and very prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs short, the anterior pair longer, the femora feebly unidentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen, perhaps slightly abraded. The long elevation on the second elytral interstice followed by a small white spot is a curious character. The two dark setigerous prominences at the apex of the prothorax are conspicuous. *C. guttatus* is perhaps nearest related to *C. nigroplagiatus*.

Species small, oblong-ovate, squamose and setulose, with the rostrum very feebly curved, the eyes large, the antennal club elongate, the prothorax bisinuate at the base and strongly fasciculate at the apex, the elytra wider than the prothorax, with a very large black lateral patch, the mesosternum prominent and feebly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna broad, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the legs rather slender, the femora feebly clavate and unidentate. (No. 95.)

95. **Cryptorrhynchus nigroplagiatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. figg. 26, 26 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; the prothorax rather sparsely, the head and elytra thickly, clothed with small fulvous or brownish scales, with cinereous scales intermixed, the elytra each with a very large, inwardly rounded, black lateral patch extending forwards to the shoulder; the upper surface also set with short, semierect setæ, the prothorax with two fascicles of long, erect, dark setæ at the apex; the vestiture of the legs and under surface cinereous, the femora annulate with dark brown. Head densely punctate, slightly swollen above the eyes, the latter large, rounded, and rather narrowly separated; rostrum short, stout, feebly curved, rugose and depressed at the base, and thickly punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 3–7 transverse, the club elongate, as long as the preceding five joints united. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose, 3 raised near the base, the outer ones rather convex. Beneath coarsely punctate. Mesosternum raised and very prominent, feebly emarginate. Femora unidentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$–$4\frac{2}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$–2 millim. (♂?)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens. A species easily recognized by the two long fascicles of erect dark setæ at the apex of the prothorax, the very large, inwardly-rounded, black lateral patch on each elytron, and the feebly emarginate, prominent mesosternum. The prothorax is less deeply sinuate at the base than in *C. biguttatus* and *C. bimaculatus*.

Species small, oblong-ovate or subovate, squamose and setose or setulose, with the rostrum arcuate, slightly widened towards the base (except in *C. uncipes* and *C. collabismoides*), the eyes large and not very widely separated (except in *C. flohri*), the antennal club ovate or oblong-ovate, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, with feebly developed ocular lobes, the scutellum filling the cavity, the elytra much wider than the prothorax, with the alternate interstices not or feebly raised, the mesosternum prominent, arcuately or subangularly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the legs rather slender, the femora unidentate. (Nos. 96–121.)

Antennal club ovate. (Nos. 96–117.)

Antennal club oblong-ovate. (Nos. 118–121.)

96. **Cryptorrhynchus uncipes,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. figg. 27, ♀ ; 28, hind leg, ♂ .)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black or piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with fulvous scales, the prothorax with two darker sinuous vittæ on the disc, the elytra slightly mottled with cinereous and blackish-brown, the upper surface also set with rather long, coarse, semierect setæ, the vestiture of the abdomen sparse, the legs setulose. Head rugulosely punctate, flattened between the somewhat widely separated eyes; rostrum cylindrical, about as long as the prothorax, feebly curved, rugulosely punctate and squamose to near the middle and minutely punctate thence to the tip, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about midway, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; with rows of rather coarse, subquadrate punctures placed in narrow striæ, the interstices somewhat convex. Beneath shining, coarsely, closely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs moderately long, rather slender; femora feebly clavate, sharply unidentate; tibiæ almost straight on their outer edge, sinuous within, the posterior pair of the ♂ excavate on the inner edge at the apex and with the apex itself strongly unguiculate.

Var.? Narrower and a little more elongate, the vestiture much darker, that on the elytra fulvous and black intermixed.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$–5, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Found in abundance in Chiriqui. The form of the posterior tibiæ of the male, similar to that of various *Conotracheli*, will help to distinguish *C. uncipes* *. The variety is represented by a single rather worn male; it may belong to a different species.

97. **Cryptorrhynchus simplex,** sp. n.

Very similar to *C. uncipes*, but with the vestiture brown, slightly intermixed with cinereous, the setæ rather longer; the eyes larger and more approximate; the rostrum a little shorter, thickly squamose to near the middle in the ♂; joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus equal in length; the ventral segments more finely punctate; the tibiæ less sinuate within, the posterior pair neither excavate nor strongly unguiculate at the apex in the ♂.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$–$4\frac{1}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Ten specimens, mostly in dirty condition, which were at first confused by me with *C. uncipes*, but they have the posterior tibiæ similarly formed in the two sexes, &c. The ventral surface is shining in both species.

* The insect is narrower than represented on the Plate.

98. **Cryptorrhynchus opaciventris,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with small pale brown scales, with cinereous scales intermixed, the elytra mottled with black; the upper surface also set with erect setæ, the legs setose; the vestiture of the under surface sparse. Head densely punctate, the eyes moderately large and well-separated; rostrum short, feebly curved, slightly widened at the base, rugosely punctate to the tip in the ♂, much smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at or a little behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, somewhat rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax; punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex, 3 slightly swollen at the base. Beneath opaque, alutaceous, finely punctate. Mesosternum raised, prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs short; femora acutely unidentate, the tooth on the anterior pair narrow; tarsi slender.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One pair. Near *C. simplex*, but smaller, the eyes not so large and more distant, the under surface opaque and alutaceous, the third elytral interstice slightly swollen at the base. The elytral striæ are less coarsely punctate than in *C. echinatus*, and the setæ are shorter and finer than in that insect.

99. **Cryptorrhynchus disjunctus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; clothed with small brown scales, the prothorax with two curved blackish marks on the disc behind and a minute whitish spot in front of the scutellum, the latter ochreous, the elytra with a black spot on the third interstice below the base and a whitish one on the second beyond the middle; the upper surface also set with short, erect, light and dark setæ, the legs setose; the vestiture of the under surface sparse and pale. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather large and somewhat distant; rostrum short, stout, feebly curved, sparsely, minutely punctate, rugulose at the base, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from about the middle; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, 3 swollen just below the base. Beneath rather closely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 2 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Near *C. quadrituberculatus*, but with an oblong black prominence at the base of the third elytral interstice only (the one on the second interstice wanting), the second with a sharply-defined whitish spot beyond the middle. *C. guttatus* is marked in the same way, but that insect wants the black patch on the third elytral interstice, and has the second interstice swollen to near the middle, the prothorax binodose at the apex, &c.

100. **Cryptorrhynchus quadrituberculatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 29, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with small fulvous scales, variegated with blackish and white scales, the latter condensed into two irregular, curved series of spots on the disc of the elytra, the blackish scales mainly clustered into two spots at the base of the prothorax and an oblong spot on the swollen portion of the second and third

elytral interstices; the upper surface also set with long, erect setæ, the legs setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather large and well-separated; rostrum short, stout, feebly curved, finely punctate, rugulose at the base, the antennæ inserted at a little behind the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus short, 2 nearly as long as 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, constricted and narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum oval. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, produced at the apex; punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex, 3 swollen near the base and 2 at the middle. Beneath dull, closely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, broad, feebly arcuate-emarginate. Legs rather short; femora subclavate, sharply unidentate; tarsi slender.

Length $2\frac{2}{3}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens, varying a good deal in size, the white spots on the elytra conspicuons in one only of them. The oblong, blackish elytral prominences—one near the base of the third interstice and the other at the middle of the second—are characteristic. The femora are more sharply dentate than in *C. opaciventris*.

101. **Cryptorrhynchus senticosus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, the elytra more or less mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with brown scales, sometimes with a few whitish scales intermixed, the prothorax usually with two small patches at the base and the elytra with a few scattered spots or streaks black or blackish; the upper surface also set with rather coarse, erect, scattered setæ, the legs setose; the vestiture of the under surface sparse. Head densely punctate, the eyes moderately large and well-separated; rostrum about as long as the prothorax, curved, stout, sparsely punctate, rugulose and slightly widened at the base, the apical half smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at a little behind the middle, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from about the middle; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate and feebly convex. Beneath rather sparsely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora feebly unidentate; posterior tibiæ similarly formed in the two sexes, not excavate at the apex in the ♂.

Length 3–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Ten specimens, in rather dirty condition. An obscure species, resembling *C. uncipes* in the colour of the vestiture, but smaller and narrower, the scutellum not so large, the legs shorter, the posterior tibiæ simple in the two sexes. The allied *C. simplex* is also larger, and has larger eyes, longer legs, and the vestiture somewhat differently coloured. The larger and more approximate eyes, the longer setæ, the non-vittate prothorax, the more sparsely punctured ventral surface, and the obsoletely dentate femora distinguish *C. senticosus* from *C. tectus*.

102. **Cryptorrhynchus contaminatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 30, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the prothorax sparsely, the rest of the upper surface thickly, clothed with fulvous scales, the elytra with an oblique whitish streak on the disc below the base, a broad, angulate, common, post-median, whitish fascia, and some scattered black markings, both along the suture (before and beyond the post-median fascia) and on the disc, the scutellum whitish; the upper surface also set with rather long pallid and black setæ; the legs setulose, the femora subannulate. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes rather small, distant; rostrum feebly curved, not longer than the prothorax, widened, rugosely punctate, and subcarinate at the base, and for the rest

very sparsely, finely punctate, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, the club ovate, acuminate, with deep sutures. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from near the base, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate and sparsely, finely granulate, the alternate ones slightly raised. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum raised and prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Femora unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{10}$–5, breadth 2–$2\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens, differing in the elytral markings. The above description is taken from the female; the male has the basal half of the elytra more sparsely squamose (leaving a very large, dense, fulvous and whitish patch on the apical declivity), and the black mark on the suture towards the apex subtriangular, instead of elongate. The basally dilated rostrum, &c., separate *C. contaminatus* from *C. uncipes*.

103. **Cryptorrhynchus enodis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 31, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with rather coarse, intermixed pale brown, white, and fuscous scales, the white scales on the prothorax condensed into a median line and those on the elytra into an oblique streak on the basal half of the disc and various small scattered spots, and the fuscous (or blackish) scales into various irregular spots or streaks; the upper surface and legs also set with numerous erect setæ. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather small and widely separated; rostrum not longer than the prothorax, stout, moderately curved, slightly widened towards the base, closely, somewhat coarsely punctate, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or slightly behind (♀) the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; closely, rather coarsely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, produced at the apex, the humeri obtuse; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate and feebly convex. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs rather short; femora feebly unidentate.

Length 4–5, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Acapulco, Tapachula (*Höge*); British Honduras (*Blancaneaux*); Panama, Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen from each locality, that from Caldera rather worn, but apparently belonging to the same species. The fuscous scales are sometimes condensed into two curved streaks on the disc of the prothorax behind. The sculpture is almost hidden by the rather coarse vestiture. *C. enodis* is not unlike *C. uncipes*, but the scales are larger, the eyes are more distant, the elytra are longer and narrower, &c.

104. **Cryptorrhynchus tectus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIII. fig. 32.)

Oblong-ovate, piceous, shining, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with small pale brown scales, with a few white scales intermixed (these latter condensed into two faint oblique fasciæ on each elytron, a streak on the flanks of the prothorax and another in the centre at the base, and a small spot between the eyes and another above them), the prothorax with two broad, sinuous, blackish vittæ on the disc extending from the base to the apex, and the elytra with the scutellar region and some irregular transverse marks at about the middle also black; the upper surface set with very short, erect, pallid and blackish setæ, which on the elytra are seriately arranged down each interstice, the legs setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather small, distant; rostrum short, stout, arcuate, closely punctate,

the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, 3–7 transverse, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowing from near the base, slightly constricted in front, the base feebly sinuate; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base; punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs stout; femora each with a short acute tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Very like *C. enodis*, but much smaller, the dark vittæ on the prothorax extending to the apex, the scales smaller, the setæ shorter. The shorter legs, smaller eyes, longer setæ, and complete prothoracic vittæ distinguish *C. tectus* from *C. erraticus* and *C. anthonomoides*.

105. **Cryptorrhynchus flohri,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, shining, black, the antennæ, the apices of the tibiæ, and the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed brown and blackish scales, and with a few scattered ochreous scales, these latter condensed on the elytra into a small transverse patch near the suture beyond the middle; the upper surface also set with scattered, black and ochreous, erect scales, the black scales condensed into two small fascicles on the disc of the prothorax, the legs setulose; the vestiture of the under surface pale. Head densely punctate, slightly depressed between the eyes, the latter large, separated by the width of the rostrum; rostrum short, very stout, arcuate, rugosely punctate to the tip, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse, 2 much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax much broader than long, feebly constricted in front, the sides rounded and converging anteriorly; densely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra very much wider than the prothorax, subparallel to the middle, flattened on the disc anteriorly, the humeri somewhat prominent, obtuse; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex, 3 swollen near the base and before the middle, and 5 slightly swollen near the base only. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum very prominent, raised, feebly arcuate-emarginate. Legs rather short; femora unidentate; posterior tibiæ hollowed at the apex within.

Length $4\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Flohr*).

One rather worn specimen, labelled "Durango," but probably from the State of Vera Cruz. This insect has the posterior tibiæ formed very much as in the male of *C. uncipes*, but in general appearance it is more like *C. undulatus*. The very stout, rugosely punctate rostrum, the widely separated eyes, the comparatively broad elytra, &c., separate *C. flohri* from most of its allies. The dorsal striæ of the elytra are sinuous.

106. **Cryptorrhynchus phaleratus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with small, intermixed blackish and cinereous scales, the latter condensed into small confluent patches on the apical half of the elytra, the head with a dense, transverse white patch in front, the scutellum also white; the upper surface and legs somewhat thickly set with short, suberect, rather coarse, black and pallid setæ; the vestiture of the under surface flavo-cinereous. Head densely punctate, the eyes distant and somewhat prominent; rostrum a little longer than the prothorax, feebly curved, rugosely punctate and slightly widened at the base, and minutely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club short, ovate. Prothorax much broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra rather elongate, much wider than the prothorax, convex, parallel in their basal third, and rapidly

narrowing thence to the apex; with rows of coarse, oblong punctures placed in shallow striæ, the interstices feebly convex and sparsely punctulate. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate, the walls declivous from the base. Legs short; femora feebly unidentate.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen, apparently somewhat worn. The dense white transverse patch on the head, the shining, sparsely squamose, and coarsely setose upper surface and legs, the rather long elytra, the sloping mesosternum, &c., sufficiently distinguish *C. phaleratus*.

107. **Cryptorrhynchus undulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 2, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous or nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; somewhat thickly clothed with moderately coarse fulvous scales, with a few blackish scales intermixed, the elytra with a spot or short oblique streak on the fifth interstice below the base, and a narrow, angulate, post-median fascia (of variable extent, and sometimes reduced to a few spots), white; the upper surface also set with coarse, suberect, blackish and pallid setæ, which are clustered into two small fascicles at the apex of the prothorax, as well as along the two slightly swollen portions of the third elytral interstice; the vestiture of the under surface sparse and pale, the legs setulose and more or less distinctly annulate. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes rather prominent and well-separated; rostrum stout, curved, very little longer than the prothorax, slightly widened at the base, rugosely punctate and carinate, becoming smoother towards the tip, that of the ♀ finely punctate beyond the middle, the antennæ inserted at about midway, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, the club ovate, annulate, acuminate. Prothorax much broader than long, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, broadly produced at the apex; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate and sometimes granulate, more or less convex, 3 slightly swollen below the base and towards the middle, and 5 also swollen below the base, the dorsal striæ thus appearing sinuate. Beneath coarsely punctate. Mesosternum much raised, very prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Femora feebly unidentate.

Length $3\frac{2}{3}$–$4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cubilguitz, Senahu, and Panima in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous examples, both from Vera Paz and Chiriqui, varying in the extent of the angulate white fascia of the elytra, and in the number and length of the setæ. The peculiar white markings of the elytra are characteristic.

108. **Cryptorrhynchus decorus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 3, 3 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with rather coarse intermixed fulvous, whitish, and black scales—the black scales condensed into two short curved vittæ on the disc of the prothorax and various spots and streaks on the elytra, and the whitish scales into a narrow oblique humeral fascia; the upper surface also set with coarse, suberect, scattered setæ, which are clustered into two small fascicles at the apex of the prothorax and one on each of the swollen portions of the third elytral interstice, the legs setulose and subannulate. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes rather narrowly separated; rostrum curved, not much longer than the prothorax, widened and rugulosely punctate at the base, and somewhat closely punctate thence to the apex, smoother along the middle, the antennæ inserted at about midway, joint 3–7 of the funiculus short,

2 nearly as long as 1, the club ovate. Prothorax much broader than long, strongly constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small, oblong. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base and narrowing thence to the apex, the latter considerably produced, the humeri swollen, obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices feebly convex, punctulate, 3 swollen below the base and before the middle. Beneath closely, rather coarsely punctate. Mesosternum very prominent, raised, feebly emarginate. Legs rather slender; femora unidentate.

Length $4\frac{4}{5}$–$5\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{4}$–$2\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. Very near *C. undulatus*, and perhaps an extreme form of that species, but with the vestiture more variegate, and the dense patches of white scales obsolete.

109. **Cryptorrhynchus collabismoides,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, shining, piceous, the tarsi and antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with small pale brownish scales, the prothorax with a large patch on the disc, and the elytra with a space below the base and a broad, transverse, median fascia (extending forwards to the humeri), indeterminately darker; the upper surface set with very short, semierect, blackish and white setæ; the legs with intermixed brownish and white scales, and also setulose. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather large and prominent, separated by the width of the rostrum; rostrum stout, feebly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, 4–7 transverse, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, feebly sinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum rather large. Elytra long, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third; seriate-punctate, the interstices rugulose and almost flat. Beneath closely, finely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Metathoracic episterna broad. Ventral segments closely, finely punctate, 2 nearly as long as 3 and 4 united. Femora unidentate.

Length $5\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Mexico (*ex coll. Flohr*).

One specimen. This species has much the facies of *Collabismus notulatus*, Boh., but differs from it in the well-developed scutellum, the broad episterna, the larger and more approximate eyes, the stouter rostrum, &c. *C. collabismoides* approaches *C. erraticus*, but it is more elongate, and has the prothorax less sinuate at the base, the vestiture of the upper surface differently coloured, &c. The first ventral suture is arcuate.

110. **Cryptorrhynchus erraticus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 5, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, piceous, shining, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with small pale brown scales, the prothorax with two rather large black patches on the disc at the base, the elytra somewhat closely mottled with black or fuscous on the basal half of the disc and with a few small scattered blackish spots towards the apex; the upper surface also set with short, coarse, semierect, pallid and blackish, setiform scales. Head densely punctate, the eyes moderately distant; rostrum slightly longer than the prothorax, curved, rugulosely punctate and a little widened at the base, the apical half closely punctured in the ♂, a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or behind (♀) the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum small, flattened. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, rapidly narrowing from about the middle, produced at the apex;

punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate and feebly convex. Beneath densely, finely punctate. Mesosternum raised, prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs rather slender, the tarsi long; femora each with a fine, sharp tooth.

Length 4–4½, breadth 1¾–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Sinanja in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

A single example from each locality, agreeing very well *inter se*. This insect resembles *C. sedulus*, but it has a relatively narrower prothorax and more slender legs, and the vestiture is not so coarse. This last-mentioned character separates *C. erraticus* from *Graphonotus cinctipennis* and others. The strongly transverse, bimaculate prothorax, the much shorter elytral setæ, and the simple hind tibiæ of the male distinguish it from *C. uncipes*.

111. **Cryptorrhynchus anthonomoides,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 6, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated above with a dense clothing of small brown, black, and whitish scales, the black scales on the prothorax condensed into two short curved vittæ on the disc, and those on the elytra into an irregular, interrupted, oblique fascia before the middle, various scattered spots between this and the base, and a few other spots towards the apex, the whitish scales clustered on the prothorax into a faint median vitta (or a spot in front of the scutellum), an oblique streak on the disc anteriorly, and a common post-median fascia; the upper surface also with a few, very short, scattered, decumbent, setiform scales; the vestiture of the legs and under surface pale brown, the legs with whitish scales intermixed. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes rather prominent, distant; rostrum curved, about as long as the prothorax, thickly punctate, rugose and slightly widened at the base, a little longer and smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, the funiculus rather stout, joint 2 shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, the ocular lobes not prominent; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely punctulate, becoming slightly convex towards the sides, the third a little swollen below the base. Beneath closely, finely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs rather short, similar in the two sexes; femora feebly clavate, each with a short tooth.

Length 4⅕–5, breadth 1$\frac{9}{10}$–2$\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Champion*).

Seven specimens, varying in the colour of the vestiture, the whitish markings not always distinct. Very like *Graphonotus cinctipennis* and *G. lituratus*, but with a much shorter rostrum and a prominent arcuate-emarginate mesosternum, the prothorax nigro-bivittate, the elytra more mottled with black. It is a little more elongate than *C. erraticus*; the upper surface is variegated with whitish or cinereous, and the prothoracic vittæ are longer and narrower.

112. **Cryptorrhynchus fulvofasciatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, the legs and antennæ rufo-piceous; the head, the prothorax with the sides, flanks, and a narrow space down the middle, the scutellum, and the elytra with a rather broad, irregular, subapical fascia, a few spots across the middle of the disc, and some others at the apex, clothed with fulvous scales, the rest of the squamosity of the prothorax and elytra sparse and blackish, that of the legs and under surface fulvous, fine, and scattered; the upper surface also set with short, semierect setæ. Head densely punctate, the eyes large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum short, stout, curved,

rugulosely punctate at the base, the apical half somewhat closely punctured, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus about half the length of 1, the club ovate. Prothorax much broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate and feebly convex. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate. Mesosternum raised, prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs short, rather slender, the femora each with a small, acute tooth.

Length $3\frac{9}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ?)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. The fulvous median vitta and sides of the prothorax, and the similarly-coloured subapical fascia of the elytra, are characteristic of this species.

113. **Cryptorrhynchus signifer.**

Cryptorhynchus signifer, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 157 [1].

Hab. Mexico, Vera Cruz (*Chevrolat* [1]).

We have not received a specimen of this species, the type of which I have seen. It is nearly related to *C. sedulus*, but differs from that insect as noted below.

114. **Cryptorrhynchus sedulus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 7.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with pale brown scales, the prothorax with three faint whitish lines on the disc at the base, and the intervening spaces infuscate, the elytra much mottled with fuscous and white on the disc; the upper surface also set with short, erect, light and dark setæ, which are nowhere clustered into fascicles, the legs setulose. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather large and well-separated; rostrum about as long as the prothorax, curved, rugulosely punctate, bare and rather sparsely punctate from the middle onwards, the antennæ inserted midway, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; densely punctate. Scutellum small, rounded. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, the humeri rounded; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, feebly convex throughout. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora finely unidentate.

Length 4, breadth 2 millim. (♀?)

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula in Chiapas, Pacific slope (*Höge*).

One specimen. Very like *Cryptorhynchus signifer*, Boh., from Vera Cruz, the type of which I have seen, but narrower and less robust, the prothorax differently marked, the eyes larger and more approximate, the rostrum shorter, &c. There is no trace of a fascicle of darker setæ at the base of the third elytral interstice, as in some of the allied forms.

115. **Cryptorrhynchus interlitus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 8, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the elytra mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with brown scales, the prothorax with two curved blackish streaks on the disc (reduced in one specimen to two small basal spots) and a white median vitta, the elytra with an interrupted sutural stripe and various scattered spots black, and the base, the spaces between the black marks on the suture, and a few small spots white, the vestiture of the under surface cinereous; the

upper surface also thickly set with long, erect setæ, the legs setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes moderately large, distant; rostrum short, stout, feebly curved, widened at the base, thickly punctate, the apical half smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at or a little behind the middle, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base; punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum very prominent, raised, arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora sharply unidentate.

Length 3–3⅛, breadth 1½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One pair. Near *C. sedulus*, but much smaller and with long setæ, the elytra with an interrupted black and white sutural stripe and scattered black and white spots, the prothorax with a white median vitta.

116. **Cryptorrhynchus unipunctatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 9, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with blackish-brown scales, the prothorax and elytra mottled with black, the scutellum and a transverse spot on the suture below the base white; the upper surface also set with numerous short, coarse, blackish, erect setæ, which are clustered into two small fascicles at the apex of the prothorax; the vestiture of the under surface sparse, cinereous, the legs setose, cinereo-annulate. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum feebly curved, about as long as the prothorax, rugosely punctate and a little widened at the base, and finely punctate thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted slightly behind the middle, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate and almost flat. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum very prominent, raised, v-shaped in front. Legs short; femora acutely unidentate.

Length 3½, breadth 1⅔ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. In this insect the transverse white spot on the suture is very conspicuous, owing to the unusually dark vestiture of the rest of the elytral surface. The black markings are asymmetric.

117. **Cryptorrhynchus abjectus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 10, ♂.)

Subovate, shining, piceous, the elytra sometimes mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed pale brown, white, and blackish scales, the white scales clustered into various small scattered spots on the disc of the elytra (and in one specimen into two faint curved lines on each side of the prothorax) and the dark ones into two small patches at the base of the prothorax, a streak on the third elytral interstice at the base, and some irregular markings beyond this; the upper surface also set with short, erect, blackish and pallid setæ, the blackish setæ becoming more crowded at the base of the third elytral interstice, the legs setulose. Head densely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum stout, curved, not longer than the prothorax, slightly widened at the base, coarsely, closely punctate in the ♂, much smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus half the length of 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, slightly sinuate at the base; closely punctate. Scutellum small, rounded. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal third, the humeri obtuse; punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex, 3 slightly swollen at the base. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora feebly unidentate.

Length 3½, breadth 1⅔ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, Dueñas (*Champion*).

Three specimens, one with the elytra more variegated with white than the others, and the white scales tending to form two interrupted fasciæ on the disc. The conspicuous oblong cluster of short black setæ at the base of the third elytral interstice and the very feebly bisinuate base of the prothorax separate *C. abjectus* from various allied forms.

118. **Cryptorrhynchus mesomelas,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 11, ♀.)

Subovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, and sometimes the tarsi and knees and tip of the rostrum also, ferruginous; thickly clothed with fulvous or brownish scales, which are usually paler in colour on the apical half of the elytra and whitish or flavo-cinereous on the base of the rostrum and the flanks of the head and prothorax; the prothorax with two broad vittæ on the disc, and the elytra with a transverse median fascia and various markings between this and the base, black; the upper surface also set with suberect setæ, which are seriately arranged down each elytral interstice; the vestiture of the under surface close and pale, that of the legs more or less variegate. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes very large, prominent, and rather narrowly separated; rostrum curved, a little longer than the prothorax, widened towards the base, thickly punctate in the ♂, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted slightly behind the middle, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax rather broader than long, narrowing from near the base, densely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel to near the middle; seriate-punctate, the interstices more or less convex and punctulate. Beneath closely, finely punctate. Mesosternum raised, prominent, v-shaped in front. Legs slender; femora finely unidentate, the tooth on the anterior pair sometimes wanting.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$–$3\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 1–$1\frac{9}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Apparently a common insect in Chiriqui. Not unlike *C. conspicillatus*, but with the prothorax subconical and very differently marked, the elytra with the apical half unicolorous and the basal half more or less maculated with black, the median fascia varying in extent, the two dark vittæ on the disc of the prothorax usually distinct. The metathoracic episterna are broad.

119. **Cryptorrhynchus conspicillatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 12, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, piceous, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, the tarsi, and sometimes the knees and tibiæ also, ferruginous; the vestiture close, coarse on the prothorax and fine elsewhere; the prothorax fulvous or fulvo-cinereous, with a curved streak along the outer margin, two incomplete, ring-like marks placed transversely on the disc, and two small spots at the apex, black; the elytra brownish, with a narrow space at the base reddish-brown variegated with black, a common, curved, subapical fascia (sometimes extending to the tip), and a short streak on the suture before the middle, fulvous, the apical half mottled with black, and the suture black between the fulvous markings; the upper surface also set with short, suberect setæ, which are clustered into two small fascicles at the apex of the prothorax and are seriately arranged down each elytral interstice; the legs variegate with fulvous and cinereous, and also subannulate with black. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes very large, prominent, and rather narrowly separated; rostrum curved, a little longer than the prothorax, widened towards the base, rugulosely punctate to the tip in the ♂, minutely punctate and shining from the basal third in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, constricted and narrowed in front, and also narrowed at the base; densely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal third, the humeri subrectangular,

the base subtruncate; with rows of rather coarse, rounded punctures, the interstices densely punctulate and more or less convex. Beneath dull, closely, finely punctate. Mesosternum raised and prominent, v-shaped in front. Femora sharply unidentate. Tarsi rather long and slender.

Length 3–3¾, breadth 1⅖–1⅔ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Twelve specimens, varying in the colour of the scales, but with the general markings constant. The double ring-like mark on the disc of the prothorax (suggestive of a pair of spectacles) is characteristic. The metathoracic episterna are broad.

120. **Cryptorrhynchus murinus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 13, 13 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, narrow, piceous, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the apices of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated above with a dense clothing of white, brownish-cinereous, and blackish scales, with short, decumbent, coarser, setiform scales intermixed, the white scales (when present) clustered into an interrupted median line and several spots on the prothorax, and an oblique fascia and various small scattered spots on the elytra, the blackish scales on the latter usually condensed into an elongate streak on the suture at the base, a shorter streak below it, and various irregular spots; the vestiture of the legs and under surface brownish-cinereous or whitish, the legs fusco-annulate. Head densely punctate, the eyes very large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum curved, a little longer than the prothorax, rugulosely punctate, carinate, and slightly widened at the base, for the rest sparsely, very finely punctate, the antennæ inserted near the middle in the ♂, and at about one-third from the base in the ♀, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 3–7 short, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, bisinuate at the base, the ocular lobes not very prominent; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri rather prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices convex, rugulose. Beneath dull, densely punctate, the metasternum and first ventral segment broadly depressed in the middle in the ♂. Mesosternum raised, prominent, v-shaped in front. Legs rather short; femora unidentate; tarsi narrow.

Length 2½–3½, breadth 1–1½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Numerous examples, four only of which are distinctly marked with white, the others (mostly more or less discoloured) having the vestiture brownish with darker markings.

121. **Cryptorrhynchus propinquus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 14, ♀.)

Larger and a little more elongate than *C. murinus*; the vestiture reddish-brown, with a few white scales intermixed, the black scales very similarly distributed, the mesothoracic side-pieces usually with an ochreous patch; the eyes not quite so large, less approximate; the ocular lobes of the prothorax a little more prominent.

Length 3⅖–4⅘, breadth 1½–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Teleman (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Six specimens, four of which are from Cerro Zunil, differing too much from the long series of the variable *C. murinus* to be included under that species.

Species small, subovate, densely squamose and setose, with the rostrum arcuate, widened at the base, the eyes distant, the antennal club elongate, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, the scutellum small, the elytra much wider than the prothorax, with the alternate interstices costate, the mesosternum deeply, angularly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, the ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, the legs short and stout, the femora unidentate. (No. 122.)

122. **Cryptorrhynchus sexnotatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 15, 15 *a*.)

Subovate, black, the apex of the rostrum, the antennæ, and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; thickly clothed with rather coarse pale brown scales, the prothorax with two short, interrupted, bare, blackish vittæ on the disc, the flanks ochreous, the elytra each with three velvety-black patches (the first subtriangular, on the disc before the middle, the second oblong, subquadrate, beyond the middle, and close to the suture, the third small, towards the apex); the upper surface also set with rather coarse, erect setæ, the legs setulose; the vestiture of the under surface sparse and somewhat piliform. Head densely punctate, transversely depressed above the widely separated, coarsely facetted eyes; rostrum curved, not longer than the prothorax, widened, squamose, and rugulosely punctate at the base, the apical half bare and rather sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club elongate-ovate, compact. Prothorax broad, transverse, somewhat dilated at the sides, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front; densely punctate, and carinate from the base to the apex. Scutellum small. Elytra rather short, considerably wider than the prothorax, narrowing from near the base, the humeri obliquely truncated and somewhat prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 costate. Beneath alutaceous, rather sparsely punctate. Mesosternum v-shaped. Legs short and stout; femora unidentate; tibiæ rounded at the base externally, the anterior pair sinuate within.

Length 4–4$\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 2–2$\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. Panama, David in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens. This insect, which is of about the same size and shape as *Eubulus lineatulus* (but with less convex elytra), is recognizable by the sharply-defined velvety-black patches on the elytra, the abruptly constricted, interruptedly bivittate, carinate prothorax, the short, stout legs, and the setose upper surface. It could perhaps be included under Section A of *Eubulus*.

Species small, ovate, densely squamose and finely setose, with the eyes very large and narrowly separated, the rostrum feebly curved, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax deeply bisinuate at the base, the scutellum rounded and filling the cavity, the elytra much wider than the prothorax, with the alternate interstices slightly raised, the mesosternum U-shaped, the metathoracic episterna broad, the ventral segments 2–4 equal in length, the femora unidentate, the tibiæ subangulate at the base externally. (No. 123.)

123. **Cryptorrhynchus quadrisignatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 16, 16 *a*, ♂.)

Ovate, nigro-piceous, the apical half of the rostrum, the antennæ, and the tarsi in part, ferruginous; thickly clothed with blackish or dark brown scales, the scutellum whitish, the base of the rostrum, a line round the eyes, and the under surface brownish-cinereous, the legs with intermixed cinereous scales; the upper surface also sparsely set with erect, brownish and black setæ, the elytra each with two oblique or oblong clusters of coarser, raised, black scales on the disc (one before, the other slightly beyond, the middle), the posterior two sometimes united into a common curved fascia. Head densely punctate, the eyes very

large, rather coarsely facetted, and narrowly separated; rostrum curved, a little longer than the prothorax, finely punctate, the basal half rugulose and feebly carinate, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or slightly beyond (♂) the middle, joints 2–7 of the funiculus short, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, much narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate and obsoletely carinate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra rather short, considerably wider than the prothorax, narrowing from near the base, the humeri obtuse; finely punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 more or less raised, 3 slightly swollen before and beyond the middle, 9 subcostate. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum U-shaped. Femora feebly unidentate. Tibiæ almost straight, subangulate at the base externally.

Length $3\frac{1}{5}$–$3\frac{3}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{7}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chacoj in Vera Paz, El Tumbador, El Reposo (*Champion*).

Four specimens. A small, ovate form, with close blackish vestiture, a white scutellum, and two clusters of coarse, erect, velvety-black scales on each elytron near the suture, the posterior two sometimes united into a common, curved fascia. *C. quadrisignatus* might perhaps be included amongst the smaller forms here placed in Section B of *Eubulus*.

Species small, ovate, robust, thickly squamose, with the rostrum short and curved, the eyes very large, finely facetted, and narrowly separated, the antennal club oblong-ovate, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, with prominent ocular lobes, the scutellum small, the elytra oval, with concentric markings, sinuate at the sides beneath, the mesosternum prominent, feebly, subangularly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the legs short and stout, the femora unidentate. (No. 124.)

124. **Cryptorrhynchus concentricus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 17.)

Subovate, robust, black, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with fulvous scales, the prothorax with coarser scales, which become sparser and darker on the disc and paler or whitish across the anterior constriction; the elytra with a streak along the suture behind the scutellum, a common annulus at the base, an interrupted curved line beyond it, and a faint transverse fascia near the apex, black, the annulus incompletely bordered within and without by a more or less distinct whitish line, the apex and a space in front of the dark line sometimes slightly suffused with whitish; the upper surface also set with very short, decumbent, setiform scales; the vestiture of the under surface close and pale, that of the legs fulvous, the femora cinereous at the base. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes very large, finely facetted, rather narrowly separated; rostrum short, curved, rugosely punctate, obsoletely carinate at the base, the apical half more sparsely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, 3–7 transverse, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small, rounded. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded; seriate-punctate, the interstices densely punctulate, feebly convex. Beneath opaque, densely punctate. Mesosternum raised, very prominent, V-shaped. Legs short and stout; femora sharply unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$–5, breadth $2\frac{1}{3}$–$2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Three specimens. The peculiar elytral markings readily distinguish *C. concentricus*. It is rather like some of the species here placed under *Tyrannion*, but has very large, finely-facetted eyes.

Species moderately large, subovate, densely squamose and setulose, with the eyes prominent, angular above, the rostrum very stout, short, and arcuate, the antennal club oblong-ovate, the prothorax deeply bisinuate at the base and fasciculate on the disc, the elytra subtriangular, with the alternate interstices sharply costate, the mesosternum arcuate-emarginate, the ventral segments 2–4 equal in length, the femora unidentate. (No. 125.)

125. **Cryptorrhynchus discedens,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 18, 18 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, black, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with rather coarse fulvous or rufo-fulvous scales, the upper surface slightly mottled with ochreous or whitish (the elytra in one specimen with intermixed blackish scales), and also set with short, scattered, semierect, setiform scales, which are clustered into six fascicles on the prothorax, the legs variegated with lighter and darker scales. Head rugosely punctate, irregularly, transversely carinate or tuberculate in front, the eyes rather prominent, well-separated, angular above; rostrum very stout, short, curved, coarsely, rugosely punctate, swollen at the tip in the ♂, the apical half smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle, joints 3–7 of the funiculus moniliform, 2 shorter than 1, the club stout, oblong-ovate, compact. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; densely punctate, with four setigerous prominences placed in a transverse series across the middle and two at the apex. Scutellum small, smooth. Elytra somewhat triangular, much wider than the prothorax, the humeri swollen and rather prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 sharply costate. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate; mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs rather short; femora unidentate.

Length 5–6½, breadth 2½–3⅖ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Two specimens, the female larger and more robust than the male, with the vestiture coarser and more variegated, and the femoral teeth larger and blunter. This species has somewhat the facies of *Oxypterus asper* (Boh.). The very short rostrum, which is swollen at the tip in the male, separates it from *Eubulus*.

Species small, subovate, thickly squamose and setulose, with the rostrum curved, widened towards the base, the antennal club oblong-ovate or ovate, the eyes very large, finely facetted, and narrowly separated, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, the elytra subtriangular, with the alternate interstices not or moderately raised, the mesosternum very prominent, V-shaped in front, the metathoracic episterna broad, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the femora clavate and sharply unidentate, the anterior pair stouter than the others. (Nos. 126–130.)

126. **Cryptorrhynchus scutulatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; variegated with a dense clothing of intermixed fulvous and cinereous scales, the prothorax and elytra here and there mottled or interruptedly reticulate with black, the elytra with a dense fulvous spot on each shoulder in front, the legs fusco-annulate; the upper surface also sparsely set with short, erect, setiform scales, which are clustered into four small fascicles on the prothorax, two on the disc and two at the apex; the vestiture of the under surface sparse, cinereous. Head densely punctate, transversely flattened above the very large, narrowly separated eyes; rostrum strongly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, widened, rugulose, and squamose at the base, and for the rest closely, finely punctate, except along the smooth median line, the antennæ inserted slightly behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, somewhat rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate, feebly binodose on the disc and at the apex. Elytra wider than the prothorax, rather short, narrowed from a little below the base; seriate-punctate, the alternate interstices a little raised. Beneath

dull, finely punctate. Mesosternum raised, very prominent, v-shaped in front. Femora more or less clavate, acutely unidentate. Posterior tibiæ slightly hollowed at the apex within.

Length 3–3½, breadth 1½–1¾ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens, probably all males. This insect has the general facies of *Graphonotus variisquamis*, but it is much smaller, the black markings of the upper surface are reduced to a few scattered spots or short streaks, the prothorax is feebly binodose on the disc and at the apex, and the prominent mesosternum is v-shaped in front. The eyes are more approximate than in *C. propinquus*, the humeri more prominent, &c.

127. **Cryptorrhynchus pictipes,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with fulvous scales, with a few cinereous scales intermixed, the prothorax spotted and the elytra interruptedly reticulate with black, the latter also sparsely set with small suberect scales; the legs nigro-annulate. Head densely punctate, the eyes very large and subcontiguous; rostrum rather slender, strongly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, widened, rugulose, and subcarinate at the base, for the rest shining and almost smooth, the antennæ inserted at about the basal third, the club oblong-ovate, about as long as the preceding six joints united, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely punctate, smoother at the apex. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from about the basal fourth; seriate-punctate, the interstices (1 and 2 excepted) convex, 3, 5, and 7 more raised than the others. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, raised, v-shaped in front. Femora sharply unidentate, the anterior pair strongly, the others more feebly, clavate.

Length 4, breadth 1⅘ millim. (♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. More elongate than *C. scutulatus*, the prothorax less transverse, and without fascicles of erect setæ on the disc (the latter, however, may be abraded), the anterior femora strongly clavate.

128. **Cryptorrhynchus decoratus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, rufo-piceous, variegated with black, the antennæ ferruginous; thickly clothed with intermixed fulvous, black, and whitish scales, the whitish scales mostly confined to the flanks of the prothorax, a line down the middle of its disc, and a small scutellar patch, the black scales condensed into a short streak on the disc of the elytra at the base and various irregular markings below this; the upper surface also set with short, semierect, setiform scales, which are clustered into four small fascicles on the prothorax—two on the disc and two at the apex; the legs subannulate. Head densely punctate, the eyes oval and well-separated; rostrum curved, slightly longer than the prothorax, widened, rugulose, and subcarinate at the base, and for the rest finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate, feebly binodose on the disc and at the apex. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base, the humeri rather prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices feebly convex. Beneath finely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, raised, v-shaped in front. Legs rather long; femora acutely unidentate, the anterior pair rather strongly, and the others more feebly, clavate, the posterior pair reaching the apex of the elytra; posterior tibiæ straight on their inner edge; tarsi slender.

Length 3⅓, breadth 1½ millim. (♂?)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Narrower than *C. scutulatus*, the eyes not so large, the prothorax with a whitish median line, which is continued along each side of the scutellum, the black markings on the elytra mostly included within a large, common, subtriangular space on the basal half of the disc, the alternate interstices not raised, the legs longer and more slender.

129. **Cryptorrhynchus erubescens,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 21, 21 *a*.)

Subovate, nigro-piceous, the rostrum and the legs in part rufo-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; variegated with a dense clothing of fulvous and rosy-red scales, the prothorax and elytra narrowly, irregularly reticulate with black, the upper surface also somewhat thickly set with erect setiform scales, which are clustered into four fascicles on the prothorax (two on the disc and two at the apex), the legs subannulate. Head densely punctate and shallowly canaliculate, with a large, rounded, flattened space above, which is limited by an oblique carina on each side near the very large, rather narrowly separated, finely facetted eyes; rostrum strongly curved, a little longer than the prothorax, widened, rugulose, and subcarinate at the base, and for the rest shining and minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the basal third, the club stout and elongate, nearly as long as the funiculus. Prothorax transverse, subquadrate, compressed at the sides anteriorly, abruptly narrowed and feebly constricted at the apex, the apex emarginate in the middle and somewhat produced, the base deeply bisinuate; densely punctate, binodose on the disc and in front. Scutellum small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, transversely convex, rounded-triangular, abruptly declivous at the sides; seriate-punctate, the interstices convex, 3, 5, and 8 considerably raised, 3 swollen at the middle. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum very prominent, raised, v-shaped in front. Legs short and stout; femora clavate, sharply unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen. This interesting little insect has much the facies of a *Zygops*. The circularly flattened front, the large eyes, the subquadrate, laterally compressed, quadrifasciculate prothorax, the subtriangular elytra, with raised interstices, &c., give it a peculiar facies. The vestiture of the upper surface and legs is in part rosy-red.

130. **Cryptorrhynchus honestus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 22, 22 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, rather narrow, dull, rufo-piceous, variegated with black, the antennæ, and the legs in great part, ferruginous; mottled above with a rather sparse clothing of small ochreous, white, and blackish scales, the dark portions of the surface (including a transverse patch on the head and a transverse angulate line on the middle of the disc of the prothorax) almost bare, the elytra with a white spot on the suture before the middle; the upper surface also set with short, semierect setæ, the prothorax with two fascicles of longer, blackish, erect setæ at the apex; the legs subannulate with small ochreous scales, the vestiture of the under surface sparse and pale. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes large and narrowly separated; rostrum curved, not longer than the prothorax, closely, finely punctate, rugulose and a little widened at the base, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax rather broader than long, subconical, narrowing from near the base, the latter deeply bisinuate; closely, finely punctate, binodose at the apex. Scutellum small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular; seriate-punctate, the interstices opaque, 3 and 5 slightly raised anteriorly, the others somewhat convex. Beneath finely punctate, opaque. Mesosternum very prominent, and much raised, v-shaped in front. Legs short, the anterior pair longer; femora feebly clavate, sharply unidentate.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen only of this handsome little insect has been captured. The peculiar arrangement of the vestiture, which is almost absent on the blackish portions of the surface, and the two small fascicles of black setæ on the front of the prothorax are characteristic. The shorter antennal club distinguishes it from the nearest allied forms.

Species small, robust, oblong-ovate or subovate, densely squamose and setulose, with the rostrum curved, widened towards the base, the eyes very large and narrowly separated, the antennal club oblong-ovate, the prothorax 4-nodose across the middle, bisinuate at the base, the elytra wider than the prothorax, the mesosternum prominent, angularly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, the ventral segment 2 longer than 3, the legs short, the femora unidentate. (Nos. 131, 132.)

131. **Cryptorrhynchus rubicundus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♀.)

Short-ovate, rather broad, nigro-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with reddish-brown scales, with cinereous or paler scales intermixed, those on the prothorax coarse and overlapping; the elytra with a narrow, transverse curved line on each side of the scutellum at the base, and various short, scattered, oblique or transverse streaks, black; the upper surface also set with short, semierect, setiform scales, which are clustered into fascicles on the dorsal prominences of both the prothorax and elytra. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes large and narrowly separated; rostrum strongly curved, moderately stout, rather longer than the prothorax, widened, rugulosely punctate, and subcarinate at the base, and for the rest finely, closely punctate, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the base in both sexes, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, 3–7 transverse, widening outwards, the club oblong-ovate, as long as the preceding five joints united. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate, with four setigerous prominences placed transversely across the middle (the two on the disc large) and two at the apex. Scutellum rounded. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices closely punctulate, 3 and 5 interruptedly raised anteriorly, 7 convex, and 9 costate throughout. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, raised, v-shaped in front. Legs short, the anterior pair longer; femora subclavate, unidentate.

Length 4–4$\frac{2}{5}$, breadth 2$\frac{1}{10}$–2$\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Four specimens, the vestiture of one of them with a rosy flush. The nodose prothorax separates *C. rubicundus* from its immediate allies. *C. erubescens* is somewhat similar, but it has less conspicuous prominences on the disc of the prothorax, the elytra narrowed from the base, &c.

132. **Cryptorrhynchus iniquus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 24, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with intermixed whitish and fulvous scales (which are much coarser on the prothorax than on the other portions of the surface), the fulvous scales on the prothorax clustered along the sides and apex, and condensed into a large subquadrate patch on the disc, those on the elytra clustered into a transverse scutellar patch, a streak at the base of the fifth interstice, a faint, much interrupted median fascia, and two others near the apex, the elytra also with a narrow, oblique or transverse, blackish fascia at the sides below the base; the upper surface set with very short, semierect setæ, which are clustered into fascicles on the prothorax (four across the middle and two at the apex); the vestiture of the abdomen coarse, close, whitish, that of the legs finer, the latter

subannulate with brown. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes large, finely facetted, and moderately distant; rostrum stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, depressed and widened at the base, rugosely punctate and feebly carinate in the ♂, sparsely punctured from near the base in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joints 1 and 2 of the funiculus subequal in length, 3–7 transverse and closely articulated, the club fully as long as the preceding five joints united. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate, quadrinodose across the middle. Scutellum small, rounded. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, becoming feebly convex towards the sides. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, v-shaped. Legs short; femora unidentate, the anterior pair strongly, the others more feebly, clavate.

Length 4–4$\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 1$\frac{9}{10}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes and Pantaleon, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Two specimens. This species bears a certain resemblance to *Homœostethus triangularis*, Faust, from Venezuela, but the markings are different, the prothorax is quadrinodose on the disc and strongly bisinuate at the base, the legs are longer, and the ventral segments are densely punctate.

Species small, subovate, densely squamose, with the eyes large, the rostrum short and arcuate, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax short, the elytra much wider than the prothorax, with the alternate interstices convex, the mesosternum arcuate-emarginate, the ventral segment 2 much longer than 3, the legs short, the femora deeply sulcate beneath and unarmed. (No. 133.)

133. **Cryptorrhynchus festivus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 25, 25 *a*; 25 *b*, femur from beneath.)

Subovate, piceous, the rostrum, antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi reddish; thickly clothed with intermixed fulvous and whitish scales, and also with a few scattered fuscous scales, the whitish scales on the prothorax clustered into a faint median line and several small spots, and those on the elytra into small irregularly distributed spots. Head densely punctate, the eyes very large and well-separated; rostrum arcuate, short, sparsely punctate, rugulose at the base, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus short, the club ovate. Prothorax short, narrowing from the base, constricted towards the apex; densely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the base, the humeri rounded and rather prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, and 7 raised. Beneath dull, somewhat closely punctate. Mesosternum raised, very prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora strongly incrassate, deeply sulcate beneath from the base to the apex, unarmed; tibiæ broad and compressed, short.

Length 3$\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1$\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*).

One specimen. Not unlike *C. rubicundus*, but smaller and with the vestiture variegate, the setiform scales inconspicuous and not clustered into fascicles; the legs shorter, the femora relatively stouter, deeply sulcate from the base to the apex, and unarmed. This insect will certainly have to form the type of a new genus.

Species small, subovate, squamose and setulose, with the eyes very large, the rostrum feebly curved, the antennal club oblong-ovate, the elytra with a large, common, rounded, sharply-defined, black patch at the base, the mesosternum arcuate-emarginate and very prominent, the ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, the femora unidentate. (Nos. 134, 135.)

134. **Cryptorrhynchus disciger,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 26, ♂.)

Subovate, black, shining, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the apices of the tarsi ferruginous; densely clothed with small brown scales, the legs and under surface with intermixed cinereous scales, the elytra with a large, rounded, common, anteriorly narrowed, velvety-black patch immediately below the base, the upper surface also somewhat thickly set with short, semierect setæ. Head densely punctate, the eyes large, finely facetted, and rather narrowly separated; rostrum curved, about as long as the prothorax, widened towards the base, rugosely punctate to the tip, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus a little shorter than 1, 3–7 transverse, closely articulated, and widening outwards, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, much narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum minute, smooth. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing almost from the base; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, feebly convex. Beneath dull, densely punctate. Mesosternum raised and very prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs rather slender, the femora unidentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. The large, common, subcordate, velvety-black patch on the elytra immediately below the base separates this species from all its allies, the following excepted.

135. **Cryptorrhynchus scutiger,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. fig. 27, ♀.)

Extremely like *C. disciger*, but with the black patch on the elytra heart-shaped and reaching the base, the prothorax with two setigerous prominences at the apex; the setiform scales shorter; the rostrum less rugose.

Length 4, breadth 2 millim. (♀?)

Hab. Mexico, Jalapa (*Höge*).

One immature example, which I do not hesitate to separate from the southern *C. disciger*. The black patch on the elytra in the Mexican insect is broadest in front (instead of behind) and reaches the base. In *C. disciger*, too, there is no trace of setigerous prominences at the apex of the prothorax.

Species small, oblong-ovate, squamose and strongly setose, with the rostrum arcuate, the eyes large and partly exposed, the antennal club oblong-ovate, the elytra a little wider than the prothorax and each with a large, black, eye-like spot on the disc, the mesonotum horseshoe-shaped, the ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, the legs short, the femora unidentate, the metathoracic episterna narrow. (No. 136.)

136. **Cryptorrhynchus melanophthalmus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXIV. figg. 28, 28 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi (and in one specimen the rostrum also) ferruginous; densely clothed with dark brown scales, with a few greyish scales intermixed (especially on

the disc of the prothorax and around the scutellum); the elytra each with a large, rounded-subquadrate, velvety-black spot on the disc a little beyond the middle, the spots surrounded by a line of pale brown scales, and the prothorax with two small black spots at the base; the upper surface also thickly set with very long, erect, rather fine, blackish setæ, the legs and under surface with shorter pallid setæ, the vestiture of the abdomen sparse. Head densely, rugulosely punctate, the eyes moderately separated, coarsely facetted; rostrum about as long as the prothorax, feebly curved, slightly widened and rugulosely punctate at the base, and finely punctate thence to the tip, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 2, 3–7 short, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate. Scutellum very small, oblong. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; seriate-punctate, the interstices feebly convex. Mesonotum prominent, horseshoe-shaped. Ventral segments sparsely, finely punctate. Legs short; femora finely unidentate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba, David (*Champion*).

Two specimens. This is the only Central-American Cryptorrhynchid with a velvety-black, eye-like spot on the disc of each elytron. The vestiture of the elytra is so dense as to almost hide the sculpture.

Species very small, oblong-ovate or subovate, squamose and strongly setose, with the eyes distant, partly exposed, the rostrum curved, the antennal club ovate or oblong, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, the elytra wider than the prothorax, punctate-striate, with the interstices feebly convex, the mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, the ventral segment 2 much longer than 3, the femora unidentate, the tibiæ rounded or angular at the base externally. (Nos. 137, 138.)

137. **Cryptorrhynchus echinatus,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, shining, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and the apical margin of the elytra ferruginous; rather sparsely clothed with intermixed fulvous and blackish scales, the fulvous scales condensed into a faint cruciform patch or median line on the disc of the prothorax and various scattered patches on the elytra, the upper surface also thickly set with long, erect, blunt, light and dark setæ, the vestiture of the under surface very sparse, fine, and brownish, the legs strongly setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather prominent and not very widely separated; rostrum feebly curved, about as long as the prothorax, widened and rugosely punctate at the base, and sparsely, finely punctate thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted at a little behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax slightly broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel to near the middle, produced at the apex, the humeri rounded; with rows of coarse, oblong punctures placed in narrow striæ, the interstices feebly convex, flat along the suture. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs rather slender; femora feebly unidentate.

Length $2\frac{9}{10}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Five specimens. This insect resembles *C. porcatus*, but it has much smaller eyes, a more slender rostrum, the prothorax less constricted in front, &c. The seriate punctures on the elytra are longer and coarser than in *C. strigatus*.

138. **Cryptorrhynchus furvus,** sp. n.

Subovate, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the apical half of the rostrum, the apices of the tibiæ, and the tarsi ferruginous; clothed with fuscous and black scales, the fuscous scales condensed into a median line on the prothorax and the black ones into irregular transverse streaks on the elytra; the upper surface also thickly set with very long, erect, fine, black and pallid setæ, the legs setose. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes distant, rather large, in part exposed; rostrum short, stout, curved, rugulosely punctate at the base, the apical half shining and sparsely, minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, the club oblong-ovate, blunt at the tip. Prothorax transverse, arcuately narrowing almost from the base, densely punctate, the ocular lobes somewhat prominent. Scutellum small, oblong. Elytra rather short, subparallel in their basal third, the humeri a little swollen; shining, punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex. Beneath opaque, closely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora each with a small tooth; tibiæ subangulate at the base externally and straight thence to the apex.

Length $2\frac{7}{8}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Caldera in Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. Smaller and less elongate than *C. echinatus*, the setæ finer, the antennal club oblong-ovate, the legs shorter, the tibiæ subangulate at the base, the eyes widely separated.

Species very small, oblong-ovate, sparsely squamose and strongly setose, with the rostrum short, stout, and curved, the eyes very large, coarsely-facetted, and subcontiguous, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, the elytra wider than the prothorax, deeply punctate-striate, the mesosternum very prominent, feebly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna narrow, the ventral segment 2 nearly as long as 3 and 4 united, the legs rather slender, the femora unidentate. (No. 139.)

139. **Cryptorrhynchus porcatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 1, 1 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated above with small patches of fulvous scales, the elytra with a few blackish scales intermixed, and also thickly set with long, suberect, black and fulvous setæ; the legs clothed with fine cinereous and fulvous scales, the tibiæ setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes very large, coarsely facetted, and subcontiguous; rostrum stout, curved, short, not longer than the prothorax, widening outwards, rugosely punctate and subcarinate at the base, sparsely punctate at the apex, a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the base, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax much broader than long, rounded at the sides, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum oval. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, produced at the apex; punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose or obsoletely granulate, feebly convex. Beneath dull, densely, finely punctate. Mesosternum very prominent in front, raised, feebly emarginate. Legs slender; femora finely unidentate.

Length 3–4, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Five specimens. In this insect the elytra have sharply-cut striæ, and the rostrum is narrowed towards the base, characters separating *C. porcatus* from many somewhat similar forms. The large, coarsely-facetted eyes distinguish it from *C. echinatus*. The elytra sometimes have a few intermixed cinereous scales.

Species very small, oblong-ovate, squamose and strongly setose, with the eyes large and narrowly separated, the rostrum short, curved, and widened at the base, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax feebly bisinuate at the base, the scutellum small, the elytra punctate-striate, the mesosternum prominent, angularly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, uniseriate-punctate, the femora acutely unidentate. (No. 140.)

140. **Cryptorrhynchus humilis,** sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, rather narrow, shining, rufo-piceous, the prothorax (except in front) and under surface darker, the suture of the elytra black; clothed with pale brown scales, which become whitish on the anterior portion of the head and on the flanks of the prothorax, the upper surface and legs also set with long, fine, erect setæ. Head densely punctate, the eyes large and rather narrowly separated; rostrum short, feebly curved, moderately stout, widened and squamose at the base, finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the club ovate. Prothorax a little broader than long, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax; punctate-striate, the punctures small, the interstices feebly convex. Beneath densely, finely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, v-shaped. Legs slender; femora each with a narrow sharp tooth.
Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One rather worn specimen. *C. humilis* somewhat resembles *C. echinatus*, but it has more slender setæ, larger eyes, a finely punctate prothorax, more finely punctate-striate elytra, &c. It has the general facies of *Eutinobothrus pilosellus* (Boh.).

Species very small, ovate or subovate, squamose and setose, with the rostrum curved, the eyes rather small, lateral, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, with feebly-developed ocular lobes, the scutellum minute, the elytra a little wider than the prothorax, 10-striate, the mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, the ventral segment 2 longer than 1, the legs short, the femora feebly unidentate. (Nos. 141, 142.)

141. **Cryptorrhynchus strigatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. fig. 2.)

Subovate, shining, piceous, the elytra more or less mottled with rufo-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; clothed with rather coarse pale brown scales, variegated above with blackish or fuscous; the upper surface also thickly set with short, coarse, erect setæ, the legs strongly setose. Head closely, rather coarsely punctate, the eyes coarsely facetted, distant; rostrum short, stout, feebly curved, rugosely punctate in the ♂, much smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at or a little behind the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, narrowing from before the middle; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices convex. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, v-shaped. Legs short; anterior femora obsoletely, the others acutely, unidentate.
Length $2\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*); Guatemala, Teleman and Chacoj in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Seven specimens. An obscure little species, with the vestiture of the upper surface not arranged in any definite pattern, the erect setæ coarse and numerous, the elytra

rather deeply punctate-striate, the anterior femora obsoletely, and the others sharply, dentate. The elytra are a little shorter than in *C. echinatus*.

142. **Cryptorrhynchus pallescens,** sp. n.

Ovate, narrow, shining, rufo-piceous; clothed with pallid scales, which on the prothorax become a little more condensed along the middle and at the sides, the upper surface and legs also somewhat thickly set with long, erect, pallid setæ. Head densely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum short, curved, rather sparsely punctate, rugulose at the base, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, feebly constricted and much narrowed in front, bisinuate at the base; densely punctate. Scutellum very small. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, oval; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex. Beneath closely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, feebly emarginate. Legs short; femora each with a small tooth.

Length $2\frac{2}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$ millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. In this insect the vestiture is entirely pale. The prothorax appears to be faintly bivittate on the disc, but this is due to the scales being more crowded on the other portions of its surface. Near *C. pallidisetis*, but longer and larger, the setæ coarser, the elytra more coarsely punctate-striate. Smaller and more ovate than *C. tectus*, the setæ much longer, the prothorax more sinuate at the base and without black vittæ on the disc.

Species minute, oblong-ovate, densely squamose, and with a long, erect, abundant, pallid setosity, the rostrum short, straight, and flattened, the eyes rather small, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, the scutellum minute, the elytra a little wider than the prothorax, the mesosternum arcuate-emarginate, the metathoracic episterna moderately broad, the ventral segment 2 slightly longer than 3, the legs short, the femora clavate, unidentate. (No. 143.)

143. **Cryptorrhynchus pallidisetis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. fig. 3.)

Oblong-ovate, piceous, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs more or less ferruginous; densely clothed with brownish-white scales, the elytra mottled with pale brown, the upper surface also thickly set with very long, erect, fine, pallid setæ, the legs setose. Head densely, very finely punctate, the eyes rather small, distant, exposed; rostrum straight, flattened, about as long as the prothorax, very finely punctate, squamose at the base, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, the club ovate. Prothorax broader than long, narrowing from near the base, the base itself feebly sinuate; densely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra very little wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base; finely punctate-striate, the interstices almost flat. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum arcuate-emarginate. Legs very short; femora stout, sharply unidentate.

Length 2, breadth 1 millim.

Hab. Mexico, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

One specimen, somewhat immature, but with the vestiture in perfect condition.

Species very small, subovate, squamose and setose, with the rostrum arcuate, the eyes rather small, distant, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax transverse, subtruncate at the base, the scutellum minute, the elytra oval, truncate at the base, the mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate, the metathoracic episterna rather broad, the ventral segment 2 as long as 3 and 4 united, the legs short, the femora unarmed. (No. 144.)

144. **Cryptorrhynchus scepticus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 4, 4 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, shining, piceous or rufo-piceous, thickly clothed with brown scales, the prothorax with five faint white lines (one median and two on each side), the elytra with an irregular humeral patch, a transverse median fascia, and some markings at the apex also white, and a fascia before the middle fuscous or blackish, the upper surface also set with short, erect, pallid and blackish, setiform scales, the blackish ones condensed into a small fascicle below the base of the third elytral interstice; the legs with short whitish setæ. Head densely punctate, the eyes rather small and widely separated; rostrum stout, arcuate, not longer than the prothorax, widened towards the base, rugosely punctate to the tip in the ♂, much smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the club ovate. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, subtruncate at the base; closely, rather finely punctate. Scutellum minute. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, widening to about the basal third and rapidly narrowing thence to the apex, the humeri obtuse; punctate-striate, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 somewhat convex, 3 swollen at the base. Beneath densely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs short; femora unarmed.

Length $3\frac{1}{8}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{3}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Capetillo (*Champion*).

One pair. This small species may be known by the almost straight base of the prothorax and elytra, the prothorax itself 5-lineate and the elytra slightly narrowed at the base, the minute scutellum, the unarmed femora, &c. It has the facies of an *Acalles*; the metathoracic episterna, however, are well developed. The unarmed femora and the short third and fourth ventral segments separate *C. scepticus* from *Heterobothrus*.

Species very small, oblong-ovate, densely squamose and coarsely setose, with the rostrum feebly arcuate, the eyes almost hidden in repose, the antennal club ovate, the elytra subtruncate at the base, the mesosternum U-shaped, the metathoracic episterna very narrow, the ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, the femora unarmed. (No. 145.)

145. **Cryptorrhynchus insitivus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 5, 5 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, piceous, the antennæ, and sometimes the tarsi and rostrum also, ferruginous; variegated with a dense clothing of brown and whitish scales, the latter condensed on the elytra into an oblique humeral fascia and a large apical patch, the scutellum white; the upper surface also somewhat thickly set with coarse, erect, blunt, blackish setæ, which are clustered into fascicles across the middle of the prothorax and along the alternate elytral interstices, the whitish apical patch limited above by clusters of very coarse, long, erect, whitish scales; the vestiture of the under surface and the base of the femora almost entirely whitish, the legs coarsely setose, the femora and tibiæ fusco-annulate. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes widely separated, almost hidden in repose; rostrum short, stout, feebly curved, rugulosely punctate, bare and slightly widened at the tip, that of the ♀ smoother and less squamose, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus shorter than 1, the club ovate. Prothorax rather broader than long, narrowed and constricted in front and also narrowed behind; densely punctate. Scutellum small, rounded. Elytra broader than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third, subtruncate at the base, broadly produced at the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 raised. Beneath

dull, closely finely punctate. Mesosternum **U**-shaped. Metathoracic episterna becoming very narrow anteriorly. Legs rather short; femora unarmed; tibiæ rather long, sinuate within.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

Six specimens. A peculiar little species, somewhat resembling an *Acalles*, the elytra with clusters of coarse whitish scales at the upper limit of the pallid apical patch, the third and fifth interstices each with two conspicuous fascicles of brownish-black setæ.

Species small, ovate, densely squamose and setulose, with the eyes large and coarsely facetted, the antennal club oblong-ovate, blunt at the tip, the rostrum feebly curved, the prothorax bisinuate at the base, the elytra wider than the prothorax, with the alternate interstices slightly raised, the mesosternum feebly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna broad, the ventral segments 2–4 subequal in length, the legs short and stout, the femora unidentate. (No. 146.)

146. **Cryptorrhynchus nigrocinctus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. fig. 6, ♀.)

Ovate, robust, shining, piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; above densely clothed with coarse, greyish-brown scales, the elytra with a broad, incomplete or interrupted, transverse, black fascia placed at a little before the middle, followed by a very large whitish patch which extends to the apex, the flanks of the prothorax and the anterior femora also whitish; the upper surface somewhat thickly set with short, suberect, setiform scales; the vestiture of the under surface sparse. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes coarsely facetted, large, and well separated; rostrum feebly curved, short, stout, thickly punctate, rugose at the base, the apical half a little smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 2 of the funiculus much shorter than 1, the club stout, oblong-ovate, compact, blunt at the tip. Prothorax much broader than long, arcuately narrowing from the base, densely punctate. Scutellum small, convex, smooth. Elytra convex, much wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base; coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 3, 5, and 7 raised, the others slightly convex. Beneath coarsely punctate. Mesosternum broad, prominent, arcuate-emarginate. Legs short and stout, the tibiæ broad, the femora feebly unidentate.

Length 3–$3\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Tolé (*Champion*).

Seven specimens, all with the vestiture somewhat discoloured, the broad black elytral fascia, followed by a very large whitish apical patch, is, however, conspicuous in all of them. The blunt, oblong, compact antennal club is also a distinctive character. The seriate punctures of the elytra are quite hidden by the coarse, dense vestiture.

Species very small, subcylindrical, densely squamose and setose, with the rostrum very short and feebly arcuate, the eyes small, the antennal club ovate, the prothorax and elytra subtruncate at the base, the scutellum not visible, the mesosternum prominent, angularly emarginate, the metathoracic episterna narrow, the ventral segment 2 much longer than 3, the femora obsoletely dentate. (No. 147.)

147. **Cryptorrhynchus subcylindricus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. fig. 7.)

Subcylindrical, piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; variegated above with a dense clothing of intermixed pale brown, whitish, and black scales, the prothorax with a whitish spot in the middle at the base, and also

set with rather coarse, short, erect setæ, the legs setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes small, laterally placed; rostrum very short, stout, curved, a little widened at the base and apex, squamose and rugulose at the base, the apical half bare and finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at a little behind the middle, the club ovate. Prothorax rather convex, transverse, subtruncate at the base, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely punctate. Scutellum not visible. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, truncate at the base, subparallel in their basal half; finely punctate-striate, the alternate interstices convex. Beneath dull, densely, finely punctate. Mesosternum prominent, Y-shaped. Legs short; anterior femora unarmed, the other with a short tooth; tibiæ almost straight on their outer edge.

Length 3, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. Panama, near the city (*Champion*).

One specimen. The subcylindrical shape, the truncate base of the prothorax and of the elytra, the unarmed anterior femora, &c., distinguish this small species. The prothorax has a whitish spot in the middle at the base, and a dark patch on each side of it.

ULOSOMUS.

Ulosomus, Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth. p. 293 (1826); Gen. Curc. iv. p. 316; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vii. p. 100.

The few described species of this genus are all Antillean. The four now added from our region agree in the following characters:—

Funiculus 6-jointed; eyes distant; rostrum very short and broad, almost straight, at most feebly curved, rugose to the tip in the ♂, the antennæ inserted at the middle; scutellum visible; metathoracic episterna exposed; ventral segment 2 very little longer than 3; femora unidentate or unarmed; mesosternum very prominent, feebly arcuate-emarginate in front; body squamose and strongly setose.

Type, *U. erinaceus*, Boh.

The differences between *Ulosomus* and *Ulosominus* have already been pointed out, *anteà*, p. 483.

§ 1. *Femora unidentate.*

1. **Ulosomus horribilis**, sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 8, 8 *a*, *b*.)

Oblong-ovate, piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; densely clothed with pale brownish scales and also thickly set with very long, coarse, erect setæ, which are clustered into large fascicles on the prominences of the upper surface—six on the prothorax and various others on the disc of the elytra, the latter broadly infuscate across the middle and with a transverse series of blackish spots at the base, the legs fusco-annulate and strongly setose, the scutellum ochreous. Head densely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum short, flattened, almost straight, rugulosely punctate. Prothorax transverse, abruptly narrowed and strongly constricted in front, subtruncate at the base; densely, finely punctate, with four prominences extending across the middle and two others at the apex, the disc depressed along the centre. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel to about the middle, the humeri prominent, obliquely truncated in front; irregularly seriate-punctate, the alternate interstices with scattered setigerous prominences, those on 2 and 4 large. Beneath closely punctate. Legs rather long; femora unidentate.

Length $4\frac{1}{5}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂ ?)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen. A very remarkable insect, recognizable by the large fascicles of long, coarse setæ arising from the dorsal prominences of the prothorax and elytra.

§ 2. *Femora unarmed.*

2. **Ulosomus spinulosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 9, 9 *a*, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous; variegated above with a dense clothing of rather coarse, cinereous (or sordid ochreous) and blackish spots, the pallid scales on the elytra condensed into an oblique or subquadrate spot on the disc before the middle, an irregular, interrupted subapical fascia, and various scattered patches; the upper surface also thickly set with coarse, erect, blackish and pallid setæ; the legs annulate and shortly setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes widely separated; rostrum very short, broad, almost straight, rugulosely punctate to the tip. Prothorax a little broader than long, constricted and narrowed in front; densely punctate. Scutellum rounded. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, punctate-striate, the interstices rather convex. Beneath densely punctate. Legs short and stout; femora unarmed.

Length $2\frac{7}{8}$–$3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Guatemala, Chacoj in the Polochic Valley (*Champion*).

Two specimens, differing in the markings of the elytra, though the pallid patch on the anterior part of the disc is conspicuous in both of them. *U. erinaceus*, Boh., from St. Bartholomew I., the type of which I have seen, differs from the present species in having less oblong, gibbous elytra.

3. **Ulosomus hispidus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 10, 10 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, rather narrow, shining, piceous, the elytra mottled with rufo-piceous; variegated above with a somewhat dense clothing of pale brown, cinereous, and blackish scales, the prothorax with two bare patches at the base; the upper surface also thickly set with long, erect, pallid and blackish setæ, the latter clustered into two fascicles on the disc of the prothorax and two or three fascicles on the second elytral interstice; the legs fusco-annulate and strongly setose. Head densely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum very short, broad, almost straight, rugosely punctate, more sparsely punctate at the tip in the ♀. Prothorax transverse, constricted and narrowed in front; densely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices feebly convex. Beneath closely punctate. Legs short; femora unarmed.

Length 3–$3\frac{1}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$–$1\frac{2}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One pair. This insect has much longer setæ than *U. spinulosus*, and the setæ are arranged in fascicles on the disc of the prothorax and on the second elytral interstice; the prothorax, too, is narrower, the legs longer and not so stout, &c.

4. **Ulosomus hirsutulus,** sp. n.

Smaller than *U. hispidus*, rufo-piceous, the legs nigro-annulate; the squamosity pale brown, mottled with fuscous, the prothorax with two curved darker patches on the posterior lobe; the blackish and pallid setæ shorter and stouter, the blackish setæ clustered into a single, small fascicle at the middle of the second elytral interstice; the legs a little shorter, the femora unarmed; the rostrum feebly curved.

Length $2\frac{2}{5}$, breadth 1 millim. (♂?)

Hab. Mexico, Motzorongo in Vera Cruz (*Flohr*).

One specimen. This species has the setæ as coarse as in *U. spinulosus*, from which it differs in the relatively narrower prothorax, the less thickened legs, &c.

ACAMPTOIDES, gen. nov.

Antennæ inserted near the apex of the rostrum, the funiculus 6-jointed, 2–6 short, the club ovate; rostrum very short, stout, feebly curved; head convex, the eyes rather small, distant, coarsely facetted, almost covered in repose; prothorax arcuately projecting near the head in front, longer than broad, feebly sinuate at the base; scutellum very small, transverse; elytra oblong, very little wider than the prothorax, with the tenth row of punctures abbreviated; rostral canal closed posteriorly by the transversely raised basal portion of the mesosternum, the sides of the mesosternal cavity not raised, the prosternal cavity broad and deep, the anterior coxæ hollowed within; metasternum rather long, the episterna narrow; ventral segment 2 as long as 3 and 4 united, the first suture arched; legs short and stout, femora unarmed, tibial claw arising from the outer apical angle, tarsi with joint 3 bilobed, the claws simple; body elongate, narrow, densely squamose.

The type of this genus is a minute, elongate, densely squamose insect, not unlike the North-American *Acamptus* and *Paracamptus*, but differing from them in the 6-jointed funiculus, the form of the mesosternum, &c. The rostral canal might be described as open behind, as the sides of the mesosternal cavity are not raised and the canal is closed by the transversely raised basal portion of the mesosternum. *Acamptoides* would therefore be almost equally well placed at the end of the "Ithyporides."

1. **Acamptoides angustus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 11, 11 *a*.)

Elongate-ovate, narrow, depressed, piceous, the elytra each with a stripe down the middle of the disc (occupying the interstices 4 and 5), and the legs in part, rufo-piceous, the antennæ ferruginous; variegated above with a dense clothing of rather coarse, intermixed pale brown, whitish, and fuscous scales, the fuscous scales condensed into two spots at the base of the prothorax, the elytra each with a pallid streak down the middle of the disc, followed by a white subapical spot; the upper surface also set with scattered, erect, light and dark scales, the latter condensed into two small fascicles at the apex of the prothorax; the vestiture of the legs and under surface pale, the legs setulose. Head densely, the rostrum rugulosely, punctate. Prothorax gradually narrowing anteriorly, densely, finely punctate. Elytra subparallel in their basal half, finely punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate and almost flat. Beneath densely punctate.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1 millim. (♂?)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Pantaleon, Pacific slope (*Champion*).

One specimen. The sculpture in this insect is, in great part, hidden by the dense vestiture.

TYNNICHUS, gen. nov.

Antennæ inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, the funiculus 5-jointed, 2 nearly as long as 1, 3–5 short, the club short-ovate, stout; rostrum short, almost straight, moderately stout; eyes large, narrowly separated, coarsely facetted, somewhat angular above; prothorax transverse, strongly bisinuate at the base, the ocular lobes feebly developed; scutellum small, convex; elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, with the tenth row of punctures abbreviated; mesosternum horizontal, U-shaped; metasternum moderately long, the episterna broad; ventral segments 1–3 subequal in length, the sutures straight and deep; legs rather short, anterior and intermediate femora unarmed, the posterior pair with indications of a minute tooth, tibial claw arising from the outer apical angle, tarsi with joint 3 bilobed, the claws simple; body subovate, narrow, convex, squamose and setose.

This genus is based upon a single species from the State of Panama. It is the first Cryptorrhynchid described with a 5-jointed funiculus.

1. **Tynnichus tenuicostatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 12, 12 *a*, *b*.)

Piceous, shining, the elytra, the anterior margin of the prothorax, and the legs rufo-piceous; rather sparsely clothed with fulvous scales, the elytra with a few white scales along the third and fifth interstices; the upper surface and legs also set with scattered, fine, suberect setæ. Head densely punctate; rostrum with the base rugulosely, and the apical half sparsely, punctate. Prothorax narrowed in front, the sides parallel at the base; closely punctate. Elytra convex, compressed at the sides, narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri obtuse; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 very narrowly costate. Beneath rather coarsely punctate.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀ ?)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One rather worn specimen, the white scales being perhaps more numerous when the insect is in good condition.

Sect. Trichodocerides.

This section agrees with the Old-World "Camptorrhinides" and the North-American "Acamptides" (Acampti, Leconte) in having the rostral canal confined to the prosternum.

It includes a single genus from Tropical America, the structural peculiarities of which are noticed below. The only Curculionid described with the antennæ at all similar in form is *Hedycera megamera*, Pasc.*, from Cayenne, which appears to be most nearly related to *Piazurus* of the group "Zygopina."

TRICHODOCERUS.

Trichodocerus, Chevrolat, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879, p. xcii.

The characters of this remarkable genus, incompletely given by Chevrolat, are as follows:—

Head deeply sunk into the prothorax; mandibles bifid at the apex; eyes exceedingly large, somewhat coarsely facetted, almost contiguous above; rostrum rather slender, curved, cylindrical, depressed and dilated at the base, the scrobes short and oblique; antennæ inserted close to the base of the rostrum; funiculus 7-jointed, joint 1 as stout as the scape, 2–7 very slender, long, and filiform, 3–7 gradually decreasing in length, these latter set with one or more long projecting bristles and several very fine hairs; club composed of four smooth, slender, elongate joints, the tip of each of which is more or less swollen, and set with a whorl of long scattered bristles intermixed with fine hairs; prothorax broader than long, bisinuate at the base, with feebly developed ocular lobes; scutellum visible; elytra oblong, wider than the prothorax, with ten complete rows of punctures; prosternum raised and angularly projecting between the subcontiguous anterior coxæ, the rostral canal open behind, deep, rapidly narrowed, receiving the basal portion only of the rostrum; metasternum long, the episterna broad; ventral segment 2 longer than 3 or 4; legs rather short, similar in the two sexes; femora thickened, unarmed, the anterior pair sometimes with an indistinct tooth; tarsi with joint 3 bilobed, the claws simple.

The type, *T. spinolæ*, inhabits Central and South America. Another species is now added.

* Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. x. p. 457, t. 18. figg. 11, 11 *a* (1870).

1. **Trichodocerus spinolæ.** (Tab. XXXV. figg. 13, 13 *a–c*, ♂.)

♂. *Trichodocerus spinolæ*, Chevr. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879, p. xciii [1].

♀. *Trichodocerus lateralis*, Chevr. loc. cit. [2]

Oblong, nigro- or rufo-piceous, the rostrum and antennæ (the club excepted) ferruginous; thickly clothed with cinereous, brown, and ochreous scales, the cinereous scales on the elytra clustered into a large humeral patch and a common, broad, ∧-shaped, median fascia, which is usually bordered anteriorly by a row of black spots, the seriate punctures each bearing a small scale and the alternate interstices a row of short pallid setæ, the head with a line of ochreous scales between and above the eyes; the intermediate and posterior femora broadly fusco-annulate; the vestiture of the under surface sparse, whitish, and piliform. Rostrum shining, moderately long, feebly curved, very sparsely, minutely striato-punctate, rugulose at the base. Funiculus with joints 2–4 elongate, 5–7 shorter. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, much narrowed in front, sinuate at the base; densely, rather coarsely punctate, and strongly arcuato-carinate. Scutellum moderately large. Elytra oblong, much wider than the prothorax, flattened on the disc anteriorly; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate, 3, 5, and 7 slightly raised, 9 becoming costate posteriorly. Beneath shining, closely punctate. Ventral segments 1–5 slightly depressed down the middle, and the pygidium narrowly exposed beneath, in the ♂.

Length 5–6, breadth 2-2½ millim.

Hab. Costa Rica, Pozo Azul (*Underwood*); Panama, Bugaba (*Champion*).—Guiana, Cayenne [1] [2]; Peru (*coll. Fry in Mus. Brit.*).

Nine specimens, all but one from Bugaba. Dr. Aurivillius has been kind enough to send me the two types of Chevrolat for examination, and they are certainly the sexes of the same species. The descriptions are inaccurate in several particulars *.

2. **Trichodocerus brevilineatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 14; 15, var.)

Elongate, narrow, piceous or rufo-piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted), and sometimes the rostrum also, ferruginous; thickly clothed with small brownish, ochreous, and cinereous scales, the cinereous scales clustered into a faint double line on each side of the prothorax and various interrupted lines on the elytra, the elytra also with several short fuscous or blackish lines on the alternate dorsal interstices—one on the first (sutural) at the base, one on the third at the middle and a second near the apex, and one on the fifth at or beyond the middle, being the most conspicuous; the vestiture of the legs cinereous or brownish, the femora faintly fusco-annulate, that of the under surface sparse, cinereous or whitish, fine, piliform. Rostrum shining, moderately long, slender, arcuate, minutely striato-punctate, rugulose at the base. Funiculus with joints 2 and 3 very elongate, 4–7 shorter. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, much narrowed in front, and slightly narrowed behind, sinuate at the base; densely, finely punctate, and usually more or less distinctly carinate. Scutellum small. Elytra oblong, a little wider than the prothorax; seriate-punctate, the interstices punctulate and feebly convex. Beneath shining, closely punctate. Ventral segment 1 depressed down the middle in the ♂.

Var.? The elytra with the short blackish or fuscous streaks near the middle of the disc united into a transverse fascia, and sometimes with other dark markings near the base and apex.

gth 3–4⅕, breadth 1⅛–1⅗ millim.

Hab. Guatemala, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); Panama, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Found in abundance in the "tierra caliente" at Bugaba. The variety? is represented

* The male measures 2 mm. in breadth (instead of 1¼, as stated), the rostrum is curved (instead of straight), he prothorax is broader than long, &c.

by three specimens from Chiriqui and one from Vera Paz. Smaller and narrower than *T. spinolæ*, the rostrum more curved, the elytra with short fuscous and cinereous lines on the disc, the dark lines forming an interrupted median fascia and a short scutellar streak, the alternate interstices without setæ. In one immature specimen from Bugaba the rostrum is quite smooth (except at the base) and the prothoracic carina is wanting.

SUPPLEMENT.

During the course of publication of the preceding pages various interesting forms have been received from Costa Rica, mainly from Prof. G. Biolley and Mr. C. F. Underwood, of San José. These are now enumerated, together with a few other species kept back for further study or previously overlooked.

HYLOBIINA.

HILIPUS (pp. 7–49).

Amongst the four new species now added, one, *H. terebrans*, is a peculiar form approaching *Cholus**. The synoptic table (*anteà*, p. 8) requires modifying to include it:—

A. Anterior coxæ contiguous . . . . . Species 1–78.
B. Anterior coxæ narrowly separated . . . . . Species 79.

14 (B). **Hilipus rufocinctus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 16, 16 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate, subcylindrical, shining, black, the prothorax (except at the base and apex), a broad annulus on the incrassate portion of the femora, and the metasternum (except at the sides), rufous; the elytra with various scattered whitish-ochreous spots, which are condensed into an irregular transverse fascia before the middle and another towards the apex; the ventral segments 1–5 each with a few small white scales on either side in front. Head almost smooth, slightly depressed between the eyes, which are well-separated; rostrum exceedingly stout, arcuate, finely, very sparsely punctate, the antennæ inserted towards the apex. Prothorax as long as broad, subcylindrical, abruptly narrowed at the base and apex; sparsely, finely punctate. Elytra elongate, very little wider than the prothorax; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices smooth. Beneath almost smooth; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate at the middle, shallowly depressed down the centre.

Length 16, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

* *Cf.* anteà, p. 290.

Hab. Costa Rica, Carrillo (*Underwood*).

One specimen. A close ally of *H. belti* and *H. compressicollis* *, differing from both in its narrow, subcylindical form, the cylindrical prothorax, the more arcuate rostrum, the less transverse eyes, &c.

Hilipus stictopterus (pp. 16, 17).

To the locality given, add:—Costa Rica, Pozo Azul (*Underwood*).

This species was figured under the name *H. sticticopterus* (Tab. II. figg. 3, 4).

Hilipus clathratus (p. 18).

This species was figured under the name *H. venosus* (Tab. II. figg. 7, 7 *a*).

31. **Hilipus securifer,** nom. n.

Hilipus securiger, anteà, p. 23, t. 2. figg. 18, 18 *a, b* (nec Fauvel, 1861).

The specific name *securiger* being preoccupied in the genus, it is here changed to *securifer*: Fauvel's name was based upon the shape of the marking on each elytron, while that of the Central-American insect denoted the form of the antennal club in the male.

Hilipus phrynodes (p. 27).

To the localities given, add:—Costa Rica, Tablazo 1700 metres (*Biolley*).

38 (a). **Hilipus spinipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 17, 17 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, dull brassy-black, sparsely clothed with small fulvous scales, the scutellum and under surface with whitish piliform scales, the legs with intermixed whitish and fulvous scales. Rostrum stout, feebly curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, sparsely punctate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at a little beyond the middle. Eyes large, separated by about half the width of the rostrum. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; sparsely tuberculate. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, separately angulate at the apex; finely seriate-punctate, the interstices almost flat, 1, 3, 5, 7, and 8 set with scattered conical tubercles, those on 3 and 5 large and prominent, 4, 6, 9, and 10 also with a few tubercles towards the base or apex. Ventral segments sparsely, minutely punctate.

Length $13\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $6\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. Costa Rica, Miravalles (*Underwood*).

One specimen. Near *H. spiculosus*, but with the conical tubercles on the elytra mostly confined to the alternate interstices, those on 3 and 5 large and prominent, the others small.

* Prof. Biolley has sent a specimen of this species to the British Museum; it was found at Reventazon, Costa Rica. *H. compressicollis* was described in a supplementary note on the genus *Hilipus,* anteà, pp. 49, 50.

43 (A). **Hilipus stigmosus**, sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 18, 18 *a*.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, opaque, black; somewhat thickly clothed above and beneath with minute, greyish, hair-like scales, the prothorax with four velvety-black spots placed in a transverse series across the middle of the disc, and the elytra with various irregular velvety-black markings—a narrow transverse streak on the disc below the base and a broader one at the middle, a common transverse streak midway between these and a triangular spot on the flanks in a line with it, and an interrupted subapical fascia. Head closely, very finely punctate, flattened and obsoletely grooved between the eyes, which are strongly transverse and separated by the width of the rostrum; the latter very stout, feebly curved, shining, somewhat thickly punctate in its basal half, the antennæ inserted at about the middle. Prothorax broader than long, constricted and narrowed in front and slightly narrowed behind; sparsely, finely punctate. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, narrowing from a little below the base, obtusely dentate at the apex; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat. Beneath shining, the ventral segments sparsely and finely, the metasternum more coarsely, punctate. Legs short.

Length $14\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $6\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂?)

Hab. Costa Rica, Escazu (*Underwood*).

One rather worn specimen. This insect somewhat resembles *Sphenophorus stigmaticus*, Fåhr. The velvety-black markings on the prothorax and elytra, and the smooth interstices of the latter, readily distinguish it.

Hilipus cynicus (p. 31).

To the localities given, add:—Costa Rica, Tuis (*Biolley, in Mus. Brit.*), Cariblanco (*Lankester*).

Hilipus intensus (p. 31).

To the localities given, add:—Costa Rica, Santa Clara (*Biolley, in Mus. Brit.*).

Hilipus circuliferus (p. 33).

To the localities given, add:—Costa Rica, Tuis (*Biolley, in Mus. Brit.*), Reventazon, Plains of Santa Clara, Atlantic slope (*Biolley, in mus. nostr.*).

Hilipus bioculatus (p. 42).

To the localities given, add:—Costa Rica, Savanillas de Pirris (*Underwood*), Cariblanco (*Lankester*).

Hilipus unifasciatus (pp. 43, 44).

To the localities given, add:—Costa Rica, San Carlos (*Biolley*).

79. **Hilipus terebrans**, sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 19, 19 *a*, ♀.)

Ovate, robust, shining, black, the antennæ and the tip of the rostrum obscure ferruginous, above and beneath rather sparsely clothed with very small, narrow, white scales, which on the upper surface are condensed into small spots on the depressed portions of the surface, the prothorax with an irregular oblique vitta on each side, and the elytra with an interrupted subapical fascia, and two transverse spots on the outer part of the disc between this and the base, fulvous; the legs clothed with white piliform scales. Head sparsely punctate, foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum very elongate, straight, cylindrical, moderately stout, sparsely punctate and squamose in its basal half, the apical half

much smoother, the antennæ inserted at the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus elongate, nearly twice as long as 2, the club oblong-ovate. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, narrowing from the base, the base itself very deeply bisinuate; coarsely, shallowly, confluently punctate, and with an abbreviated smooth median line, the fulvous scales (like those on the elytra) placed in closely punctate depressed spaces. Elytra oval, with broadly rounded humeri; coarsely, irregularly seriate-punctate, the punctures here and there transversely confluent, the interstices flat and smooth. Prosternum very deeply emarginate in front. Anterior coxæ narrowly separated. Legs stout, the anterior pair longer than the others and with a broader femoral tooth; tibiæ feebly mucronate at the inner apical angle; tarsi broadly dilated.

Length $11\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 6 millim. (♀.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

One specimen. A remarkable species, recognizable at a glance by its very elongate, straight rostrum (probably shorter in the ♂), non-contiguous anterior coxæ, ovate general shape, &c. The vestiture of the upper surface is rather like that of *H. longirostris*.

HILIPINUS (p. 51).

2 (A). **Hilipinus latipennis,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 20, 20 *a*, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, broad, nigro-piceous; variegated above with a somewhat dense clothing of small brown, cinereous, and black scales, the cinereous scales clustered into a line round the eyes, an oblique vitta on each side of the disc of the prothorax, and some scattered spots on its flanks, a spot on the scutellum, a large patch on the disc of each elytron towards the apex, a smaller patch at the apex itself, and a spot on the shoulder, the black scales on the elytra clustered into a large, angular, sharply-defined patch on the disc a little beyond the middle, and various small scattered spots; the vestiture of the under surface and legs brown slightly intermixed with cinereous. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes somewhat distant; rostrum very stout, a little longer than the prothorax, sulcate at the sides, rugulosely punctate at the base, becoming much smoother towards the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex. Prothorax strongly transverse, feebly constricted in front, the sides arcuately converging from near the base; minutely punctate and finely granulate, and with a fine median carina. Elytra very much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse, the apices conjointly rounded, the sutural angle rather sharp; closely seriate-punctate and finely granulate, the interstices somewhat convex. Ventral segments very finely punctate.

Length $14\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $6\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♀.)

Hab. COSTA RICA, Pozo Azul (*Underwood*).

One specimen. Near *H. laticollis*, but with shorter and broader elytra, which have each a large, angular, sharply-defined, velvety-black patch on the disc, followed by a cluster of cinereous scales; the prothorax relatively narrower, distinctly carinate, and with an oblique cinereous stripe on each side, which is continued on to the humeri.

From *H. lacordairei* (Boh.), from Brazil, it may be distinguished by its broader form and more closely granulate elytra, the latter with the black scales mostly concentrated into one large patch.

4 (A). **Hilipinus granosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. fig. 21, ♂.)

Elongate, shining, nigro-piceous, the prothorax and elytra rufescent, the latter spotted with black on their apical half, the legs ferruginous, with the knees and tarsi blackish; rather sparsely clothed with small fulvous scales, the intraocular space, two sinuous, oblique lines on the disc of the prothorax, which are continued on to the base of the elytra, and various small scattered spots on the rest of their surface,

cinereous, the elytral tubercles each bearing a short, decumbent seta, the vestiture of the under surface and legs very sparse and whitish. Head densely punctate, the eyes distant; rostrum stout, feebly curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulosely punctate, the sulci beneath long and parallel, the antennæ inserted near the tip, joint 2 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 1. Prothorax strongly transverse, narrowing from the middle forwards, the sides parallel behind; sparsely granulate and very minutely punctate. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; seriate-punctate, the interstices flat on the disc, rather convex at the sides, minutely punctate, and each with a row of small, smooth, scattered, setigerous tubercles, the apices obtusely dentate. Ventral segments very sparsely, finely punctate.
Length 11, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Costa Rica, La Palma 1600 metres (*Biolley*).

One immature specimen, received just in time to be included in this Supplement. A close ally of the variable *H. punctatoscabratus*, but with a relatively narrower prothorax and the elytral interstices each set with a scattered series of small setigerous tubercles.

Hilipinus occultus (p. 60).

To the localities given, add:—Costa Rica, Reventazon, Plains of Santa Clara (*Biolley*).

LIXOMORPHA * (p. 62).

Lixomorpha albomarginata (p. 63).

To the Costa Rican localities given, add:—Azahar de Cartago, Pozo Azul (*Underwood*), Caché (*Biolley*).

ANCHONINA.

ANCHONUS (p. 68).

Anchonus biolleyi (pp. 69, 70).

To the Costa Rican localities given, add:—Cariblanco, Sarapiqui, Turrialba (*Biolley, in Mus. Brit.*).

Anchonus ovatus (p. 82).

To the Costa Rican localities given, add:—La Palma 1600 metres (*Biolley*).

One specimen, agreeing with the example from Irazu previously described.

CLEONINA.

DINOCLEUS (p. 100).

1. **Dinocleus mexicanus.**

Dinocleus molitor, anteà, p. 100, t. 7. fig. 4.

Dinocleus mexicanus, Casey, Canad. Ent. 1904, p. 322.

Capt. Casey has renamed the Guerrero *Dinocleus* previously referred by him to

* In a posthumous paper by Faust (Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. 1904, p. 189) the name *Lixomorphus* has been used for a new genus of Cleonina.

D. molitor, Lec., mainly on account of the finer, "denser and more persistent" vestiture of the elytra of the Mexican insect. I have only seen a single specimen of each form, so am unable to judge as to whether this character is constant.

LIXUS (p. 101).

Lixus dentipes (p. 102).

To the localities given, add :—Costa Rica, Savanillas de Pirris, Azahar de Cartago (*Underwood*).

Lixus cavicollis (p. 103).

To the localities given, add :—Costa Rica, Azahar de Cartago (*Underwood*).

ILEOMUS (p. 113).

Ileomus distinguendus (p. 113).

To the localities given, add :—Costa Rica, Escazu (*Underwood*).

STERNECHINA.

STERNECHUS (p. 113).

Plectromodes, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. viii. p. 829 (1895).

Capt. Casey (Canad. Ent. 1904, p. 324) states that his genus *Plectromodes*, based upon two species from the South-Eastern United States, is synonymous with *Sternechus*, hitherto supposed to be confined to Tropical America.

CERATOPINA.

CATILINE, gen. nov. (to follow the genus *Ceratopus*, p. 126).

Rostrum stout, curved, cylindrical, about as long as the head and prothorax, the scrobes rapidly descending, the antennæ inserted at one-third from the apex, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club ovate, with deep sutures; mandibles bifid at the tip; eyes large, descending, coarsely facetted, rather narrowly separated above and beneath; prothorax short, with very feebly developed ocular lobes, arcuately emarginate at the apex beneath, the space in front of the anterior coxæ rather broad, unimpressed; scutellum moderately large; elytra nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, somewhat triangular, with prominent rounded humeri; anterior coxæ strongly exserted, contiguous; intermediate coxæ moderately distant; ventral segments 3 and 4 short, together not longer than 2; legs subequal in length; femora strongly clavate, rather slender at the base, and each armed with a large triangular tooth; tibiæ narrow, feebly sinuate, finely unguiculate at the apex; tarsi slender, joint 3 strongly bilobed, the claws with a sharp tooth.

This genus is based upon a single species from the State of Panama, which may be briefly described as a *Conotrachelus* without trace of a rostral canal. The clavate, subpedunculate, sharply-toothed femora, and toothed tarsal claws, bring it near *Ceratopus*.

1. **Catiline conotrachelinus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 22, 22 *a*.)

Subovate, moderately shining, black, mottled with rufo-piceous; sparsely clothed with minute, narrow, fulvous scales, the elytra each with two small clusters of ochreous scales at the base, that on the third interstice conspicuous from above, the other transverse. Head densely punctate, with a small smooth prominence above each eye; rostrum rugulosely punctate, subcarinate at the sides, much smoother at the apex and along the middle; joint 2 of the funiculus nearly as long as 1. Prothorax strongly transverse, bisinuate at the base, narrowed and feebly constricted in front; densely, rugulosely punctate and obsoletely carinate. Elytra narrowing from the base; rather coarsely seriate-punctate, the interstices 3 and 5 interruptedly costate, the third elevation on 3 very prominent and truncate posteriorly, 7 and 8 also a little raised. Beneath closely punctate.

Length 5, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim. (♀?)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

One specimen.

CHELOTONYX (p. 126).

Chelotonyx fasciculatus (p. 126).

To the locality given, add:—BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

ERIRRHINA.

GRYPIDIOPSIS (p. 127).

Grypidiopsis variegatus (p. 127).

To the locality given, add:—PANAMA (*coll. Pascoe, in Mus. Brit.*).

2. **Grypidiopsis (?) asperatus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 23, 23 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ, the tip of the rostrum, and the tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with small, narrow, ochreous scales, which are clustered into a spot at about the middle of the third elytral interstice. Head rugulosely punctate, the eyes rather coarsely facetted, distant; rostrum stout, curved, widening outwards, about as long as the prothorax, rugulosely punctate, finely carinate down the middle, smooth at the tip, the antennæ inserted near the apex, joint 1 of the funiculus stout, much longer than 2, 3–7 short, the club ovate. Prothorax strongly transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, subtruncate at the base, the ocular lobes feebly developed; densely, rugulosely punctate and also carinate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, somewhat triangular, the sides parallel anteriorly, the disc transversely depressed below the base, the humeri prominent; seriate-punctate, the interstices feebly granulate, convex, 3 interruptedly costate, 5 and 7 also raised. Beneath closely punctate. Legs rather short; femora moderately stout, acutely unidentate; tibiæ and tarsi rather slender, the tibiæ sinuate within, unguiculate at the outer apical angle, and unarmed at the inner angle, the tarsal claws small, simple.

Length $4\frac{1}{10}$, breadth 2 millim. (♂.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Senahu in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. This insect is not unlike some of the smaller *Conotracheli* (*C. maculipes*, &c.), but it has simple tarsal claws and the rostral canal is wanting. The rostrum is formed as in *Grypidiopsis*, but the tibiæ are not mucronate at the inner apical angle and the long, slender claw arises from the outer angle. The species, however, can be included in *Grypidiopsis* for the present.

SMICRONYX (p. 129).

M. Bovie, of Brussels, has sent me four specimens of a species belonging to the *Pachyphanes*-section of *Smicronyx*, apparently referable to *S. discoideus*, Lec.; they are labelled "Lerdo," but I am not sure where this place really is, unless Villa Lerdo in Durango is intended. Mr. Wickham, too, has sent me *S.* (*Pachyphanes*) *corpulentus*, Lec., from Brownsville, Texas, a species that will certainly be found to extend across the Rio Grande into Northern Mexico *. The Lerdo insect is much larger than *S. corpulentus*, and has a stouter rostrum and a very minute scutellum. Other species of the genus doubtless occur within our limits, many of the described forms inhabiting Arizona, Texas, or New Mexico.

ANTHONOMINA.

ANTHONOMUS (p. 155).

16 (A). **Anthonomus otidocephaloides,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 24, 24 *a*, ♂.)

Pyriform, very shining, black, the antennæ (the club excepted) obscure ferruginous; the prothorax with three dense lines of white, hair-like scales extending from the base to beyond the middle—the median line continued backwards on to the scutellum, the marginal lines running downwards along the meso- and metasternal side-pieces, the anterior coxæ also clothed with narrow white scales in front, the legs with fine white hairs. Head sparsely, finely punctate, foveate above the eyes; rostrum stout, curved, a little longer than the head and prothorax, somewhat thickly punctate, the antennæ inserted near the tip. Prothorax convex, nearly as long as broad, narrowed in front; coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra comparatively short, gibbous, broader than the prothorax, widening to the middle; finely striate, the striæ feebly punctate, the interstices smooth and flat. Femora each with an acute tooth. Tibiæ sinuate within, the anterior pair dilated at the middle. Tarsal claws with a long fine tooth.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen. Near *A. aterrimus*, but pyriform in shape, the prothorax with three white lines—the median one extending on to the scutellum and the outer ones continued down the sternal side-pieces, the rostrum shorter, the prothorax narrower, the suture of the elytra glabrous and unimpressed at the base, the striæ faintly punctured, the anterior femora with a single tooth only.

This insect is so like an *Otidocephalus* that it was placed amongst the species of that group when our collections were sorted.

Anthonomus mexicanus (p. 168).

To the localities given, add:—NORTH AMERICA, Brownsville, Texas (*Wickham*).

We are indebted to Mr. Wickham for a North-American specimen of this widely distributed insect.

* The same remark applies to *Anthonomus ligatus*, Dietz, *Sibinia ochreosa*, Casey, &c.

Anthonomus æneotinctus (p. 169).

To the localities given, add :—NORTH AMERICA, Texas.

In the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bulletins no. 51, p. 67, and no. 54, pp. 43–48 (1905), this species is said to attack sweet peppers in Texas.

Anthonomus baridioides (p. 170).

To the localities given, add :—NICARAGUA, San Carlos (*Baker*).

Anthonomus grandis (p. 186).

To the localities given, add :—MEXICO, Monclova in Coahuila, Tamaulipas, Matamoros, San Luis Potosi, San Bartolo, Zamora, Cuernavaca, &c.; GUATEMALA, below Tucuru in Alta Vera Paz, Peten; COSTA RICA, San José (*Biolley*).—ANTILLES, Cuba.

This insect, now known as the Mexican Cotton-boll Weevil, has of late years become very destructive to cultivated cotton along the Rio Grande border of Texas, in Coahuila, &c. Full reports on its life-history are given in the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, Bulletin no. 51 (1905), &c. According to Mr. O. F. Cook [*op. cit.* no. 49 (1904)], *A. grandis* is also injurious to the same plant in Alta Vera Paz; he states that the adult healthy boll-weevils are destroyed by an ant, locally called "kelep" (*Ectatomma tuberculatum*, Oliv.), first noticed on the cotton in the Polochic Valley on April 20th, 1904 *. Prof. Biolley has recently sent me several specimens which were found on cotton in the garden of the Institute at San José, Costa Rica, showing that this pest is extending southwards. Schwarz has found it in Cuba on the "wild cotton," *Gossypium brasiliense*? (*cf.* Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 1905, pp. 13–17).

OTIDOCEPHALINA.

OTIDOCEPHALUS (p. 230).

Otidocephalus panamensis (p. 253).

To the locality given, add :—COSTA RICA, Esparta, 150 metres (*Biolley*).

PTINOPSIS, gen. nov. (to follow the genus *Oopterinus*, p. 271).

Rostrum exceedingly stout, very short, curved, the scrobes short and rapidly descending, the antennæ inserted near the base, the funiculus 7-jointed—1 stouter than the scape, 2–7 short, very closely articulated, widening outwards, 7 as wide as the ovate club, the first joint of the latter bare; eyes prominent, pyriform, extending narrowly downwards, finely facetted, subcontiguous above; prothorax as long as broad, narrowed behind, convex, deeply bisinuate at the base; scutellum oval; elytra oblong, convex, wider than the prothorax, produced anteriorly beyond the obliquely truncated prominent humeri, finely striate; prosternum very narrow in front of the anterior coxæ, the latter contiguous; metasternum moderately long, the episterna narrow; ventral segment 2 longer than 3, all the sutures deep, the first arched, the inter-

* This ant was noticed by the present writer in the Polochic Valley in 1880. [*Cf.* Biol. Centr.-Am., Hymen. iii. p. 6 (1899).]

coxal process of 1 triangular ; legs very short, rather stout, hairy, the femora unarmed, the tibiæ with a short claw arising from the outer apical angle, the third tarsal joint bilobed, the tarsal claws short, divergent, simple ; body oblong-ovate, winged, clothed with long hairs and pectinate scales.

The minute species from which the above characters are taken is very like a *Ptinus*. The prothorax and elytra are as hairy as in *Ectyrsus*. The scales (fig. 25 *b*) are pectinate, as in a few species of *Otidocephalus*.

1. **Ptinopsis floccosus,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 25, 25 *a*, *b*.)

Shining, nigro-piceous, the prothorax and elytra fusco-castaneous, the antennæ and tarsi rufo-testaceous ; above clothed with radiato-pectinate, pure white scales intermixed with very fine, long, erect, white and fuscous hairs, the scales on the prothorax mostly clustered along the sides and base and those on the elytra condensed into three irregular transverse fasciæ, separated by barer interspaces, the fuscous hairs clustered into a dense patch on the disc of the prothorax and occupying a transverse space across the middle of the elytra ; the sternal side-pieces densely clothed with pectinate white scales, the legs albo-pilose. Head very finely punctate, depressed around the eyes. Prothorax swollen at the middle, sparsely, irregularly punctate. Elytra very finely punctate-striate, the striæ more deeply impressed towards the base and shallow at the sides, the interstices almost flat. Beneath very sparsely, finely punctate.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{10}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

One specimen.

CHOLINA.

CHOLUS * (p. 291).

Cholus discolor (p. 294).

To the localities given, add :—COSTA RICA, Pozo Azul, Savanillas de Pirris (*Underwood*).

Cholus calvescens (p. 296).

To the localities given, add :—COSTA RICA, Miravalles, Savanillas de Pirris, Azahar de Cartago (*Underwood*).

Five more specimens of the var. *costaricensis* have now been received, one of them with the scales ochreous (instead of pure white) and one with the subapical fascia reduced to a few spots.

Cholus xanthospilus (p. 297).

To the localities given, add :—COSTA RICA, Cariblanco, Sarapiqui (*Lankester*), Savanillas de Pirris (*Underwood*).

Two abraded specimens. It is possible that *C. xanthospilus* will prove to be yet another form of the variable *C. calvescens* when sufficient material is available for examination.

* Corrigendum to footnote on p. 306 : for *C. forbesi*, Pasc. in litt., read *C. forbesi*, Pasc. Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1876, p. xxx.

Cholus cinctus (p. 299).

To the localities given, add :—Costa Rica, Azahar de Cartago, Carrillo (*Underwood*).

18 (a). **Cholus pittieri,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 26, 26 *a*, ♂.)

Elongate-rhomboidal, flattened above, black; the head, prothorax, and elytra with a continuous, depressed, submarginal vitta densely clothed with whitish scales, the under surface with three very broad whitish stripes, the central one reaching the apex of the first ventral segment, the legs clothed with a few narrow whitish scales. Head finely punctate, the eyes very large; rostrum moderately stout, curved, about as long as the prothorax, carinate and rugulosely punctate at the base, becoming much smoother towards the apex, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides posteriorly and rapidly narrowing forwards, the base very deeply bisinuate; the surface granulate. Scutellum longer than broad. Elytra elongate-cordate, not wider than the prothorax; seriato-granulate and indistinctly seriate-punctate on the disc, the punctures deep, transverse, and regularly arranged at the sides. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. First ventral segment broadly flattened down the middle. Legs elongate, the femora each with a long narrow tooth.

Length $17\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $7\frac{1}{3}$ millim. (♂.)

Hab. Costa Rica, Zeut, Atlantic slope, 20 metres (*Pittier*).

One specimen. More elongate than *C. circumnotatus* and *C. cinctus*, and much narrower than the latter; the prothorax arcuately dilated at the sides posteriorly and deeply bisinuate at the base, the under surface with three very broad, dense, whitish stripes, the metasternum and ventral segments without bare spots or granules at the sides, the outer portion of the elytra with regular rows of transverse punctures. The whitish scales cover the whole of the under surface, with the exception of the smooth space along the middle of the abdomen, which is continued forwards on each side in a line with the coxæ. The spaces between the granules of the upper surface are coated with a brownish exudation. *Cholus jocosus*, Heller, from Colombia, is a near ally of *C. pittieri*.

20 (a). **Cholus bipertitus** (p. 300). (Tab. XXXV. fig. 27, ♂.)

Cholus bipertitus, Heller, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1906, p. 21 [1].

Hab. Costa Rica, San Carlos (*Mus. Dresden* [1]), Carrillo, Azahar de Cartago (*Underwood*).

This insect is a form of *C. inæqualis* *, from Chiriqui, from which it differs in having a transverse white line, or a row of small white spots, on the elytra at about one-third from the base, and the elytra themselves broadly flattened thence to the apex. We have received three specimens of it (including ♂ and ♀), agreeing with the type communicated by Dr. Heller.

Cholus foveolatus (p. 301).

To the Costa Rican localities given, add :—Escazu (*Underwood*).

Another specimen of this species is now to hand, differing from the two described in having the squamigerous depressions on the prothorax and elytra larger and more irregular, the seriate punctures on the latter visible between them.

* In the general remarks on *C. inæqualis* (anteà, p. 300) *for* "mesonotum" *read* "mesosternum."

Cholus pilicauda (p. 303).

To the localities given, add :—Costa Rica, Caché (*Biolley*), Carrillo (*Underwood*).

Four specimens.

Cholus leucogaster (p. 304).

To the locality given, add :—Costa Rica, Zeut, Atlantic slope, 20 metres (*Pittier*).

Three more specimens of this species have been received, including both sexes. The female has the rostrum much smoother than in the male, and its median carina short.

Cholus pallidiventris (p. 305).

To the locality given, add :—Costa Rica, Carrillo (*Underwood*).

One specimen, differing from those described from Nicaragua in having the scales on the sides of the body beneath ochreous, instead of white.

37 (a). **Cholus chrysalis.** (Tab. XXXV. figg. 28, 28 *a*.)

Cholus chrysalis, Heller, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1906, p. 15, t. 1. fig. 6 [1].

Elongate, narrow, subfusiform, flattened above, moderately shining, piceous or rufo-piceous, the head, antennæ (the club excepted), rostrum, and legs rufescent, the apices of the femora black; sparsely clothed with small ochreous scales, the sides of the body beneath densely covered with coarser whitish scales; the femora and tibiæ shining, almost bare. Head finely punctate, rugulose above the eyes, the latter rather prominent and well-separated; rostrum moderately stout, arcuate, reaching the mesosternum, finely punctate, carinate, and sulcate at the base, and almost smooth thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted at some distance beyond the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus about as long as 2 and 3 united. Prothorax a little broader than long, somewhat rounded at the sides, narrowing from near the base, feebly constricted in front; closely, transversely granulate. Scutellum about as broad as long. Elytra elongate-cordate, not wider than the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex; closely granulate and indistinctly seriate-punctate, the outer interstices narrowly costate. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Metasternum and abdomen with a broad, almost bare, smooth space down the middle, the first ventral segment broadly depressed along the centre. Legs long and slender, comparatively smooth; femora each with an acute tooth, the hind pair reaching a little beyond the apex of the elytra; tibiæ armed with a short claw at both the outer and inner apical angles, the anterior pair dilated at about the middle within.

Length 9–10$\frac{1}{8}$, breadth 3–3$\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ?)

Hab. Costa Rica, San Carlos (*Mus. Dresden* [1]), Zeut, Atlantic slope, 20 metres (*Pittier*).

We have received three specimens of this species. *C. chrysalis* somewhat resembles *Erethistes zygopoides*; it is, however, much smaller, and has the legs shorter, smoother, and much more slender, the tibiæ unguiculate, the sides of the body beneath densely clothed with whitish scales, &c. The vestiture of the under surface is similar to that of *Cholus pallidiventris*.

ERETHISTES (p. 310).

Erethistes cyanipes (p. 311).

To the localities given, add :—Costa Rica, San José 1160 metres (*Biolley*).

Erethistes triangularis (p. 311).

To the Costa Rican locality given, add:—Savanillas de Pirris, Escazu (*Underwood*).

Two more specimens of this species have now been received, females, differing from the type, male, in having the rostrum longer and smoother and the legs a little shorter. In both sexes the first joint of the funiculus is as long as the next four joints united.

2 (A). **Erethistes rhomboides,** sp. n.

Rhomboidal, nigro-piceous, beneath densely, above sparsely, clothed with coarse yellowish-white scales, the scales on the elytra clustered into irregular patches, the disc of the prothorax almost bare (probably abraded); the vestiture of the legs sparser, whitish. Head closely punctate, rugulose between the eyes, which are rather prominent and separated by the width of the rostrum; rostrum curved, reaching the front of the metasternum, rugulosely punctate, becoming much smoother in its apical half, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus as long as 2–4 united. Prothorax conical, bisinuate at the base; minutely punctate, sparsely, transversely granulate on the disc. Scutellum rounded, sulcate. Elytra oblong-cordate, separately rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded and forming a continuous outline with the sides of the prothorax; the surface uneven, transversely depressed below the basal margin, interruptedly seriate-punctate, the depressed spaces on the disc closely, minutely punctate, the other portions smoother. Beneath closely, finely punctate. Femora clavate, sharply dentate, the posterior pair reaching beyond the apex of the elytra. Tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle, the anterior and intermediate pairs unarmed at the outer angle, the posterior pair angularly widened at the apex.

Length 10, breadth 4½ millim. (♀?)

Hab. Costa Rica, Savanillas de Pirris (*Underwood*).

One worn specimen. Less elongate than *E. triangularis*, the humeri of the elytra less prominent and in a line with the sides of the prothorax, the flanks of the latter densely squamose, the disc of the elytra differently sculptured. The vestiture of the upper surface is probably almost as dense as in *Cholus cretaceus* when the insect is fresh.

CRYPTORRHYNCHINA.

CHALCODERMUS (p. 316).

Chalcodermus vittatus (p. 324).

C. Schaeffer (Journ. New York Ent. Soc. 1904, p. 233) has recorded this species from Brownsville, Texas.

CONOTRACHELUS (p. 339).

Conotrachelus varicolor (p. 348).

To the locality given, add:—Costa Rica, San Carlos, 200 metres (*Biolley*).

Three specimens, considerably larger than the pair described from Chiriqui.

12 (A). **Conotrachelus biolleyi,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 29, 29 *a*, ♀.)

Subovate, black, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; the prothorax with an angulated line on each side of the disc, which is dilated or bifurcated posteriorly, and the elytra with a very large, broad,

dense patch at the base, and various scattered spots, densely clothed with narrow white scales, the femora with two white rings, the anterior pair with indications of a fulvous line at the base, the rest of the vestiture sparse and fine, the scutellum almost bare. Head densely punctate, the eyes narrowly separated; rostrum stout, arcuate, reaching the posterior margin of the intermediate coxæ, rugulose and tricarinate at the base, and almost smooth thence to the apex, the antennæ inserted at about the middle. Prothorax narrow, transverse, abruptly narrowed and constricted in front; densely, rugosely punctate, finely carinate anteriorly. Elytra triangular, nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, broadly flattened on the disc anteriorly; punctate-striate, the interstices 3, 5, 7, and 9 narrowly costate, the ridge on 3 twice interrupted, that on 5 abbreviated anteriorly. Mesosternum flattened between the coxæ. Femora clavate, sharply unidentate. Tarsal claws with a short tooth.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$–$5\frac{4}{5}$, breadth 3 millim. (♀.)

Hab. Costa Rica, San Carlos, 200 metres (*Biolley*).

Three specimens. A close ally of the Mexican *C. oculatus*, but differing from it in having the rostrum longer, and tricarinate at the base, and the elytra broader and very densely clothed with white scales anteriorly. The ridge on the fifth elytral interstice is abbreviated in front, as in *C. oculatus*.

Conotrachelus deplanatus (p. 381).

To the localities given, add:—Costa Rica, Pozo Azul (*Underwood*).

Three specimens.

Conotrachelus rubicundulus (p. 418).

To the localities given, add:—Nicaragua, San Marcos (*Baker*); Costa Rica, Surubres, near San Mateo, Pacific slope (*Biolley*).

Conotrachelus carinifrons (p. 441).

To the localities given, add:—Costa Rica, San Carlos, 200 metres (*Biolley*).

Four specimens, larger than those described from Guatemala, and with the oblique lines on the prothorax and the spot on the shoulders of the elytra rosy-red.

ÆNESIAS (p. 452).

Ænesias tuberculirostris (p. 452).

The description of this species was based upon males. In the female the rostrum is shining, and sparsely, minutely punctate from about the middle to the tip, and the tubercle at its apex beneath is wanting.

2 (A). **Ænesias sulcifrons,** sp. n. (Tab. XXXV. figg. 30, 30 *a*, ♂.)

Subovate, shining, rufo-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; variegated above with a rather dense clothing of small fulvous, cinereous, and dark brown scales, the cinereous scales condensed into two small spots on the disc of the prothorax and another at each hind angle, and a small patch at the sides of the elytra beyond the middle, the elytra also with a rather large blackish patch on the disc near the suture about midway between the base and apex; the vestiture of the under surface sparse, cinereous. Head densely punctate, hollowed between the eyes, which are large, prominent, and well-separated; rostrum

arcuate, moderately long, widened at the base, dull, rugulosely punctate, and obsoletely unicarinate in the ♂, the apical half shining and sparsely punctate in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about the middle. Prothorax short, constricted and abruptly narrowed in front; densely, finely punctate. Elytra broad, subtriangular; punctate-striate, the interstices rather convex, finely punctate, 2 and 3 slightly swollen at the middle. Beneath closely punctate. Legs short; femora without distinct tooth; tarsal claws slightly widened at the base.

Length $3\frac{1}{10}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{5}$–$1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Mexico, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*).

Two specimens, both from the State of Vera Cruz. Near *Æ. nigronotatus* *, but with the eyes more prominent, the head more hollowed between them, the prothorax shorter, the elytra each with a single rather large blackish patch near the suture at about the middle, the legs not so stout, the femora unarmed. From *Æ. cavifrons* it may be distinguished by the absence of the erect setæ on the elytra, the unarmed femora, &c.

PHYMATOPHOSUS (p. 502).

Phymatophosus multicristatus (p. 502).

To the locality given, add:—Costa Rica, San José 1160 metres (*Biolley*).

MACROMERUS (p. 506).

Chevrolat's Monograph of this genus [Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xx. pp. 102–111 (1877)] was overlooked by me. Three species were recorded by him from Mexico, one of which has still to be added to our list †.

9. **Macromerus insignis.**

Macromerus (?) *insignis*, Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xx. p. 109[1].

Hab. Mexico (*coll. Mniszech*[1]).—Colombia, Bogota[1]; ? Venezuela[1].

The Mexican habitat requires confirmation.

TYRANNION (p. 593).

Tyrannion pictilis (p. 597).

This species was figured under the name *T. pictipennis* (Tab. XXIX. fig. 15).

* The unique type of this species is a ♂, that of *Æ. cavifrons* a ♀.

† The reference to *M. succinctus* (anteà, p. 507), copied from the 'Zoological Record,' was incorrectly given as "Bull. Soc. Ent. Belg."

INDEX.

[Names in small capitals refer to Families, &c.; those in roman type to the chief reference to each species included in the work those in italics to species incidentally mentioned, synonyms, &c.]

Page

ACALLES 472
Acalles 452, 454, 463, 468, 470, 477, 479, 485, 501, 614, 618, 632, 708, 709
—— *ulboguttatus* 619
—— *apicalis* 472, 473
—— *bifasciatus* 470
—— *carinatus* 471
—— cavicollis 474
—— cinericius 474
—— *cinericius* 475
—— *clavatus* 477
—— crassisetis 477
—— *crassisetis* 478
—— cunctans 476
—— exaratus 479
—— foveolatus 477
—— *foveolatus* 478
—— fulvovittatus 474
—— *fulvovittatus* 476
—— *gonoderus* 469
—— horrens 478
—— indutus 475
—— *indutus* 474
—— *lacti* 471
—— latescens 473
—— *leseleuci* 471
—— *longulus* 496, 497
—— *mutillarius* 472
—— *nodulosus* 464
—— *porosus* 470
—— quadrituberculatus 476
—— rufotuberculatus 475
—— *rufotuberculatus* 476
—— rugirostris 473
—— *rugirostris* 472
—— rugulosus 476
—— tantillus 478
—— tricinctus 477
—— *tricinctus* 478
ACAMPTOIDES 712

Page

Acamptoides angustus 712
Acamptus 604, 712
Acanthobrachium 123
—— *crassipes* 124
ACHIA 149
—— adusta 150
—— discifera 150
—— rhombifera 149
—— *rhombifera* 150
ÆATUS 445
Æatus 446
—— costulatus 447
—— *costulatus* 446
—— ebeninus 446
—— *ebeninus* 447
—— rugicollis 447
—— *rugicollis* 446
—— vestitus 448
—— *vestitus* 446
ÆMUS 445
—— tuberosus 445
ÆNESIAS 452, 728
—— cavifrons 453
—— *cavifrons* 452, 729
—— nigronotatus 453
—— *nigronotatus* 452, 729
—— sulcifrons 728
—— tuberculirostris 452, 728
ÆPALIUS 444
—— chiriquensis 444
Amalactus 138
Ambates 509
Analcis 527
—— *foveolata* 527
—— *striata* 528
ANCHONINA 66, 719
Anchoninæ 66
ANCHONOMORPHA 63
Anchonomorpha 7, 445
—— debilis 65
—— occulta 64

Page

Anchonomorpha occulta 65
—— tuberculifera 64
—— *tuberculifera* 65
ANCHONUS 68, 719
Anchonus 7, 67, 73, 78, 90, 92, 93, 480, 605
—— abnormis 74
—— affinis 85
—— alternans 83
—— *alternans* 85
—— angulatus 86
—— *angulatus* 87
—— *angusticollis* 92
—— articulatus 70
—— *articulatus* 71, 76
—— biolleyi 69, 719
—— *biolleyi* 70
—— brevipennis 80
—— brevisetis 70
—— *brevisetis* 76
—— carinirostris 73
—— *carinirostris* 74
—— cirratus 77
—— *cirratus* 80, 83
—— coarctatus 77
—— confinis 89
—— costaricensis 82
—— crinitus 83
—— *crinitus* 84
—— elongatus 79
—— *elongatus* 72, 73, 78, 83
—— ericius 86
—— *ericius* 84
—— foveifrons 89
—— fraterculus 89
—— fraudulentus 83
—— gibbirostris 72
—— *gibbirostris* 73, 74
—— granulatus 78
—— *granulatus* 79
—— helleri 76

5 AA 2

Page

Anchonus hirsutus 85
—— *hirsutus* 86
—— horridus 82
—— *horridus* 76
—— hystrix 86
—— *hystrix* 85
—— intricatus 90
—— mexicanus 71
—— mirus 71
—— *mirus* 72
—— murcidus 88
—— *murcidus* 89
—— nodipennis 75
—— nodosus 72
—— *nodosus* 70, 95
—— nodulosus 84
—— oblongus 80
—— obovatus 75
—— *obovatus* 76, 82
—— *ocularis* 93
—— ovatus 82, 719
—— panamensis 88
—— *pedestris* 79
—— penicillatus 74
—— *penicillatus* 78, 80
—— puncticollis 84
—— *puncticollis* 85
—— quadrituberculatus 81
—— salebrosus 78
—— sallæi 79
—— *sallæi* 80
—— setulosus 87
—— silvicola 73
—— spiculosus 81
—— subcarinatus 85
—— subcristatus 76
—— *subcristatus* 77
—— tuberculirostris 87
—— *tuberculirostris* 81
—— validus 75
—— *validus* 76
—— verrucosus 87
—— *verrucosus* 81, 88
Anephilus 67, 92
—— *simoni* 92
Anomœmerus 633
—— *tristis* 682
Anthobius 146
Anthonomides 147
ANTHONOMINA 147, 722
Anthonomini 147
Anthonomochæta heterogenus .. 198
ANTHONOMUS 155, 722
Anthonomus 126, 147, 151, 159, 160, 174, 183, 193, 194, 195, 289
—— abdominalis 178

Page

Anthonomus æneotinctus .. 169, 723
—— *æneotinctus* 156, 170
—— æreus 170
—— albolineatus 167
—— *albolineatus* 156, 168
—— albopictus 173
—— *albopictus* 157
—— *albopilosus* 168
—— alboscutellatus 172
—— *alboscutellatus* 157, 174
—— alternans 176
—— annulipes 175
—— *annulipes* 156, 157, 176
—— aterrimus 167
—— *aterrimus* 722
—— baridioides 170, 723
—— *baridioides* 157
—— cæruleisquamis 174
—— *cæruleisquamis* 157, 175
—— cæruleus 172
—— calvescens 181
—— canaliculatus 178
—— *canaliculatus* 158
—— canescens 168
—— *chevrolati* 183
—— cinereus 180
—— *cinereus* 181
—— cossonoides 186
—— *cossonoides* 158
—— crenatus 164
—— *crenatus* 156
—— cristatus 163
—— *cristatus* 164
—— curvirostris 183
—— *curvirostris* 158
—— cyaneus 171
—— *cyaneus* 172
—— *cyanicolor* 171, 172
—— cyanipennis 176
—— *cyanipennis* 157
—— distigma 166
—— *distigma* 156
—— *erythropterus* 175
—— flavirostris 160
—— *flavirostris* 156, 357
—— formosus 170
—— *formosus* 157, 171
—— fulvipes 190
—— *fulvipes* 159, 191
—— funereus 166
—— *funereus* 156, 167
—— furcatus 159
—— *furcatus* 156
—— fuscomaculatus 186
—— gibbipennis 161
—— grandis 186, 723

Page

Anthonomus grandis .. 158, 169, 187
—— griseisquamis 188
—— *gularis* 187
—— *heterogenus* 198
—— inæqualis 160
—— *inæqualis* 161
—— incanus 168
—— isthmicus 189
—— *ligatus* 722
—— marmoratus 184
—— *marmoratus* 158, 185
—— melanostictus 181
—— mexicanus 168, 722
—— *mexicanus* 156, 167, 169, 170, 173
—— monostigma 182
—— *monostigma* 158, 183
—— *nigrinus* 173
—— nigromaculatus 161
—— nigropictus 165
—— *nigropictus* 156
—— nodifer 162
—— *nodifer* 163, 164
—— *nubilus* 198
—— ocularis 177
—— *ocularis* 158, 178
—— orichalceus 169
—— otidocephalinus 722
—— paleatus 191
—— *paleatus* 192, 196
—— parvidens 190
—— *parvidens* 159
—— pauxillus 190
—— *pauxillus* 192
—— *profundus* 177
—— pruinosus 184
—— *pruinosus* 185
—— puncticeps 173
—— *puncticeps* 155, 157
—— rodriguezi 179
—— *rodriguezi* 180, 192
—— rotundicollis 179
—— *rotundicollis* 192
—— rubiginosus 185
—— *rubiginosus* 158, 184, 186
—— ruficollis 171
—— *ruficollis* 157
—— scabricollis 163
—— *scutellaris* 159
—— *scutellatus* 170
—— sextuberculatus 162
—— *sextuberculatus* 156, 164
—— squamans 192
—— *squamans* 159, 193
—— squamiger 174
—— *squamosus* 188

Page

Anthonomus stupulosus 188
—— *stupulosus* 159
—— subparallelus..... 185
—— sulcipygus..... 177
—— *sulcipygus* .. 157, 158, 178, 179
—— suturalis 175
—— *suturalis* 157
—— tantillus..... 192
—— teapensis 191
—— *teapensis* 192
—— tenuirostris 187
—— *tenuirostris* 158
—— texanus 187
—— *texanus* 158, 188
—— triangulifer 188
—— *triangulifer* 159, 189
—— unipustulatus 183
—— venustus 180
—— *venustus* 158, 181
—— veræpacis 164
—— v-notatus 182
—— yucatanus 165
—— *yucatecus* 168
—— zunilensis 192
Apion 147, 177, 193, 199
Apleurus..... 98, 99
—— *boucardi*..... 99
—— *fossus*..... 98
—— *pulvereus* 98
APTEROMECHUS 620
Apteromechus..... 502, 530, 652
—— debilis 626
—— deciduus 622
—— flavopunctatus 626
—— *flavopunctatus* 627
—— leucospilus..... 627
—— *leucospilus*..... 628
—— longulus..... 625
—— *longulus*..... 622
—— melanostigma 624
—— (?) *mexicanus* 533
—— nitidifrons..... 622
—— *nitidifrons* 623, 625
—— opacifrons 626
—— *opacifrons* 627
—— parvus 627
—— pigmentatus 623
—— punctiventris 625
—— *punctiventris* 627
—— rugipectus 622
—— rugirostris 624
—— *rugirostris*..... 625
—— rugulifrons 627
—— scabrosus 621
—— *scabrosus* 620
—— stigmosus 623

Page

Apteromechus stigmosus 624
—— subfasciatus 624
—— *suffrago* 620, 621
Archarias 291
—— *dionychoides* 299
—— *sulcatus*..... 313
—— *urbanus* 299
ARNITICUS..... 50
Arniticus 51
—— cingulatus..... 50
—— *cingulatus* 51
—— *lituratus* 50
—— *perturbatus* 51
—— setiger 51
ARTHROCORYNUS..... 510
—— brachialis 510
—— *brachialis* 511
—— dotatus 511
Astyage lineigera 307
ATENISTES 271
—— attenuatus..... 271
—— *attenuatus* 272
—— *longirostris* 271
Atractomerus..... 151
ATRICHIS 534
Atrichis 536
—— *albitarsus* 534, 653
—— costirostris 535
—— *costirostris* 635
—— nubilans 536
—— occiduus 534
—— *occiduus*..... 537, 639
—— semicostatus..... 535
—— *semicostatus* 536
Attelabus scutellaris..... 228
Azya 224

Bagous 133, 136
—— *egenus* 135
—— *simplex* 135
Balaninidæ 279
BALANININA..... 279
Balaninini..... 279
BALANINUS 279
—— caryæ..... 280
—— nasicus 279
—— *nasicus* 280
—— *nasutus* 279
—— *nucum* 280
—— obtusus 279
—— *rostratus* 279
—— *sparsus* 279
—— tropicalis 280
—— *venosus* 280
Balanobius 279

Page

Baris 157, 186, 522
Barisses 633
Baropsis..... 528
BLABORRHINUS 539
Blaborrhinus 637
—— *bistrigirostris* 539
—— *catenulatus* 539
BOTANEBIUS 147
—— gibbosus 148
Botanobius..... 147
Bothrobathys 607
BOTHROBATYS 607
—— laticollis 607
—— *laticollis* 613
—— *variegatus* 659

Callinotus 63
Camarotides 289
CAMAROTINA 289
CAMAROTUS 289
—— *cassidoides*..... 290
—— dilatatus 290
—— *marginalis*..... 290
—— singularis 289
—— *singularis* 290
Camptocheirus 218
CAMPTOCHIRUS..... 218
—— angulatus 219
—— *angulatus* 218, 220
—— *angustus* 220
—— *chiragra* 218, 219, 220
—— deplanatus 220
—— *deplanatus*..... 218
—— explanatus 218
—— *explanatus*..... 220
—— spinicauda..... 218
Catapycnus 633
CATILINE 720
—— conotrachelinus 721
Centrinus 279
Centrocleonus..... 100
—— *molitor* 100
Cératopides 123
CERATOPINA 123, 720
CERATOPUS 123
Ceratopus 124, 126, 720
—— bisignatus 123
—— *bisignatus* 124
—— dorytomoides 124
—— longiclava 125
—— mixtus 124
—— rufirostris 125
—— *rufirostris* 124
—— subfasciatus 123
—— tessellatus 125

Page

Cestophorus 67, 68, 90
—— *granulicollis* 83
Ceuthorrhynchus 183
Chætectetorus bifasciatus 649
CHALCODERMUS 316, 727
Chalcodermus 113
—— æneus 319
—— *æneus* 316, 320, 321, 323
—— angularis 319
—— *angularis* 316
—— angulicollis 319
—— *angulicollis* 316
—— *aurichalceus* 325
—— calidus 320
—— *calidus* 316, 322
—— collaris 318
—— *collaris* 316, 324
—— crassipes 325
—— *crassipes* 316, 317, 326
—— cupreipes 318
—— *cupreipes* 316
—— curvipes 322
—— *curvipes* 317
—— dentiferus 317
—— *dentiferus* 316, 318, 324
—— dentipes 321
—— *dentipes* 317, 322
—— foveolatus 321
—— *foveolatus* 317, 322
—— *humeridens* 319
—— lineatus 323
—— *lineatus* 317, 322
—— longirostris 325
—— *longirostris* 316, 317
—— *metallinus* 323
—— mexicanus 324
—— *mexicanus* 317
—— nigroæneus 318
—— *nigroæneus* 316
—— *pruinosus* 324, 336
—— radiatus 323
—— *radiatus* 317
—— serripes 325
—— *serripes* 317, 321
—— *spinifer* 326
—— variolosus 322
—— *variolosus* 317
—— vittatus 324, 727
—— *vittatus* 317
Chelonychus 194
CHELOTONYX 126, 721
Chelotonyx 289
—— *batesi* 126
—— fasciculatus 126, 721
—— *fasciculatus* 289
Chœris 63

Page

CHOLINA 290, 724
CHOLUS 291, 724
Cholus .. 297, 306, 307, 310, 313, 715
—— æqualis 294
—— *æqualis* 291
—— *albicinctus* 300
—— albiventris 304
—— *albiventris* 305
—— alutaceus 293
—— *alutaceus* 300
—— aureus 308
—— *aureus* 307
—— bicinctus 298
—— bipertitus 725
—— calvescens 296, 724
—— *calvescens* 294
—— ——, var. costaricensis .. 296
—— ——, var. *costaricensis* .. 724
—— canescens 305
—— *canescens* 310
—— chiriquensis 309
—— chrysalis 726
—— cinctus 299, 725
—— *cinctus* 296, 300, 311
—— ——, var. sycophanta 299
—— circumnotatus 299
—— *circumnotatus* 725
—— confluens 301
—— *confluens* 302
—— conicicollis 297
—— corrugatus 307
—— cretaceus 309
—— *cretaceus* 308, 727
—— curialis 294
—— *delectans* 292
—— *delumbis* 300
—— discolor 294, 724
—— estriatus 308
—— *flavescens* 309
—— *forbesi* 306, 724
—— foveolatus 301, 725
—— fusiformis 310
—— *fusiformis* 312
—— inæqualis 300
—— *inæqualis* 725
—— insignis 302
—— *jocosus* 725
—— lacordairei 298
—— *lacordairei* 297, 299
—— ——, var. schönherri 298
—— ——, var. segregatus 298
—— lævinodis 293
—— *lævinodis* 294
—— lecideosus 302
—— *lecideosus* 303
—— *lepidotus* 309

Page

Cholus leucogaster 304, 726
—— *leucogaster* 305
—— leucostictus 295
—— *leucostictus* 291
—— leucozona 292
—— limbatus 296
—— *mimetes* 299
—— morio 300
—— *morio* 291
—— multiguttatus 302
—— *multiguttatus* 301
—— nigrofasciatus 292
—— *nigrofasciatus* 293
—— nigromaculatus 306
—— nigronotatus 306
—— pallidiventris 305, 726
—— *pallidiventris* 304
—— *philoctetes* 299
—— pilicauda 303, 726
—— *pilicauda* 293, 305
—— pittieri 725
—— prætorius 294
—— *prætorius* 297
—— *schönherri* 298
—— *squamosus* 308, 309
—— subcaudatus 303
—— *sulphuratus* 309
—— *sycophanta* 299
—— tenuis 307
—— tuberculifer 291
—— *tuberculifer* 292
—— *uniformis* 294
—— *urbanus* 299
—— viduatus 295
—— *viduatus* 301
—— xanthospilus 297, 724
CIONISTES 148
—— brevis 148
CIONOPSIS 150
—— palliatus 151
Cionus 149, 195, 224, 556, 571
CLEOGONUS 314
Cleogonus 458, 459, 486
—— armatus 315
—— *columbianus* 315
—— *conicollis* 315
—— *distinctus* 315
—— *marginesulcatus* 315
—— *nucula* 315
—— rubetra 315
Cleonaspis 98
Cleonidius 98, 99
—— *boucardi* 99
—— *lobigerinus* 99
CLEONINA 98, 719

Page

Cleonis 98
Cleonopsis 98
—— *pulvereus* 98
CLEONUS 98
Cleonus 108
—— aztecus 99
—— *aztecus* 98
—— boucardi 99
—— *boucardi* 98
—— fossus 98
—— lobigerinus 99
—— *lobigerinus* 98
—— *molitor* 100
—— pulvereus 98
—— *quadrivittatus* 99
—— *sulcirostris* 44
—— *vittatus* 99
Cnemargus 633, 663
Cnemocyllus 195
Coccotorus scutellaris 159
CŒLOSTERNINUS 533
—— longipennis 534
—— *longipennis* 638
CŒLOSTERNUS 514
Cœlosternus 314, 511, 515, 516, 534, 633
—— acutidens 514
—— *aspis* 548
—— *biangularis* 558
—— *compernis* .. 513, 514, 534, 540
—— consputus 515
—— *consputus* 524, 535
—— *delumbis* 534
—— *dissimulans* 549
—— *dorsalis* 540, 671
—— *exornatus* 540
—— *frontalis* 653
—— *gibbus* 517
—— *glabrirostris* 521
—— *leprieuri* 665
—— *longipennis* 533, 534
—— *longiusculus* 516
—— *maculipes* 654
—— *obesus* 603
—— *rugicollis* 635, 637
—— *sulcatulus* 514
—— tardipes 514
—— *tardipes* 515, 548, 568
COLLABISMODES 541
—— gamma 541
COLLABISMUS 540
Collabismus 541, 607
—— *clitellæ* 540
—— *cluniferus* 540
—— notulatus 541
—— *notulatus* 540, 690

Page

Collabismus sellatus 495
CONOTRACHELODES 461
—— octocostatus 461
CONOTRACHELUS 339, 727
Conotrachelus 314, 340, 343, 354, 357, 367, 375, 428, 436, 444, 445, 448, 452, 460, 554, 598, 650, 684, 720, 721
—— *adspersus* 367
—— adustus 410
—— *adustus* 411
—— *æthiops* 367
—— *affinis* 371
—— *albicinctus* 379
—— albifrons 396
—— albinus 378
—— albofasciatus 391
—— *albofasciatus* 380
—— albolineatus 377
—— *albolineatus* 422
—— albopictus 404
—— alboplagiatus 358
—— *alboplagiatus* 359, 401
—— albosignatus 359
—— *albosignatus* 358, 401
—— alternans 426
—— *alternans* 427
—— *amabilis* 360
—— *ambiguus* 419
—— anaglypticus 420
—— *anaglypticus* 395, 402, 421
—— angusticollis 438
—— annulipes 372
—— anthonomoides 356
—— *anthonomoides* 444
—— arachnoides 396
—— *arachnoides* 388
—— *arcuatus* 418
—— aristatus 430
—— *aristatus* 350, 431
—— armatus 350
—— *armatus* 356
—— bicarinatus 419
—— *bidentatus* 366
—— bilineatus 374
—— biolleyi 727
—— bispinis 373
—— brevicollis 357
—— brevirostris 362
—— *brevirostris* 351, 363
—— brevisetis 402
—— *brevisetis* 403, 426
—— cærulescens 387
—— *cærulescens* 399, 440
—— canaliculatus 395
—— candidus 411

Page

Conotrachelus candidus 378
—— carinifrons 441, 728
—— cavicrus 399
—— cestrotus 388
—— *cestrotus* 648
—— ciliatus 436
—— cinerascens 413
—— *clivosus* 389, 394
—— compressus 406
—— conicicollis 432
—— *conicicollis* 433, 443
—— continuus 374
—— *continuus* 341, 408
—— constrictus 393
—— *corallifer* 387
—— corallinus 384
—— *corallinus* 385, 394
—— cordatus 397
—— *cordatus* 388, 398, 399
—— costiferus 442
—— *costiferus* 441
—— *cratægi* 406, 425
—— crenatus 385
—— *crenatus* 370, 371
—— cribratus 361
—— *cribratus* 362
—— cristatus 375
—— *cristatus* 376
—— crucifer 412
—— cucullatus 438
—— curtirostris 367
—— curtus 431
—— curvidens 359
—— curvilineatus 379
—— curvimanus 439
—— *curvimanus* 340, 429
—— *defricatus* 395
—— *demens* 394
—— dentiferus 376
—— *dentiferus* .. 349, 392, 410, 422
—— dentimanus 429
—— deplanatus 381, 728
—— *diaconitus* 345
—— dilatirostris 415
—— *dilatirostris* 416
—— dimidiatus 380
—— discifer 383
—— *discifer* 380, 384, 391, 394
—— *distinctus* 345
—— divirgatus 375
—— *divirgatus* 340
—— divisus 401
—— duplicatus 372
—— *duplicatus* 386
—— eburneus 377
—— *eburneus* 378

Page

Conotrachelus elegans 371
—— elongatus 418
—— *elongatus* 339, 396
—— excavatus 398
—— farinosus 411
—— fasciculatus 365
—— *fasciculatus* 366
—— *ferrugatus* 361
—— *fissunguis* 410, 414
—— flavangulus 370
—— *flavangulus* 379, 392
—— flavibasis 363
—— flexuosus 351
—— *flexuosus* 352
—— foveicollis 364
—— *foveicollis* 341, 363, 365
—— *frater* 376
—— fulvescens 347
—— *fulvescens* 345, 353
—— fulvibasis 400
—— *fulvibasis* 369
—— fulvolineatus 408
—— fulvomaculatus 352
—— *fulvomaculatus* 348
—— fulvopictus 370
—— *fulvopictus* 400
—— germanus 369
—— *germanus* 370
—— *gerstaeckeri* 435
—— gibbipennis 386
—— *gibbipennis* 387
—— gibbirostris 398
—— *gibbirostris* 384, 388, 399
—— glabricollis 436
—— *glabricollis* 437
—— glabriventris 356
—— granulicollis 390
—— griseus 364
—— guatemalensis 432
—— hispidus 419
—— humerosus 425
—— *humerosus* 396, 430
—— hybophorus 387
—— hystricosus 419
—— impressicollis 362
—— *impressicollis* 341
—— inæquidens 344
—— *inæquidens* 404
—— incanus 434
—— *incanus* 339
—— inexplicatus 360
—— *inexplicatus* 346, 362
—— insignis 438
—— insularis 421
—— isthmicus 407
—— *koltzei* 433

Page

Conotrachelus lævirostris 351
—— *lævirostris* 352
—— *lassulus* 345
—— latefasciatus 355
—— lateralis 427
—— *lateralis* 403, 438
—— latidens 348
—— *latidens* 340
—— latirostris 416
—— *lepidus* 381
—— leucocephalus 441
—— *leucocephalus* 440
—— leucophæatus 394
—— *leucophæatus* 413, 420
—— *leucostictus* 339, 417, 418
—— lineatipes 366
—— *lineatipes* .. 367, 368, 372, 393
—— lineatus 409
—— *lineatus* 410
—— lobatus 405
—— *lobatus* 339
—— longidens 428
—— *longidens* 429
—— longipennis 353
—— longirostris 354
—— *longirostris* 355
—— *luridus* 444
—— maculipes 371
—— *maculipes* 386, 409, 721
—— *mamillatus* 347
—— megalops 392
—— mexicanus 423
—— *mexicanus* 354
—— minutus 380
—— mixtus 373
—— *mixtus* 350, 374, 401
—— multiguttatus 367
—— *multiguttatus* 368
—— *naso* 403
—— nemorivagus 401
—— *nenuphar* 339, 384
—— nigricans 369
—— *nigricans* 370
—— nigricollis 443
—— *nivosus* 394, 413
—— nodifer 417
—— *nodifer* 339, 396, 418
—— nodifrons 425
—— *nodifrons* 426
—— nodulosus 383
—— *nodulosus* 384
—— obliquelineatus 402
—— oculatus 349
—— *oculatus* 728
—— opacus 395
—— *opacus* 341

Page

Conotrachelus ovalis 426
—— paleatus 431
—— *paleatus* 432
—— parvicollis 412
—— *parvicollis* 411, 424
—— parvulus 410
—— picticollis 366
—— *picticollis* 598
—— piliventris 390
—— *pilosellus* 418, 419
—— planifrons 440
—— *planifrons* 441
—— pluricostatus 442
—— *porculeti* 345
—— posticatus 403
—— *posticatus* 405, 424
—— præstans 381
—— punctiventris 424
—— quadridens 343
—— *quadridens* 344
—— *quadriguttatus* 377
—— quadrilineatus 422
—— *quadrilineatus* 377
—— quadrinodosus 386
—— quadrinotatus 346
—— *quadrinotatus* 347, 348, 360, 361
—— quadripustulatus 360
—— *quadripustulatus* 361
—— ramifer 423
—— rectirostris 347
—— *rectirostris* .. 339, 348, 352, 362
—— *repens* 361
—— *retentus* 363
—— reticulatus 389
—— robustus 352
—— rubicundulus 418, 728
—— *rubicundulus* 356, 411, 419
—— rubidus 406
—— *rubiginosus* 420, 421
—— rufescens 400
—— rufifrons 440
—— *rufirostris* 376
—— rufitarsis 368
—— *rufitarsis* 412
—— *rugicollis* 362
—— rugiventris 354
—— *rugiventris* 432
—— rugulosus 353
—— *rugulosus* 408
—— scapularis 430
—— scoparius 405
—— *scoparius* 339, 406
—— segregatus 416
—— *segregatus* 369
—— sellatus 379

Page

Conotrachelus sellatus 378
—— semirufus 414
—— *semirufus* 415
—— *seniculus* 371
—— serpentinus 433
—— *serpentinus* 434, 443, 461
—— serratidens 345
—— *serratidens* 346
—— setosus 443
—— *setosus* 414, 444, 503
—— sextuberculatus 393
—— *sextuberculatus* 394
—— signatus..... 361
—— silvicola 408
—— *similis* 413
—— sinuaticollis 368
—— *sinuaticollis* 368, 369, 370, 385, 393, 416
—— sinuatocostatus..... 415
—— *sinuatocostatus* .. 369, 400, 416
—— sobrinus 435
—— *sobrinus* 436
—— spinifer 388
—— *spinifer* 389
—— spinipennis 434
—— squamifrons 403
—— *squamifrons* 424, 426, 441
—— squamosus..... 355
—— squamulatus 350
—— *squamulatus* 351, 356
—— striatirostris 385
—— subfasciatus 413
—— sublineatus 437
—— subtilis 432
—— *subtilis* 442
—— subulatus 357
—— *subulatus* 358, 374
—— sulcicollis 399
—— sulcipectus 434
—— suturalis 404
—— tabogensis..... 437
—— tenuipes..... 429
—— tetrastigma 346
—— *tetrastigma* 348
—— triannulatus 349
—— *triannulatus* 340
—— tridens 344
—— *tridens* 359
—— trilineatus 382
—— *trilineatus* 383
—— truncatidens 345
—— tuberculatus..... 421
—— *tuberculatus* 389, 422
—— umbrosus 394
—— *umbrosus* 395
—— uncifer 409

Page

Conotrachelus unidentatus 365
—— unifasciatus 391
—— *unifasciatus* 392
—— uniformis 424
—— validus 427
—— *validus* 342, 428, 438
—— varicolor 348, 727
—— *varicolor* 349, 393
—— *ventralis* 377
—— venustus 376
—— *venustus* 377, 422
—— verticalis 439
—— *verticalis* 441
—— vittaticollis 392
COPHES 515
Cophes 516, 646, 653, 655
—— asperatus 516
—— aspersus..... 518
—— *aspersus*..... 515, 519
—— bifurcatus 519
—— *bifurcatus* 516
—— cognatus 518
—— *cognatus* 515, 516, 519
—— gibbus 517
—— *gibbus* 515, 516
—— hieroglyphicus 519
—— *hieroglyphicus* 516
—— longiusculus 516
—— *longiusculus* 515, 517
—— quadricostatus 517
—— *quadricostatus* 516, 611
Cryptacrus 502
Cryptaspis 314
Cryptometopus 633
Cryptorhynchides vrais .. 463, 503
CRYPTORRHYNCHIDES 463
CRYPTORRHYNCHINA 314, 727
CRYPTORRHYNCHUS 633
Cryptorrhynchus 314, 504, 544
—— abjectus 693
—— *abjectus*..... 694
—— æqualis..... 639
—— *affaber* 515, 522, 524
—— albitarsus 653
—— *albitarsus* 654
—— *albocaudatus* 608
—— albopunctatus 663
—— alboscutellatus..... 655
—— *alboscutellatus* .. 656, 657, 658
—— alutaceus 647
—— *alutaceus* 646
—— *anaglypticus*..... 420
—— anthonomoides 691
—— *anthonomoides* 688
—— *asper*..... 490, 492
—— *aspericollis* 545, 564

Page

Cryptorrhynchus atrosignatus.. 636
—— *batatæ* 497
—— belti 635
—— *biangularis* 558
—— bicruciatus 645
—— *bicruciatus* 646
—— bifenestratus..... 668
—— *bifenestratus*..... 667
—— biguttatus..... 664
—— *biguttatus* 665, 683
—— bimaculatus 664
—— *bimaculatus* 683
—— bioculatus..... 676
—— *bioculatus* 677, 678
—— bipupillatus 657
—— *bipupillatus* 656
—— *bisignatus* 581
—— bisinuatus 680
—— *bisinuatus* 681
—— bivittatus 654
—— *brevis*..... 552
—— caliginosus 670
—— cancellatus 675
—— *cancellatus* 667, 676
—— carinifer 667
—— *cinctellus* 564
—— cinctipes 653
—— cinereus 663
—— *cœcus*..... 550
—— collabismoides 690
—— *collabismoides* 684
—— collinus..... 669
—— *collinus* 670
—— commixtus 662
—— concentricus..... 697
—— consobrinus 679
—— *consobrinus* 667
—— conspicillatus 694
—— conspurcatus 649
—— contaminatus 686
—— *contaminatus* 687
—— convexicollis..... 637
—— cordubensis 634
—— *cordubensis* 635
—— coriarius 658
—— *coriarius* 654, 659, 660
—— crotonis 639
—— curtirostris 642
—— *curtirostris* 641, 643
—— decoratus 699
—— decorus..... 689
—— *definitus* 584, 588
—— degressus 676
—— *degressus* 678
—— diophthalmus 678
—— discedens 698

Page

Cryptorrhynchus discicollis .. 676
—— disciger 703
—— disjunctus 685
—— distigma 677
—— *distigma* 678
—— *divergens* 504
—— *diversus* 504
—— divexus 669
—— dorsalis 671
—— *dorsalis* 672, 673, 680
—— dorsuarius 652
—— duplaris 680
—— *duplicatus* 566
—— echinatus 704
—— *echinatus* .. 685, 705, 706, 707
—— enodis 687
—— *enodis* 688
—— erraticus 690
—— *erraticus* 688, 691
—— erubescens 700
—— *erubescens* 701
—— eruptus 671
—— evanescens 671
—— *evanescens* 667
—— *fallax* 672
—— ferox 652
—— *ferox* 660
—— *ferratus* 620
—— festivus 702
—— *fictus* 604
—— flohri 688
—— *flohri* 684
—— formosus 647
—— *formosus* 648
—— foveatus 637
—— foveifrons 644
—— *foveolatus* 527
—— fraterculus 661
—— *fraterculus* 662
—— fucatus 674
—— fulvicollis 656
—— *fulvicollis* 655, 657
—— fulvofasciatus 691
—— *funebris* 583
—— furvus 705
—— *gamma* 541
—— *gauspatus* 634
—— *geminatus* 522, 523
—— granulosus 660
—— guttatus 682
—— *guttatus* 683, 685
—— hirtimanus 656
—— *hirtimanus* 655
—— *hispidus* 504
—— honestus 700
—— humilis 706

Page

Cryptorrhynchus ignobilis 659
—— *ignobilis* 660, 662
—— *illex* 596
—— *inæqualis* 558
—— *indecorus* 664
—— inelegans 648
—— *inelegans* 649
—— infuscatus 661
—— iniquus 701
—— insitivus 708
—— insolitus 666
—— interlitus 692
—— intricatus 674
—— lacteicollis 650
—— *lapathi* 633
—— latisquamis 634
—— *latisquamis* 635
—— leucaspis 678
—— leucostigma 678
—— *luctuosus* 581
—— *lunifer* 550
—— macer 672
—— medioximus 673
—— melancholicus 661
—— melanophthalmus 703
—— melastomæ 638
—— mesomelas 694
—— *misellus* 581
—— mistus 633
—— *mistus* 634, 635
—— *muriceus* 504
—— murinus 695
—— nigrocinctus 709
—— nigrocristatus 649
—— nigroplagiatus 683
—— *obliquefasciatus* 581
—— obtentus 668
—— *obtentus* 669, 671
—— octomaculatus 645
—— *octomaculatus* 644
—— octonotatus 670
—— *octonotatus* 671
—— oculeus 651
—— opaciventris 685
—— *opaciventris* 686
—— *orthomasticus* .. 544, 545, 563
—— paleatus 660
—— pallescens 707
—— pallidisetis 707
—— *parochus* 581
—— patruelis 658
—— phaleratus 688
—— *phaleratus* 689
—— pictipes 699
—— *piligerus* 590
—— *pilosellus* 604

Page

Cryptorrhynchus placatus 642
—— *placatus* 643
—— plagiaticollis 646
—— *plagiaticollis* 647
—— plumipes 640
—— porcatus 705
—— *porcatus* 704
—— propinquus 695
—— *propinquus* 699
—— *pumilus* 581
—— quadriplagiatus 667
—— *quadriplagiatus* 668
—— quadrisignatus 696
—— *quadrisignatus* 697
—— quadrituberculatus 685
—— rubicundus 701
—— *rubicundus* 702
—— *rudis* 631
—— rugipes 657
—— *rugipes* 656, 658, 660, 663
—— ruralis 651
—— *ruralis* 652
—— scepticus 708
—— scopulatus 646
—— *scopulatus* 647
—— scutatus 655
—— scutiger 703
—— scutulatus 698
—— *scutulatus* 699, 700
—— sedulus 692
—— *sedulus* 680, 691, 693
—— semicircularis 641
—— senticosus 686
—— *serius* 546
—— seticollis 659
—— *setiferus* 504
—— *setosus* 443, 444
—— sexnotatus 696
—— signifer 692
—— *signifer* 680
—— silaceus 679
—— simplex 684
—— *simplex* 685, 686
—— singularis 665
—— *singularis* 666
—— sinuatipes 672
—— *sinuatipes* 673
—— spiculosus 641
—— *spiculosus* 642
—— *stigma* 537
—— stigmatophorus 677
—— *stipator* 549
—— *stipulator* 549
—— strigatus 706
—— subcaudatus 682
—— subcylindricus 709

Page

Cryptorrhynchus subcylindricus . 633
—— sublineatus 635
—— suturalis 681
—— tectus 687
—— *tectus* 686, 688, 707
—— tenebrosus..... 662
—— *tenebrosus* 663
—— tirunculus..... 673
—— *tirunculus* 621, 667, 674
—— *tomentosus*..... 443
—— tortuosus 665
—— *tortuosus* 666
—— *triangularis* 553
—— *trinotatus* 614
—— *turpiculus*..... 460
—— uncipes..... 684
—— *uncipes* 686, 687, 688, 691
—— *undatus* 504
—— undulatus..... 689
—— *undulatus*..... 688, 690
—— unipunctatus 693
—— variolosus..... 637
—— *verruca* 593, 602
—— -nigrum 644
—— V-*nigrum* 645
—— *ypsilon* 668
—— yucatanus..... 643
Curculio cinctus 299
—— *gagates* 315
—— *nephele* 286
—— *obtentus* 668
—— *piger* 537
—— *plagiatus* 286
—— *rubetra* 315
—— *stigma* 537
—— *urbanus*..... 299
CURCULIONIDÆ 1
CURCULIONINÆ..... 1
Cycotida..... 230
—— *lineata* 230, 239
CYLINDROCORYNUS 513
Cylindrocorynus 511, 633
—— *conicollis* 515
—— dentipes 513
—— *imaginarius* 539
Cylindrothecus 633
Cyphorhynchus 339
—— *luridus* 444

DERCYNUS..... 501
—— micronyx 502
DERELOMIDES 140
DERELOMINUS 141
—— piceus 141
DERELOMUS 140

Page

Derelomus 141, 146
—— estriatus 140
—— palmarum..... 140
—— *suturalis* 143
Desiantha 2, 120
Desmorhines 129
Desmori 129
Desmoris 129
—— *constrictus*..... 132
Desmosomus 63
DIAPORESIS 614
Diaporesis 496, 671
—— distincta 614
—— *distincta* 667
DIETZIA 193
—— bifasciata 194
DINOCLEUS 100, 719
Dinocleus 98
—— dentatus 100
—— mexicanus 719
—— molitor 100
—— *molitor* 101, 719, 720
DIONYCHUS 313
—— *mutabilis* 313
—— parallelogrammus 313
—— *parallelogrammus*..... 307
DIOPTROPHORUS 92
Dioptrophorus .. 67, 95, 96, 97, 149
—— fåhræi 94
—— fausti..... 93
—— ocularis..... 93
—— *ocularis* 92
—— prolixus..... 94
—— *prolixus*..... 93
—— sharpi 94
—— simplex 93
—— *simplex* 94
—— verruciger..... 94
—— *verruciger* 93, 95
DIPLOGRAMMUS 538
—— curvilineatus 538
Discophorus 633
DORYTOMUS 128
—— ——? 128
—— brevisetosus 128

Echinodera..... 472
Echinonotus 479
—— *rudis* 482
ECTYRSUS 221
Ectyrsus..... 724
—— *albohirtus* 221, 222
—— elongatus 221
—— gibbipennis 222
—— *gibbipennis* 221

Page

Ectyrsus pustulatus 221
—— *villosus* 221
Edesius 339
Elmidomorphus 134
ELPINUS 536
—— palmatus 536
Elytrocoptus 633
Empleurus dentipes 521
ENDALUS 136
—— æratus 137
—— *limatulus* 136
—— minutus 137
—— *ovalis*..... 137
ENOMIDES 454
—— ovipennis 454
Epipedorrhinus 633
Epistrophus 62, 63
ERETHISTES 310, 726
—— cyanipes 311, 726
—— lineatocollis 312
—— rhomboides 727
—— *tetricus* 312
—— triangularis 311, 727
—— zygopoides 312
—— *zygopoides* 726
ERIRRHINA 127, 721
ERIRRHINIDES 127
Erirrhinus acridulus..... 676
Erodiscides..... 271
ERODISCINA 271
ERODISCUS 274
Erodiscus 231, 272, 273
—— angustatus 277
—— *angustatus* 274
—— antilope..... 274
—— *antilope*..... 275, 276
—— appendiculatus..... 275
—— *appendiculatus* 274
—— bituberculatus..... 276
—— *bituberculatus* 274, 277
—— *castaneus* 277
—— *granatensis* 276
—— lævigatus 276
—— *lævigatus* 274, 277
—— lamellatus..... 275
—— *lamellatus*..... 274
—— *longirostris* 277
—— *scolopax*..... 276
Eteophilus 128
EUBULOMUS 542
—— multicostatus 542
—— *multicostatus* 543
—— reflexirostris 543
—— squamiventris 543
—— sticticus..... 542
—— *sticticus*..... 547

Page

EUBULOPSIS 582
—— edentatus 582
EUBULUS 544
Eubulus 542, 545, 582, 593, 603, 696, 697, 698
—— alticarinatus 565
—— *alticarinatus* 566
—— angularis 576
—— *angularis* 577
—— annulifer 555
—— aspericollis 564
—— *aspericollis* 556, 563, 565
—— atricollis 568
—— *atricollis* 569, 595
—— atrodiscus 570
—— *atrodiscus* 571
—— biangularis 558
—— *biangularis* 561, 568
—— bicuspis 560
—— *bicuspis* 561
—— bidentatus 559
—— *bidentatus* 560
—— bifasciculatus 576
—— bihamatus 563
—— biplagiatus 580
—— *biplagiatus* 546
—— bisignatus 581
—— *bisignatus* 578, 579
—— brevis 552
—— *brevis* 557, 569
—— camelus 565
—— campestris 578
—— *campestris* 579
—— carinifrons 554
—— *carinifrons* 569
—— *cinctellus* 564
—— circumductus 575
—— *circumductus* 576
—— circumlitus 575
—— *circumlitus* 576
—— cœcus 550
—— consanguineus 561
—— costatus 547
—— *costatus* 548
—— crinitus 577
—— crispus 579
—— *crispus* 580
—— curvifasciatus 557
—— *curvifasciatus* 583
—— deceptor 568
—— densus 582
—— diaspis 561
—— *diaspis* 560, 562
—— discoideus 572
—— *discoideus* 573
—— dumicola 580

Page

Eubulus dumicola 576, 578
—— flavovariegatus 566
—— fulvisquamis 562
—— fulvodiscus 573
—— *fulvodiscus* 574
—— gracilicornis 566
—— hospes 548
—— ignifer 553
—— immarginatus 551
—— inæqualis 558
—— *inæqualis* 559
—— integer 550
—— *integer* 551, 552
—— irrubescens 567
—— *irrubescens* 568
—— lamellatus 561
—— *lamellatus* 562, 563
—— laticollis 574
—— leucopleura 552
—— lineatipleura 554
—— lineatulus 578
—— *lineatulus* 696
—— longipes 560
—— longisetis 579
—— maculifrons 574
—— marcidus 562
—— marginatus 551
—— *marginatus* 550, 552
—— melanodiscus 571
—— melanotus 581
—— *melanotus* 577
—— miser 569
—— mœrens 581
—— *munitus* 563, 564
—— mutatus 559
—— nigricollis 567
—— nigrodiscus 570
—— *nigrodiscus* 545, 571
—— nigrosignatus 556
—— nimbatus 556
—— *nimbatus* 574
—— ocellatus 555
—— orthomasticus 563
—— *orthomasticus* 564, 565
—— *parochus* 581
—— pilipectus 564
—— *pilipectus* 565, 566
—— pleurostigma 573
—— *pleurostigma* 545
—— pulchellus 572
—— punctifrons 546
—— *punctifrons* 547, 560
—— quadricollis 571
—— reticulatus 548
—— *reticulatus* 549, 601, 612
—— seminiger 577

Page

Eubulus seminiger 581
—— signaticollis 579
—— signatifrons 557
—— squamipennis 546
—— *squamipennis* 547
—— stipator 549
—— *stipulator* 549
—— tetricus 569
—— triangularis 553
—— *triangularis* 558
—— trigonalis 558
—— *trigonalis* 559
—— truncatus 547
—— unidentatus 569
—— *unidentatus* 570
Euclyptus 141
EUGNOMIDES 139
Eugnomus 139
Eupterus anguliferus 461
—— *carinatus* 459
—— *pulcher* 461
EURHOPTUS 479
—— alticola 481
—— *alticola* 479
—— anchonoides 480
—— *anchonoides* 481
—— caviventris 479
—— costatus 481
—— *costatus* 479, 482
—— foveiventris 481
—— fuscisetis 480
—— *fuscisetis* 481
—— lævipennis 482
—— *lævipennis* 479
EUSCEPES 496
Euscepes 470, 483, 497, 499
—— divisus 497
—— *divisus* 498
—— longisetis 498
—— porcellus 497
—— *porcellus* 496, 498
—— truncatipennis 498
—— *truncatipennis* 500, 623
EUTINOBOTHRUS 604
—— pilosellus 604
—— *pilosellus* 706
EUXENUS 494
Euxenus .. 470, 490, 496, 497, 499
—— apicalis 494
—— *apicalis* 495, 540
—— ovatipennis 495
—— *posticus* 494, 497
—— rhombifer 495
—— *rhombifer* 624
—— subparallelus 494
—— *subparallelus* 495

Page
GASTEROCERCUS 630
Gasterocercus 510, 629, 631, 633, 640, 641, 643, 663
—— *brachialis* 510
—— *depressirostris* 630, 640
—— *dorsalis* 511
—— hypsophilus 630
—— *mexicanus* 510
—— *plumipes* 630, 640, 642
—— propugnator 630
—— *propugnator* 631
—— *scabrirostris* 630
—— *semicircularis* 630, 641
GEOBYRSA 92
Geobyrsa 67
—— nodifera 92
GERSTAECKERIA 470
Gerstaeckeria 496
—— bifasciata 470
—— cruciata 470
—— *cruciata* 471
—— lacti 471
—— leseleuci 471
—— mutillaria 472
GRAPHONOTUS 608
—— albescens 611
—— *albescens* 643
—— albocaudatus 608
—— *albocaudatus* 609
—— biolleyi 610
—— *biolleyi* 608
—— bituberculatus 609
—— *bituberculatus* 608, 610
—— cinctipennis 611
—— *cinctipennis* 691
—— defectus 613
—— leporinus 608
—— *leporinus* 609
—— lituratus 613
—— *lituratus* 691
—— maculicollis 610
—— *maculicollis* 608
—— quadrifasciatus 612
—— variisquamis 612
—— *variisquamis* 608, 699
GRASIDIUS 128
Grasidius 277
—— longimanus 129
GRYPIDIOPSIS 127, 721
—— (?) asperatus 721
—— variegatus 127, 721
Grypidius 127
GUIOPERUS 456
Guioperus 457
—— circumdatus 456
—— *circumdatus* 457

Page
Guioperus eques 457
—— *eques* 456
—— *gerstaeckeri* 456, 457
—— *griseus* 456, 457
—— klugi 458
—— *klugi* 456
—— sexsignatus 458
—— *sexsignatus* 456
—— trifasciatus 457
—— *trifasciatus* 456, 458
Gyioperus 456
Gymnetron 202

Hammacerus 272, 273
—— *delauneyi* 272
HAMMATOSTYLUS 272
—— *brenthoides* 273
—— criniger 272
Hedycera megamera 713
Heilipus 7
—— *ahrensi* 21
—— *argus* 30
—— *ascius* 51
—— *bartelsi* 51
—— *bioculatus* 42
—— *biplagiatus* 33, 54, 55
—— *cadivus* 51
—— *cæcus* 43
—— *callinotoides* 63
—— *corruptor* 51
—— *cruciatus* 9
—— *cuvieri* 30
—— *dahlbomi* 51
—— *decussatus* 39
—— *egenus* 51
—— *elegans* 9
—— *friesi* 51
—— *glabrirostris* 515
—— *granicostatus* 51
—— *guttatus* 25
—— *gyllenhalii* 30
—— *insignis* 29
—— *integellus* 51, 57
—— *jocosus* 36
—— *lacordairei* 51
—— *lauri* 19
—— *maculosus* 51
—— *medioximus* 51
—— *mortuus* 51
—— *nævulus* 39
—— *punctatoscabratus* 51, 54
—— *rusticus* 27
—— *schönherri* 9
—— *tugusti* 49
—— *unifasciatus* 43

Page
Heilipus ziegleri 51
HEMILIOPSIS 521
—— nudicollis 521
HEMILIUS 521
—— glabrirostris 521
—— *glabrirostris* 515
—— *nudicollis* 521
Heterobothrus 614, 633, 708
—— *bipustulatus* 602, 614, 616
HILIPIMORPHUS 520
—— forreri 520
HILIPINUS 51, 718
Hilipinus 49
—— alternatus 54
—— *ascius* 52, 53
—— biguttatus 53
—— *biguttatus* 52
—— *corruptor* 52
—— curvirostris 59
—— *curvirostris* 60
—— dentirostris 59
—— fusiformis 56
—— granosus 718
—— guatemalensis 60
—— humeralis 57
—— ingens 52
—— *ingens* 53
—— integellus 57
—— *integellus* 58, 59, 60, 61
—— *lacordairei* 718
—— laticollis 53
—— *laticollis* 54, 718
—— latipennis 718
—— *maculosus* 54
—— mucronatus 55
—— occultus 60, 719
—— *occultus* 61
—— ochreopictus 61
—— punctatoscabratus 54
—— *punctatoscabratus* .. 55, 60, 719
—— quadrimaculatus 56
—— *quadrimaculatus* 57
—— scabiosus 55
—— sulcicrus 58
—— *sulcicrus* 56, 59, 60
—— sulcirostris 58
—— *sulcirostris* 56, 59, 60
HILIPUS 7, 715
Hilipus 8, 22, 29, 34, 43, 51, 52, 62, 63, 64, 66, 290, 520, 716
—— adustus 40
—— ahrensi 21
—— albifrons 22
—— albomaculatus 16
—— albonotatus 15
—— *albonotatus* 16

Page

Hilipus albopictus 9
—— *albosignatus* 45
—— albovenosus 10
—— *albovenosus* 11
—— angulosus 41
—— *angulosus* 8, 49
—— *apiatus* 20
—— appendiculatus 28
—— *appendiculatus* 8
—— areolatus 17
—— *areolatus* 18
—— *arrogans* 50
—— asperatus 35
—— *asperatus* 36, 49
—— *aspredo* 28
—— atomarius 19
—— *atomarius* 20
—— atrosignatus 34
—— *atrosignatus* 36
—— belti 15
—— *belti* 49, 50, 716
—— bioculatus 42, 717
—— *bioculatus* 43, 44, 46, 47
—— *biplagiatus* 34
—— bivittatus 17
—— *bohemani* 17
—— cæcus 43
—— *cæcus* 46
—— *chevrolatii* 17
—— chiriquensis 26
—— cinctipennis 44
—— circuliferus 33, 717
—— *circuliferus* 34
—— clathratus 18, 716
—— *clavipes* 44
—— collectus 14
—— *collectus* 15, 17
—— compressicollis 49
—— *compressicollis* 716
—— costaricensis 35
—— cruciatus 9
—— *cruciatus* 10, 11, 58
—— crux-alba 45
—— cuvieri 30
—— cylindricus 13
—— cynicus 31, 717
—— *cynicus* 34
—— decoratus 33
—— *decoratus* 36
—— decussatus 39
—— *designatus* 23
—— *draco* 12
—— 12-guttatus 21
—— elegans 9
—— *elegans* 12, 13, 21, 520
—— empiricus 23

Page

Hilipus empiricus 8
—— exustus 30
—— *fallax* 43
—— fenestratus 10
—— *fenestratus* 11
—— flavolineatus 32
—— *flavolineatus* 33
—— frontalis 28
—— fulvisquamis 46
—— furcatus 13
—— guttatus 25
—— *guttatus* 26, 27
—— guttiger 20
—— hieroglyphicus 11
—— *hieroglyphicus* 13
—— hyperoides 47
—— *indistinctus* 44
—— intensus 31, 717
—— *intensus* 32
—— jocosus 36, 37, 38, 39
—— lauri 19
—— lentiginosus 40
—— *leoninus* 40
—— leucostictus 25
—— *leucostictus* 26, 27
—— limbatus 11
—— *limbatus* 12, 21
—— *lituratus* 50
—— longirostris 19
—— *longirostris* 20, 718
—— lutosus 38
—— *mirus* 10
—— mixtus 20
—— *mixtus* 19
—— *multiguttatus* 25, 26
—— *muricatus* 28, 33
—— *mysticus* 18
—— nævulus 39
—— *nævulus* 36
—— nigrofasciatus 24
—— *nigrofasciatus* 46
—— nigromaculatus 32
—— *norrisii* 17
—— *occultus* 51, 60
—— ocellatus 32
—— ornatus 12
—— *ornatus* 14
—— *paradoxus* 21
—— *parvulus* 12
—— penicillatus 48
—— *penicillatus* 8
—— *peplus* 17
—— *perturbatus* 50
—— *pertyi* 46
—— phrynodes 27, 716
—— *phrynodes* 28

Page

Hilipus prodigialis 33
—— pulchellus 29
—— pulverulentus 46
—— *pulverulentus* 47
—— punctipectus 42
—— quadrinodosus 37
—— *quadrinodosus* 42
—— quadrisignatus 38
—— rectirostris 12
—— *rectirostris* 21
—— rotundicollis 26
—— *rufipes* 46
—— rufocinctus 715
—— rusticus 27
—— scutellaris 45
—— securifer 716
—— *securiger* 8, 23, 24, 716
—— sexmaculatus 22
—— *signatus* 41
—— spiculosus 27
—— *spiculosus* 35, 716
—— spinipennis 716
—— *sticticopterus* 716
—— stictopterus 16, 716
—— *stictopterus* 11
—— stigmosus 717
—— strigipectus 41
—— *strigipectus* 8, 42
—— sulcifer 47
—— *sulcifer* 48
—— suspensus 29
—— *suspensus* 30, 512
—— terebrans 717
—— *terebrans* 715
—— *tetanicus* 23
—— *tetraspilotus* 51
—— trifasciatus 14
—— *trifasciatus* 15, 61
—— trinotatus 36
—— *trinotatus* 48
—— tugusti 49
—— *tugusti* 45
—— *tuberculatus* 28
—— *undabundus* 22
—— unifasciatus 43, 717
—— *unifasciatus* 44, 45
—— *velamen* 23
—— *venosus* 716
—— *viator* 10
—— *zoubkoffi* 32
Homalonotus 290
Homœostethus 633
—— *triangularis* 702
HOPLORRHININA 277
HOPLORRHINUS 278
Hoplorrhinus 277

Page

Hoplorrhinus crispus 278
—— *crispus* 277
—— mexicanus 278
—— *mexicanus* 277
HYDRONOMIDES 132
Hylobiides 113
HYLOBIINA 7, 715
Hylobius 7
—— *assimilis* 7
—— *pales* 7
HYPERA 2
Hypera 3, 578
—— ocellata 3
Hypérides 2
HYPERINA 2
Hyperini 2
HYPERODES 121
—— angustata 122
—— hirtella 121
—— *hirtella* 122
—— *sparsa* 122
—— testaceipes 122

ILEOMUS 113, 720
Ileomus 98
—— distinguendus 113, 720
—— *mucoreus* 113
Ischiomastus 63
Isochnus 201
Isorhinus 3
—— *chevrolati* 3
—— *confusus* 4
—— *fuscomaculatus* 3
ISORRHINUS 3
Isorrhinus 2, 5
—— *chevrolati* 4
—— confusus 4
—— depressus 4
—— fuscomaculatus 3
—— *fuscomaculatus* 4, 5, 6
—— gibbus 5
—— *gibbus* 3
—— undatus 5
—— *undatus* 3
ISUS 631
—— M-nigrum 631
ITHAURA 95
Ithaura 67
—— exarata 96
—— pinicola 96
—— *pinicola* 97
—— *strangulata* 96
Ithypori 314
ITHYPORIDES 314

Kangoròpus 310

Page

LACCOPROCTUS 66
Laccoproctus 65
—— acalloides 66
Læmomerus 230, 267
LÆMORCHESTES 201
—— fasciatus 202
LÆMOSACCINA 280
Læmosaccini 280
LÆMOSACCUS 281
Læmosaccus 280, 328, 455
—— atratus 285
—— *atratus* 282
—— *brevipennis* 281
—— ebenus 287
—— *ebenus* 282, 288
—— *electilis* 281
—— erythronotus 285
—— *erythronotus* 282
—— exaratus 288
—— *exaratus* 282
—— exsculptus 283
—— *exsculptus* 282, 284
—— hamatus 284
—— *hamatus* 282, 287
—— *mactatus* 282
—— maculatus 286
—— *maculatus* 282
—— plagiatus 286
—— *plagiatus* 281, 282
—— *pruinosus* 281
—— radiatus 283
—— *radiatus* 282, 284
—— ruficornis 282
—— *ruficornis* 281, 283, 285
—— salebrosus 284
—— *salebrosus* 282
—— scriptus 287
—— *scriptus* 282
—— sculpturatus 288
—— *sculpturatus* 282, 285, 287
—— texanus 285
—— *unicolor* 280
—— *variegatus* 281
Larinus 98, 113, 213
LEMBODES 482
—— *solitarius* 482
—— trux 482
Lémosacides 280
LEPILIUS 454
—— pulchellus 455
Leprosomus 67
Leptarthrus 155, 722
Liosomus 97
Liparus 97
LISSORHOPTRUS 134
Lissorhoptrus 133

Page

Lissorhoptrus apiculatus 135
—— simplex 135
Listroderes 120
LISTRODERINA 120
LISTRONOTUS 120
Listronotus 2
—— —— ? 121
—— bagoiformis 120
—— *bagoiformis* 121
—— *latiusculus* 121
LISTRORRHYNCHUS 193
Listrorrhynchus 357
—— subulatus 193
LIXOMORPHA 62, 719
Lixomorpha 63
—— albomarginata 63, 719
Lixomorphus 719
LIXUS 101, 720
Lixus 98, 103, 113, 213
—— *antilope* 274
—— apterus 112
—— *apterus* 111
—— *attenuatus* 271
—— basilaris 110
—— *basilaris* 101
—— caudatus 108
—— cavicollis 103, 720
—— *cavicollis* 104
—— *conicicollis* 106
—— dentipes 102, 720
—— *dentipes* 104
—— depressus 106
—— *depressus* 107
—— fimbriolatus 103
—— *fimbriolatus* 101, 104, 105
—— germari 109
—— inermis 104
—— *inermis* 105
—— limbatus 110
—— *macer* 103, 104
—— maculipennis 112
—— *manifestus* 103
—— mexicanus 109
—— *mexicanus* 101, 110
—— *murcidus* 103
—— musculus 107
—— nigrinus 108
—— *nigrinus* 105
—— *oblongus* 103
—— *perforatus* 108
—— *pleuralis* 108
—— porcatus 109
—— *præpotens* 101
—— *punctinasus* 107
—— quadricollis 107
—— *rojasi* 112

Page

Lixus rugulirostris 104
—— semivittatus 108
—— *semivittatus* 107
—— simplex 106
—— *simplex* 107
—— subcaudatus 105
—— *subcaudatus* 104
—— *sulcatus* 113
—— sulcimargo 111
—— tæniatus 111
—— *tæniatus* 112
—— *tenuis* 109
—— toltecus 105
—— *toltecus* 101
—— *vittatus* 113
Lobaspis 308
—— *argentulus* 309
LONCHOPHORUS 151
—— fortis 152
—— *fortis* 151
—— fusiformis 153
—— *fusiformis* 152, 154
—— nitidus 154
—— *nitidus* 152
—— obliquus 152
—— *obliquus* 151
—— *parasita* 153
—— pustulatus 153
—— *pustulatus* 152
—— *varius* 153
—— verruciger 154
—— *verruciger* 152
Loncophorus 151
—— *obliquus* 152
Lophocephala 607
LUDOVIX 273
—— bifasciatus 273
—— *fasciatus* 273

MACROMEROPSIS 512
—— binotatus 512
—— *binotatus* 513
—— quadrinotatus 513
MACROMERUS 506, 729
Macromerus 511, 516
—— albofasciatus 509
—— *albofasciatus* 507
—— bicinctus 508
—— *bicinctus* 507
—— flavocinctus 508
—— *flavocinctus* 507
—— flavofasciatus 508
—— *flavofasciatus* 507
—— insignis 729
—— *leporinus* 608

Page

Macromerus leuconotus 509
—— *leuconotus* 506, 507
—— *monachus* 553
—— stigmaticus 507
—— *stigmaticus* 506, 518
—— succinctus 507
—— *succinctus* 506, 508, 729
—— tenuicinctus 507
—— *tenuicinctus* 508
—— *triangularis* 553
Macrops 121
—— *hirtellus* 121, 122
MACRORHOPTUS 200
—— estriatus 200
—— *hispidus* 200
—— mexicanus 200
MÆMACTES 528
Mæmactes 524
—— *cribricollis* 529
—— perforatus 529
—— *perforatus* 530
—— pilosus 529
—— *pilosus* 530
—— ruficornis 529
—— *ruficornis* 530
—— subfasciatus 530
Magdalis 280, 281, 455
—— *bicristata* 281
—— *nephele* 286
—— *pipitzi* 281
MANTIAS 606
—— gracilitarsis 606
Mecinus 142
MECISTOCORYNUS 511
—— sinuatipes 512
MENARES 455
—— pilicornis 455
Ménémachides 289
MENEMACHINA 289
Merocnemus 633
—— *binotatus* 520
—— *horni* 520
METADUPUS 505
Metadupus 463
—— *apicatus* 506, 653
—— nodatus 506
METOPOSOMA 583
Metoposoma 651
—— *funebre* 583
—— nigrofasciatum 583
—— *nigrofasciatum* 532, 651
METRANIA 461
Metrania 462
—— palliata 461
METRANIELLA 462
—— nigrolineata 463

Page

METRANIOPSIS 462
—— elatus 462
METRIOPHILUS 584
Metriophilus 522, 526, 583, 591, 600, 603, 644
—— cribricollis 588
—— *cribricollis* 584, 585, 589
—— definitus 588
—— *definitus* 584
—— *discretus* 584, 597
—— fugax 584
—— *fugax* 526, 585, 586, 587
—— horridulus 586
—— *horridulus* 587, 589
—— *lynx* 585, 586
—— minimus 586
—— *minimus* 591
—— miscellus 585
—— nigrescens 589
—— *nigrescens* 590, 591
—— nigrisetis 590
—— *nigrisetis* 591
—— nigroterminatus 588
—— *nigroterminatus* 584
—— nitidus 587
—— *nitidus* 585
—— occultus 587
—— ramosus 589
—— *ramosus* 590
—— ramulosus 590
—— *ramulosus* 591
—— rugifrons 585
—— *tenuipes* 587, 588
—— tenuis 585
—— v-fulvum 591
Miarus 202
Micralcinus cribratus 454
MICROCLEOGONUS 458
Microcleogonus 459
—— tibialis 459
MICROHYUS 448
Microhyus 452, 454
—— angustatus 451
—— *angustatus* 449
—— brevipes 450
—— *brevipes* 449
—— erinaceus 450
—— *erinaceus* 449
—— hystrix 449
—— *hystrix* 448, 450
—— longisetis 450
—— *longisetis* 448
—— minutissimus 451
—— *minutissimus* 449
—— montanus 449
—— *montanus* 448, 452

Page

Microhyus pallidisetis 451
—— *pallidisetis* 449
—— *setiger* 449, 450
Micronyx 129
MICROXYPTERUS 500
—— binotatus 501
—— *binotatus* 488
—— suturalis 500
—— *suturalis* 501
Mitrastethus baridioides 607
Molicorynes 633

Nanophyes 199
Nanus 277
NEOMASTIX 199
—— concolor 199
—— setulosus 199
Notiodes apiculatus 135
—— *egenus* 135
Notiophilus apiculatus 135
Notolomus 140
—— *bicolor* 140

OCHETINA 132
—— induta 132
—— *induta* 133
—— *uniformis* 133
Omogonus 151
Omoplata 289
Onchorhinus quadricollis 67
—— *scabricollis* 67
ONCORRHINUS 67
Oncorrhinus 7, 446
—— latipennis 68
—— *latipennis* 447
—— *nodulosus* 68
—— scabricollis 67
—— *scabricollis* 68
ONYCHYLIS 133
Onychylis 132, 136
—— *alternans* 134
—— cretatus 134
—— meridionalis 133
—— *nigrirostris* 133
—— setiger 134
OOPTERINUS 267
Oopterinus 230, 723
—— æneopiceus 270
—— *æneopiceus* 268
—— bactrianus 269
—— *bactrianus* 267, 268, 271
—— castaneipennis 269
—— *castaneipennis* 265, 268
—— gibbipennis 269

Page

Oopterinus gibbipennis 268, 270
—— glabratus 271
—— *glabratus* 268
—— lævigatus 270
—— *lævigatus* 268, 271
—— piliferus 268
—— *piliferus* 269, 270
Ophthalmoborus 146
Oploscelis 633
Orchestes 201
Orchestides 200
Orobitis rubetra 315
Orthochætes 128
Otidocephalides 230
OTIDOCEPHALINA 230, 723
OTIDOCEPHALUS 230, 723
Otidocephalus 156, 167, 221, 231, 632, 722, 724
—— adspersus 258
—— æneus 259
—— albolineatus 238
—— *albolineatus* 237, 243
—— albomarginatus 261
—— *albomarginatus* 260, 262, 263
—— *albopilosus* 252
—— angusticollis 257
—— *angusticollis* 258
—— apioniformis 254
—— *apioniformis* 248, 250, 255, 256, 257, 258
—— beckeri 245
—— *bicolor* 267
—— bidentatus 267
—— boops 263
—— *boops* 264
—— brevicollis 243
—— brevisetis 244
—— *brevisetis* 245, 259
—— canescens 238
—— *canescens* 243, 244
—— canus 247
—— *canus* 254
—— castaneus 252
—— *castaneus* 233
—— cavifrons 247
—— *cavifrons* 262
—— *cavirostris* 231
—— cinereus 235
—— comatus 262
—— compressus 256
—— constrictus 251
—— *constrictus* 252
—— coræ 262
—— crassirostris 264
—— *crassirostris* 232

Page

Otidocephalus crinitus 263
—— *crinitus* 233
—— cupreus 233
—— cuprinus 240
—— curvimanus 242
—— cylindricollis 254
—— dentipes 250
—— *dentipes* 251, 252
—— depressicollis 234
—— *dichrous* 231
—— divisus 246
—— *divisus* 258
—— dugesi 239
—— *dugesi* 231, 240
—— duplicatus 243
—— ericius 248
—— *ericius* 245, 263
—— *estriatus* 235
—— fasciculatus 240
—— flavipennis 263
—— flavipilis 266
—— flohri 237
—— foveifrons 244
—— *foveifrons* 238, 243, 247, 248
—— gibbicollis 258
—— grandis 234
—— *grandis* 248
—— hystricosus 245
—— *hystricosus* 243, 246, 263
—— *inquisitus* 251
—— *insignis* 239
—— interruptus 239
—— *lævicollis* 231, 264
—— lævipennis 260
—— *lævipennis* 232, 261, 262, 264, 265
—— lævis 265
—— *lævis* 232
—— latidens 251
—— *latidens* 252
—— lineipennis 241
—— *lineipennis* 237, 242
—— longicollis 248
—— *longicollis* 263
—— longipennis 249
—— *longipennis* 250
—— longipilis 253
—— *longipilis* 258, 261
—— megalops 260
—— *megalops* 232, 253, 261, 264
—— mexicanus 257
—— *mexicanus* 251, 252, 254, 256, 259
—— mixtus 235
—— multilineatus 236

Page

Otidocephalus multilineatus. 237, 238
—— *myrmex* 246
—— *nivosus* 239
—— octolineatus 242
—— oculatus..... 257
—— *oculatus*..... 256
—— panamensis 253, 723
—— *panamensis* 232, 254
—— pelliceus 236
—— pellitus 241
—— *pellitus* 236, 249
—— *perforatus* 267
—— pilicollis 234
—— *pilicollis*..... 235
—— *poeyi* 231
—— prolongatus 249
—— *prolongatus* 250
—— pubescens 252
—— *pubescens* .. 232, 246, 251, 254
—— puncticeps 265
—— *ruficollis*..... 267
—— rugicollis 248
—— *rugicollis* 249
—— senex..... 259
—— *senex* 247
—— seniculus 265
—— setiger 246
—— *setiger* 245, 247, 262
—— similis 261
—— *similis* 254, 256
—— tæniatus 237
—— tenuirostris 256
—— *tenuirostris* 257
—— tonsilis 250
—— *tonsilis* 251
—— *ulkei* 239
—— uniformis 235
—— versicolor 266
—— *versicolor* 267, 269
—— vestitus 238
—— *vestitus* 239
—— vicinus 255
—— *vicinus* 256, 257
—— villosus 243
—— *villosus* 244, 245
—— *vittatus* 230, 239
Otiocephalus 230
—— *flavipennis*..... 263
—— *mexicanus* 257
Otiorrhynchus 7
OXYPTEROPSIS 498
—— armatus..... 499
—— *armatus* 498
—— bipartitus 500
—— *bipartitus* 499, 623
—— latirostris 499

Page

OXYPTERUS 490
Oxypterus 470, 486, 494, 496, 498, 501, 502
—— asper 492
—— *asper* 698
—— *capillatus* 499
—— denticollis..... 491
—— *discretus* 494
—— fasciculosus 491
—— *fasciculosus* 492
—— fausti..... 492
—— *fausti* 493
—— obliquus 493
—— *obliquus* 500
—— *ochreatus* 494
—— rubiginosus 494
—— terminatus 493
—— torvidus 491
—— *torvidus*..... 492
Oxystoma 193

Pachyphanes 129, 722
—— *corpulentus* 722
Pachytychius 129, 138
Palæopus 633
Pantoteles 455
Paracamptus 604, 712
Parameleus..... 50
Paranthonomus 157, 177
Parisacalles 479
Peridenetus 509
Perideræus 310
PERIERES 485
Perieres 488
—— gibbipennis 485
PEUCRON 619
—— alboguttatus..... 619
PHACE 614
Phace 619
—— binodosa 617
—— *binodosa* 616, 618
—— carinirostris 617
—— *carinirostris* 616
—— cinctuta..... 618
—— dentipes 616
—— *dentipes*..... 617
—— duplex 617
—— egena 615
—— *egena* 616
—— leucogramma 618
—— *leucogramma* 614
—— pilimanus 615
—— *pilimanus* 614, 616
—— polochicæ 616
—— scutellaris 615

page

Phace scutellaris 616
—— striatipennis..... 619
—— *striatipennis* 614
PHALIAS 604
—— laticrus 605
PHELYPERA 6
Phelypera 2, 3
—— *bimaculata* 6
—— distigma 6
—— isthmica 6
PHILONIS 603
—— inermis 603
PHYLLOTROX 141
Phyllotrox 138, 140, 142, 146
—— ater 142
—— crassipes 143
—— depressus 146
—— flavescens 145
—— fulvus 144
—— inconspicuus 145
—— maculicollis 145
—— marcidus 144
—— *marcidus* 145
—— mecinoides 142
—— *mecinoides* 143
—— megalops 142
—— montanus 143
—— *nubifer* 144
—— *pallidus*..... 146
—— *rugirostris* 145
—— *speculator* 142
—— *subopacus* 142, 145
—— sulcirostris 145
—— suturalis 143
—— *suturalis* 144, 145
—— *variabilis* 144
PHYMATOPHOSUS 502, 729
—— multicristatus 502, 729
—— *multicristatus* 503
—— scapularis 503
—— squamans 502
—— *squamans* 503
PHYRDENUS 503
Phyrdenus 444, 504
—— *bullatus* 504
—— divergens 504
—— muriceus 504
—— *muriceus* 505
—— setiferus 504
—— tincticollis..... 505
—— *undatus* 504
Phytonomini 2
Phytonomus 2
—— *brevicollis* 6
—— *comptus*..... 2
—— *confusus* 4

Page

Phytonomus distigma 6
—— *diversus* 2
—— *rumicis* 2
—— *signatus* 6
PIAZORRHINIDES 222
PIAZORRHINUS 222
Piazorrhinus 212
—— albocinctus 229
—— *albocinctus* 223, 230
—— albofasciatus 225
—— *albofasciatus* 223
—— asperatus 227
—— *asperatus* 223
—— cingulatus 228
—— *cingulatus* 223, 229, 230
—— cionoides 224
—— *cionoides* 222
—— curtus 230
—— *curtus* 223
—— cyanescens 226
—— *cyanescens* 223, 227, 229
—— cyaneus 226
—— *cyaneus* 223
—— inermis 224
—— *inermis* 223
—— metallicus 227
—— *metallicus* 223
—— *myops* 222
—— *pictus* 226
—— rufipes 224
—— *rufipes* 222, 225, 229
—— rugulosus 226
—— *rugulosus* 223, 230
—— scutellaris 228
—— *scutellaris* 223, 229
—— *splendens* 222, 227
—— uniformis 225
—— *uniformis* 223
—— vestitus 229
—— *vestitus* 223
Piazurus 713
PISÆUS 591
—— complanatus 592
—— sulcatus 592
—— varicus 591
—— *varicus* 592
PISSODES 119
Pissodes 7
—— *nemorensis* 119
—— strobi 119
PISSODINA 119
Pissodini 119
Plectromodes 720
Plocetes 203
Polyderces 291
Polypleurus 634

Page

Poria 224
PRIONOBRACHIUM 289
—— schönherri 289
PRIONOMERIDES 213
Prionomérides 212
—— *vrais* 213
PRIONOMERINA 212
PRIONOMERUS 213
Prionomerus 126, 149, 151, 289
—— abdominalis 216
—— *abdominalis* 213
—— æsopus 217
—— *æsopus* 214
—— bigibbosus 216
—— *bigibbosus* 213, 215
—— *calceatus* 215
—— *carbonarius* 215
—— carinatus 215
—— *carinatus* 213
—— *expansus* 217
—— femoralis 214
—— *femoralis* 213, 215
—— *flavicornis* 216
—— *flavitarsis* 215
—— *leprieuri* 217
—— mucidus 214
—— *mucidus* 213, 216
—— rugicollis 215
—— *rugicollis* 213
—— *scutellaris* 216
—— simplex 214
—— *simplex* 213
—— trigonus 216
—— *trigonus* 214, 217
Procas 127
Psepholax latirostris 521
PSEUDANTHONOMUS 194
Pseudanthonomus 198
—— apionoides 196
—— *cratægi* 197
—— cretaceus 198
—— curvicrus 195
—— griseipilis 197
—— guttatus 195
—— hispidus 198
—— lituratus 196
—— meridionalis 197
—— nubilosus 197
—— *nubilosus* 194
—— *nubilus* 197
—— rufotestaceus 196
—— *rufotestaceus* 197
PSEUDOMOPSIS 486
Pseudomopsis 500
—— arcuatus 487

Page

Pseudomopsis bicristatus 486
—— conicicollis 490
—— distigma 488
—— laticollis 487
—— *laticollis* 488
—— latisquamis 488
—— mexicanus 489
—— *mexicanus* 490
—— nigrosignatus 488
—— notaticollis 489
—— similis 490
Pseudomus 486
—— *fistulosus* 486
—— *inflatus* 486
—— *mexicanus* 489
—— *notatus* 486
Pseudorchestes fasciatus 202
Pseudostyphlus 128
Pterygomus 503
PTINOPSIS 723
—— floccosus 724
Ptinus 724
PTOUS 632
—— otidocephalinus 633
Pycnopus 456
—— *klugii* 458
PYRÆCHMES 136
—— brevitarsis 136

RHECAS 65
Rhecas 7
—— spurcus 66
Rhina plagiata 286
Rhinastus 290, 292
RHINOCHENUS 537
—— *piger* 537
—— *stenaspis* 537
—— *sticticus* 537
—— stigma 537
Rhinolius 151
Rhinoncus 222
RHYNCHÆNIDES 200
Rhynchænini 200
Rhynchænus 201
—— *æsopus* 217
—— *calidus* 320
—— *cœcus* 550
—— *constrictus* 132
—— *crassus* 201
—— *gagates* 315
—— *nota* 537
—— *plagiatus* 286
—— *rubetra* 315
—— *rufescens* 201
—— *stigma* 537

Page

Rhynchænus strobi 119
Rhynchites 139
Rhynchophorus præpotens 101
RHYPARONOTUS 90
Rhyparonotus 67
—— inermis 91
—— *scapha* 90
—— serripes 90
—— vermiculatus 91
Rhyssematus 326
—— *pruinosus* 336
RHYSSOMATUS 326
Rhyssomatus 316, 331, 479
—— acutecostatus 329
—— *acutecostatus* 330, 332
—— alternans 334
—— biseriatus 332
—— crenatus 329
—— *crispicollis* 333
—— debilis 334
—— dilaticollis 329
—— laticollis 331
—— *laticollis* 328, 332
—— latipennis 330
—— *latipennis* 331
—— latus 330
—— *latus* 331
—— *lineaticollis* 328
—— *minutus* 331
—— morio 337
—— nigerrimus 337
—— *nigerrimus* 336
—— nitidus 338
—— *nitidus* 339
—— *novalis* 329
—— ovalis 335
—— *ovalis* 336
—— *palmacollis* 332, 333
—— parvulus 331
—— pruinosus 336
—— *pruinosus* 337
—— *pullus* 331
—— punctato-sulcatus 333
—— *punctato-sulcatus* 334
—— puncticollis 338
—— rufescens 335
—— rufus 335
—— rugosus 327
—— *rugosus* 328
—— rugulipennis 328
—— *rugulipennis* 332
—— sculpticollis 332
—— *sculpticollis* 333
—— sculpturatus 333
—— *sculpturatus* 326, 332
—— subcostatus 334

Page

Rhyssomatus subcostatus 329
—— subrufus 336
—— *subrufus* 335
—— viridipes 337
—— *viridipes* 338
—— yucatanus 328
—— *yucatanus* 332
Ryssematus 326
—— *ovalis* 335
—— *pruinosus* 336

Scaphomorphus 101
SCEDASUS 605
—— muricatus 605
SCLEROSOMUS 313
—— *granulosus* 310
—— *incommodus* 313
—— laticauda 314
SCYBIS 137
—— pubescens 138
Selenis 289
Semio 633
SEMNORRHYNCHUS 628
Semnorrhynchus 641
—— fulvifrons 630
—— fulvopictus 629
—— *fulvopictus* 630
—— *pictus* 629, 630
—— planirostris 628
—— *planirostris* 629, 630
—— tristis 629
SIBINIA 208
Sibinia 188, 209, 210, 281
—— americana 212
—— *americana* 209
—— aspersa 211
—— candidata 210
—— fuscipes 211
—— *melina* 212
—— *ochreosa* 212, 722
—— picturata 210
—— rotundata 209
—— *rotundata* 210
—— rubescens 209
—— tessellata 210
—— vagabunda 211
Sibynes 208
SIRON 540
—— dorsalis 540
—— *dorsalis* 671
—— exornatus 540
Sitona carmelita 2
—— *lepida* 2
SITONES 1
—— *flavescens* 2

Page

Sitones lepidus 2
—— ordinarius 2
—— *puncticollis* 2
Sitonidæ 1
SITONINA 1
Sitonini 1
SMICRONYCHIDES 129
SMICRONYX 129, 722
—— cataphractus 130
—— constrictus 132
—— *constrictus* 131
—— *corpulentus* 722
—— *discoideus* 722
—— *imbricatus* 131
—— loricatus 130
—— *spurcus* 130, 131
—— tectus 129
—— *tectus* 130
—— tenuirostris 131
—— tenuisquamis 131
—— thoracatus 131
—— *tychioides* 132
SOLENOPUS 313
Solenopus 292
—— bilineatus 313
—— *cacicus* 313
—— *spinicollis* 313
SOPHRORRHINIDES 459
Sphæracus 277
Sphenophorus stigmaticus 717
SPILONOTUS 496
—— ornatus 496
STASEAS 530
Staseas 620
—— cingulatus 532
—— *cingulatus* 531
—— granulatus 531
—— *granulatus* 530, 532, 533
—— mexicanus 533
—— *mexicanus* 531
—— pictipennis 532
—— *pictipennis* 530, 531, 533
—— pullatus 532
—— *pullatus* 531, 583, 651
Sternechides 113
STERNECHINA 113, 720
STERNECHUS 113, 720
Sternechus 213, 316
—— aurocinctus 117
—— *aurocinctus* 114
—— bicaudatus 117
—— bicinctus 119
—— *bicinctus* 114
—— bifasciatus 118
—— *bifasciatus* 119
—— brevicollis 116

Page

Sternechus brevicollis 113
—— continuus 115
—— *costatus* 118
—— *denudatus* 114
—— extortus 114
—— *extortus* 115
—— foveolatus 116
—— *foveolatus* 115
—— fuscomaculatus 116
—— *guerini* 115
—— nitidus 118
—— *nitidus* 115, 116
—— pollinosus 119
—— *pollinosus* 114
—— *reticulatus* 114, 115
—— spinipes 115
—— *spinipes* 118
—— tuberculatus 118
—— *tuberculatus* 117
Sternoxus 291
—— *nigrofasciatus* 292
Sternuchus 113
STOREIDES 137
Synertha 129, 131

Tachygonus 201
Tachypterus 194
—— *quadrigibbus* 162
TANYSPHYRIDES 136
Tanysphyrus 136
—— *lemnæ* 137
TELYS 61
Telys 7
—— bisinuatus 62
Terambus confusus 203
—— *seriatus* 202
TERIDATES 202
—— confusus 203
—— seriatus 202
—— *seriatus* 203
TERIOLTES 146
—— circumdatus 147
—— *circumdatus* 146
—— nigripennis 147
—— *nigripennis* 146
TERIRES 138
—— pilosus 138
THEGILIS 526
—— baridioides 526
THEMEROPIS 220
—— binodosa 220
—— *divergens* 221
—— *fimbriata* 221
THEOGNETE 97
Theognete 67, 95

Page

Theognete lævis 97
THRASYOMUS 459
Thrasyomus 462
—— conotracheloides 460
—— tumens 459
—— uniformis 460
—— *uniformis* 463
Thryogenes festucæ 128
THYSANOCNEMIS 203
—— bicinctus 205
—— *bicinctus* 206
—— brevis 208
—— *brevis* 203
—— *fraxini* 203
—— lævirostris 207
—— obscurus 204
—— *obscurus* 205, 206, 208
—— ornatus 205
—— *ornatus* 206
—— pusillus 206
—— *pusillus* 203, 208
—— suturalis 205
—— *suturalis* 206
—— uniguttatus 204
—— versicolor 206
—— *versicolor* 208
—— zonatus 207
—— *zonatus* 208
Toxeutes 271, 273
—— *attenuatus* 271
—— *gronovii* 272
Toxophorus 273
—— *attenuatus* 271
—— *brenthoides* 272
—— *fasciatus* 273
—— *tantalus* 273
TRACHALUS 631
Trachalus 632
—— micronychus 632
—— *micronychus* 644
Trichobaropsis 158
—— *texanus* 187
TRICHODOCERIDES 713
TRICHODOCERUS 713
—— brevilineatus 714
—— *lateralis* 714
—— spinolæ 714
—— *spinolæ* 713, 715
TRŒZON 606
—— encaustus 607
Tychiides vrais 203
TYCHIINA 203
Tychiini 203
Tychius 134, 188, 192, 198, 208, 210, 281
—— *simplex* 209

Page

TYLODERMA 527
Tyloderma 529
—— æneotinctum 528
—— *æneotinctum* 632
—— baridium 528
—— foveolatum 527
—— *striatum* 528
Tylodes 464
—— *armadillo* 464
—— *ganglionicus* 464
—— *nodulosus* 464
Tylodides 464
TYLODINUS 464
Tylodinus 463, 472
—— callosus 468
—— canaliculatus 467
—— *canaliculatus* 464
—— cavicrus 468
—— *cavicrus* 464, 467
—— fœdus 466
—— leucozona 467
—— *leucozona* 468
—— maculifrons 466
—— nodulosus 464
—— planicollis 465
—— *planicollis* 657
—— quadrilamellatus 465
—— *quadrilamellatus* 466
—— 16-tuberculatus 466
—— 16-*tuberculatus* 464
Tylomus 113, 316
—— *pollinosus* 119
TYNNICHUS 712
—— tenuicostatus 713
Typhloglymma 67, 95, 96
—— *puteolatum* 96
TYRANNION 593, 729
Tyrannion 584, 603, 697
—— admixtus 599
—— *admixtus* 600
—— agnatus 602
—— albosignatus 601
—— basalis 603
—— breviculus 602
—— *breviculus* 603
—— curtipennis 601
—— diffusus 597
—— *diffusus* 598
—— disparilis 597
—— fulvipennis 594
—— funestus 599
—— imbellis 599
—— *imbellis* 600
—— irregularis 596
—— nigrosellatus 595
—— *nigrosellatus* 597

Page

Tyrannion ochreopunctatus 598
—— *ochreopunctatus* 597, 599
—— pictilis 597, 729
—— *pictilis* 598
—— *pictipennis* 729
—— punctipennis 598
—— scabidus 595
—— squalidus 600
—— stolidus 600
—— suffusus 596
—— *suffusus* 597
—— tricristatus 594
—— *tricristatus* 595
—— unipustulatus 601
—— validus 593
—— *validus* 594

UDEUS 139
—— eugnomoides 139
ULOSOMINUS 483
Ulosominus 710
—— angustatus 485

Page

Ulosominus nanus 484
—— quadrifasciculatus 483
—— *quadrifasciculatus* 484
—— quichensis 484
—— triseriatus 484
—— *triseriatus* 485
—— zunilensis 483
—— *zunilensis* 484
ULOSOMUS 710
Ulosomus 463, 483
—— *erinaceus* 483, 710, 711
—— hirsutulus 711
—— hispidus 711
—— horribilis 710
—— spinulosus 711
Uroplata 213
URSIDIUS 200
Ursidius 201
—— halticoides 201

Xanthus 146
XENOSOMUS 469

Page

Xenosomus chevrolati 469
—— inflatus 469
—— turpis 469

ZASCELIS 522
Zascelis 526, 544, 546, 584
—— affaber 524
—— *affaber* 522, 525
—— brevicollis 524
—— *brevicollis* 522
—— carinipes 523
—— *carinipes* 522
—— glabrata 526
—— *glabrata* 522, 523
—— irrorata 523
—— *irrorata* 522
—— rugosa 525
—— *rugosa* 522, 523
—— sulcifrons 525
—— *sulcifrons* 522
Zygops 608, 700

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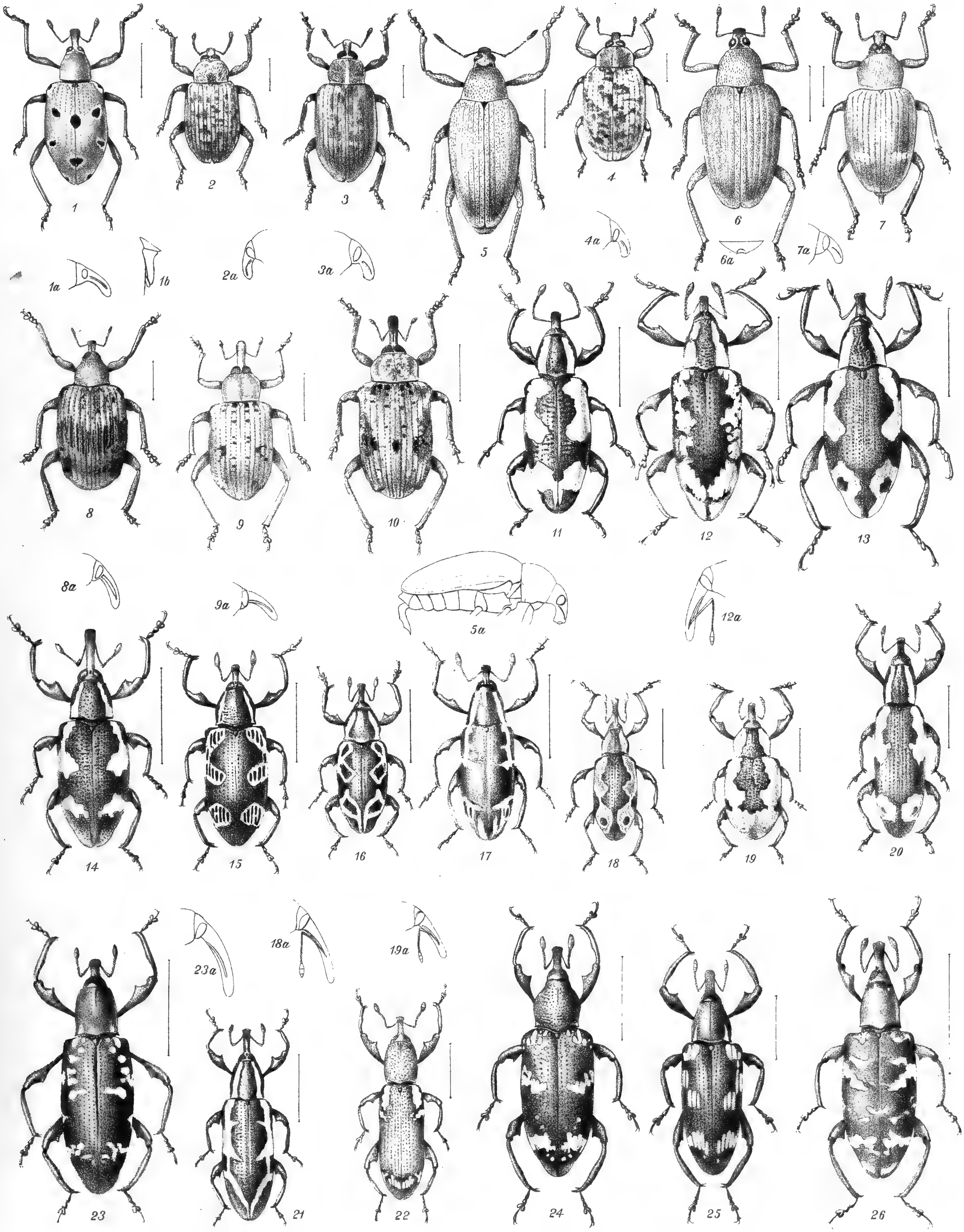

1,1a,b ♀ HYPERA OCELLATA.
2,2a ♂ ISORRHINUS FUSCOMACULATUS.
3,3a ♂ " DEPRESSUS.
4,4a ♀ " CONFUSUS.
5,5a ♂, 6,6a ♀ " GIBBUS.
7,7a ♂ " UNDATUS.
8,8a ♂ PHELYPERA ISTHMICA.
9 9a ♂ " DISTIGMA, *var.*

10 ♀ PHELYPERA DISTIGMA
11 ♀ HILIPUS CRUCIATUS.
12,12a ♂ " ELEGANS.
13 ♂ " " *var.*
14 ♂ " ALBOPICTUS.
15 ♂ " FENESTRATUS.
16 ♀ " ALBOVENOSUS.
17 ♂ " HIEROGLYPHICUS.
18,18a ♂ " LIMBATUS.

19,19a ♀ HILIPUS RECTIROSTRIS.
20 ♂ " ORNATUS
21 ♀ " FURCATUS.
22 ♀ " CYLINDRICUS
23,23a ♂ " COLLECTUS.
24 ♂ " TRIFASCIATUS.
25 ♂ " " *var.*
26 ♀ " BELTI.

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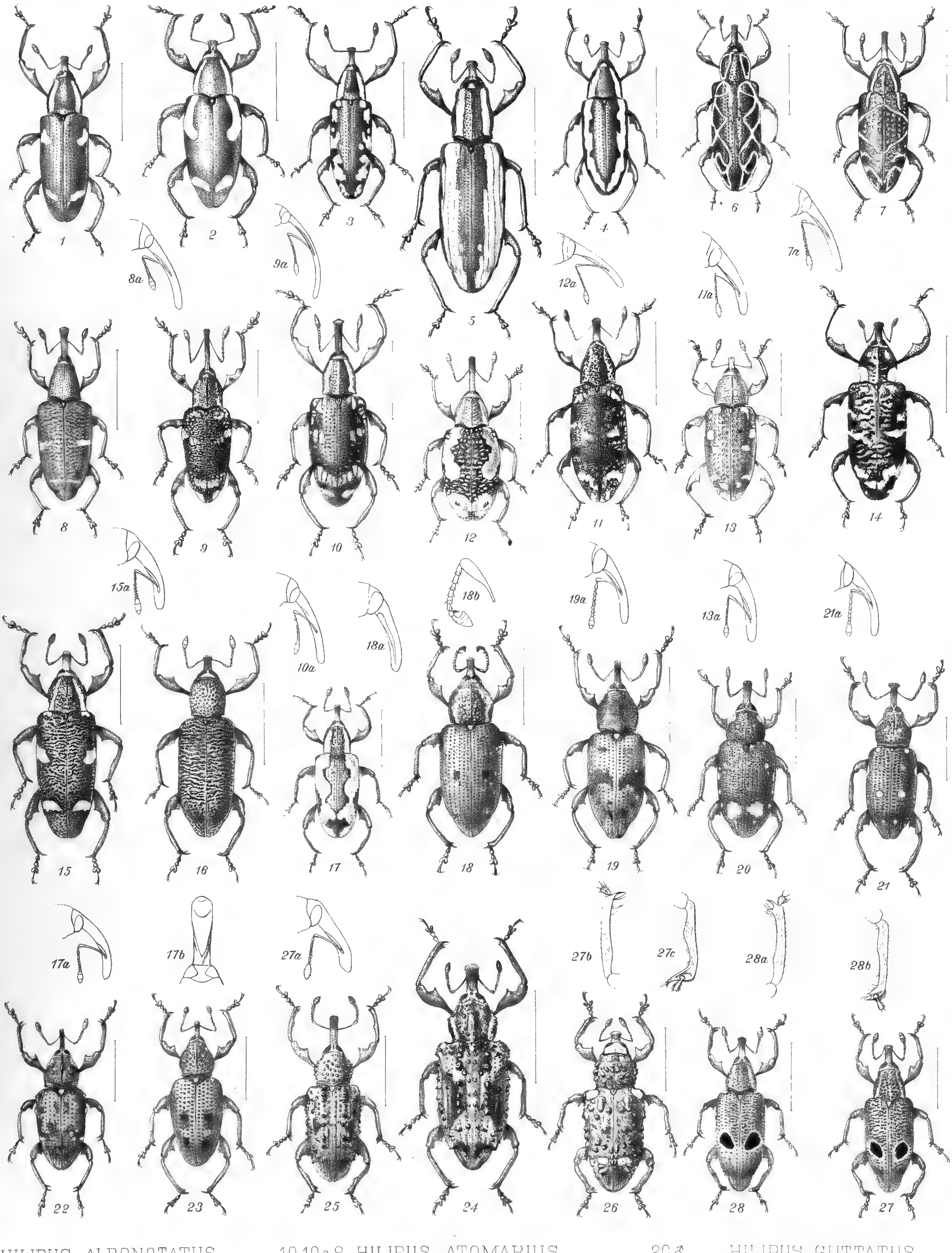

1 ♂	HILIPUS	ALBONOTATUS.
2 ♀	,,	ALBOMACULATUS.
3 ♂	,,	STICTICOPTERUS.
4 ♂	,,	,, ,*var.*
5 ♀	,,	BIVITTATUS.
6 ♂	,,	AREOLATUS.
7,7a ♂	,,	VENOSUS.
8,8a ♀	,,	LAURI.
9,9a ♀	,,	LONGIROSTRIS.
10,10a ♀	HILIPUS	ATOMARIUS.
11,11a ♂	,,	MIXTUS.
12,12a ♂	,,	GUTTIGER.
13,13a ♂	,,	12-GUTTATUS.
14 ♂	,,	AHRENSI.
15,15a ♂	,,	6-MACULATUS.
16 ♂	,,	ALBIFRONS.
17,17a,b ♂	,,	EMPIRICUS.
18,18a,b ♂	,,	SECURIGER.
19,19a ♂	,,	NIGROFASCIATUS.
20 ♂	HILIPUS	GUTTATUS.
21,21a ♂	,,	LEUCOSTICTUS.
22 ♂	,,	CHIRIQUENSIS.
23 ♂	,,	ROTUNDICOLLIS.
24 ♀	,,	PHRYNODES.
25 ♀	,,	SPICULOSUS.
26 ♂	,,	FRONTALIS.
27,27a c ♂	,,	APPENDICULATUS.
28,28a,b ♀	,,	,,

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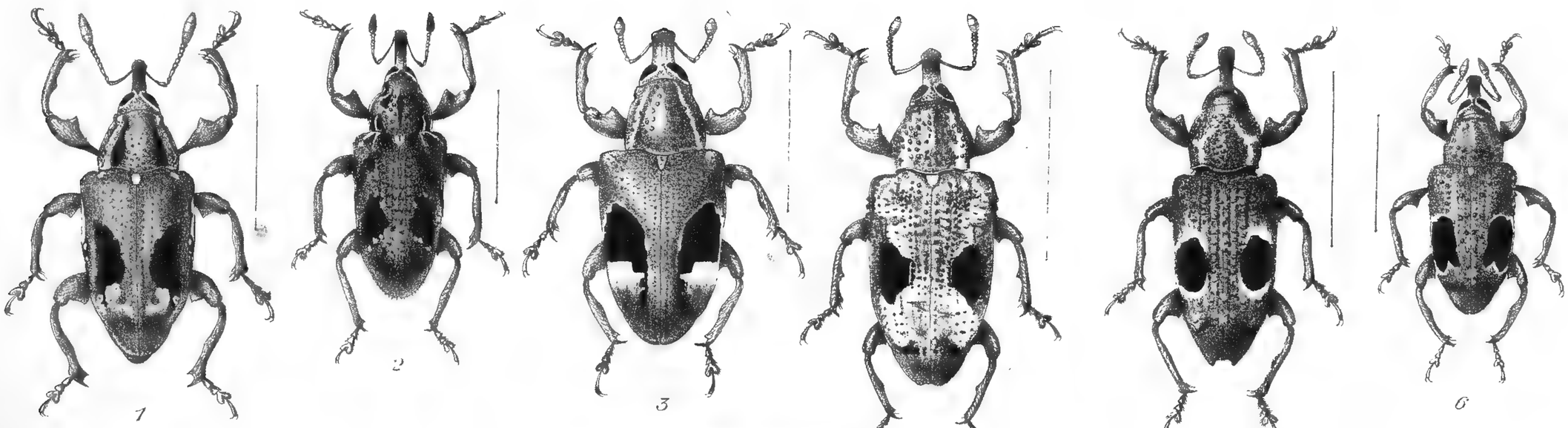

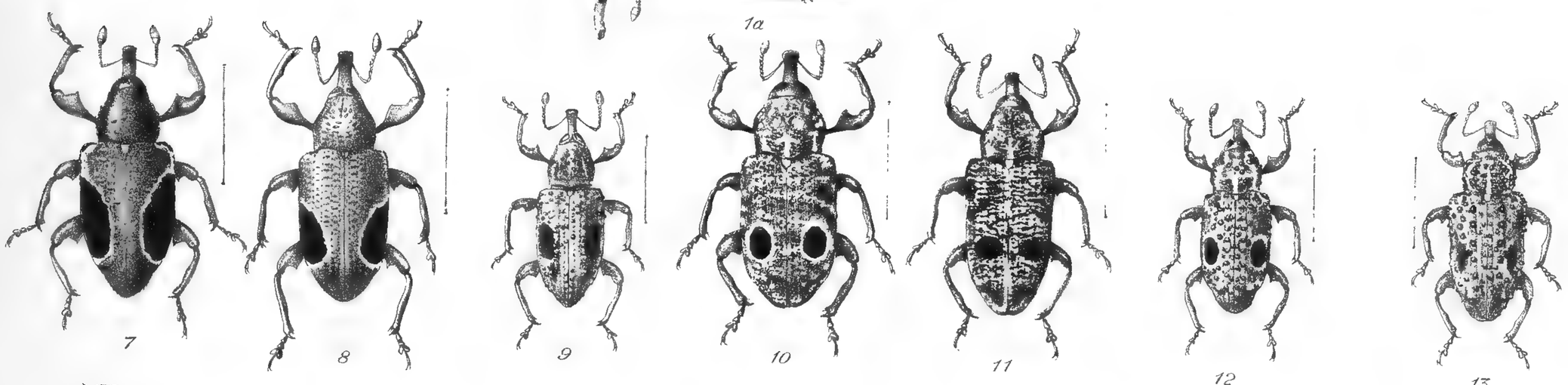

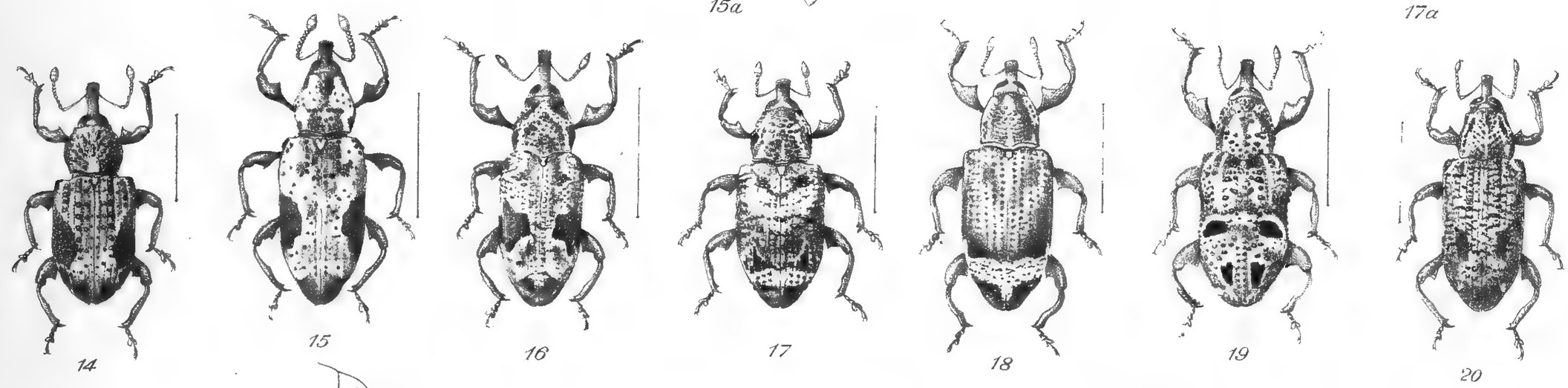

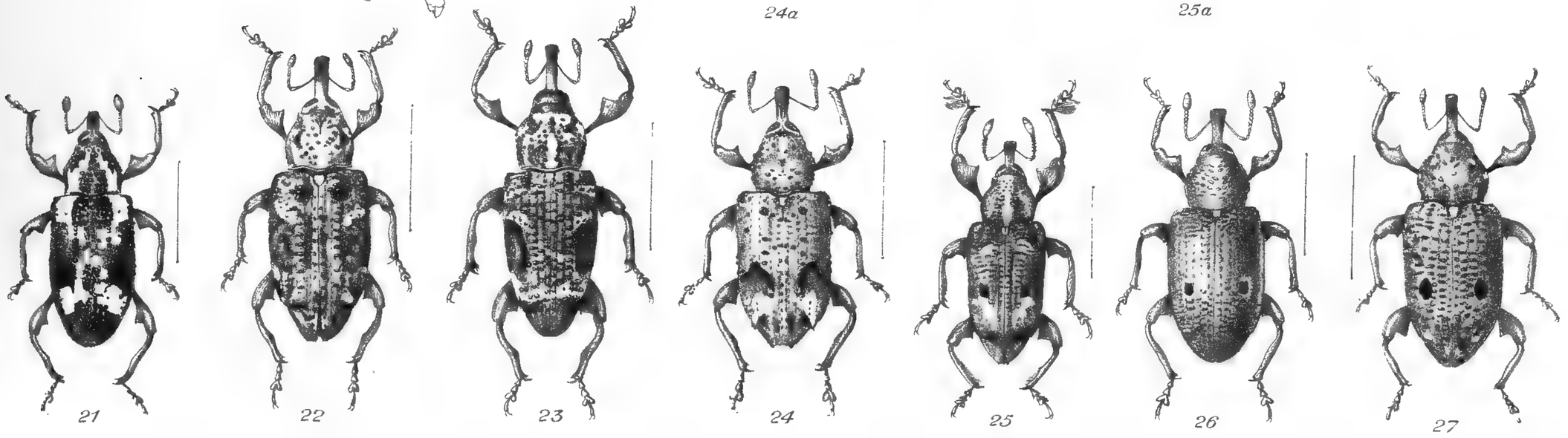

1,1a♀ HILIPUS SUSPENSUS.
2♀ ,, PULCHELLUS.
3♀ ,, CUVIERI.
4♀ ,, EXUSTUS.
5♀ ,, CYNICUS.
6♂ ,, INTENSUS.
7,7a♀ ,, FLAVOLINEATUS.
8 ,, NIGROMACULATUS
9♂ ,, DECORATUS.

10♂ HILIPUS CIRCULIFERUS.
11♀ ,, ,, ,var.
12 ,, ATROSIGNATUS.
13 ,, ASPERATUS.
14 ,, COSTARICENSIS.
15,15a ,, TRINOTATUS.
16♀ ,, JOCOSUS.
17,17a♂ ,, 4-NODOSUS.
18♂ ,, LUTOSUS.

19 HILIPUS 4-SIGNATUS
20 ,, NÆVULUS.
21 ,, DECUSSATUS.
22♂ ,, ADUSTUS
23,23a♀ ,, LENTIGINOSUS.
24,24a ,, ANGULOSUS.
25,25a♂ ,, STRIGIPECTUS.
26♀ ,, BIOCULATUS.
27♀ ,, CÆCUS.

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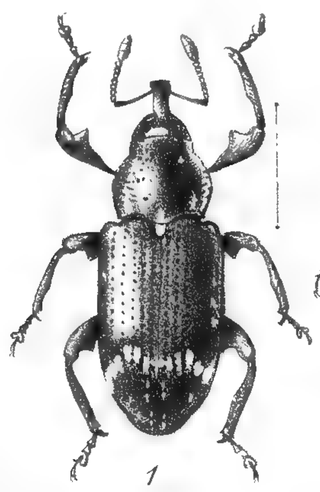
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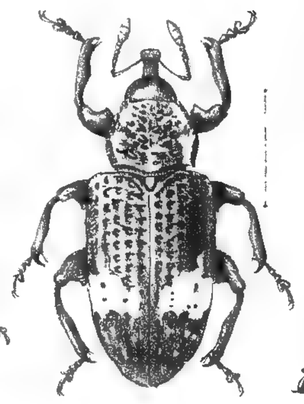
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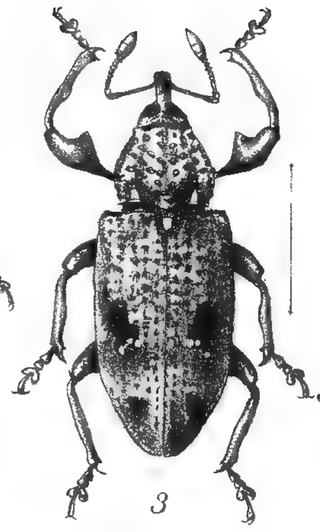
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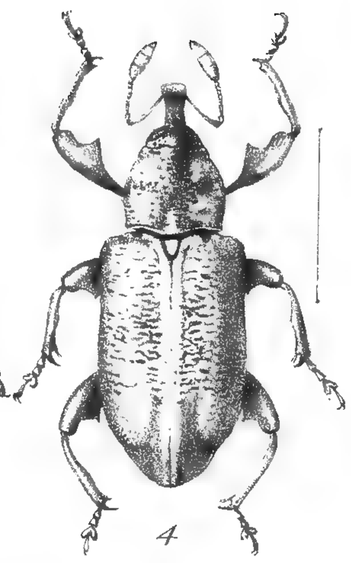
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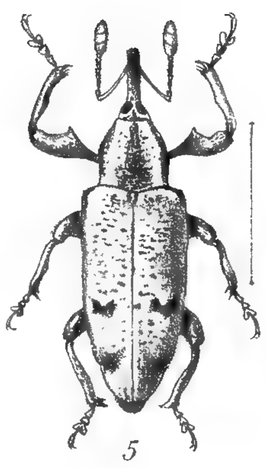
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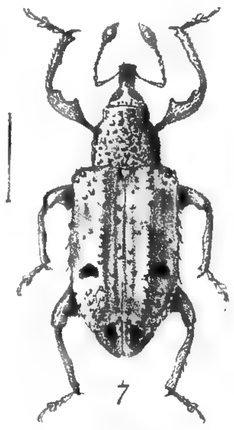
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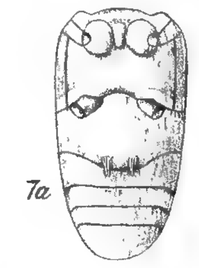
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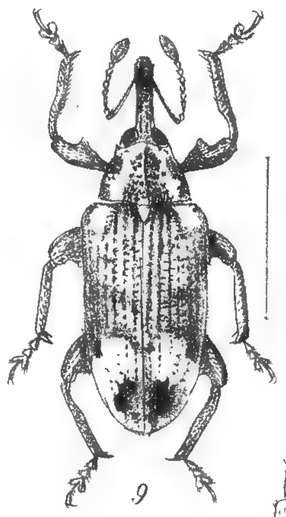
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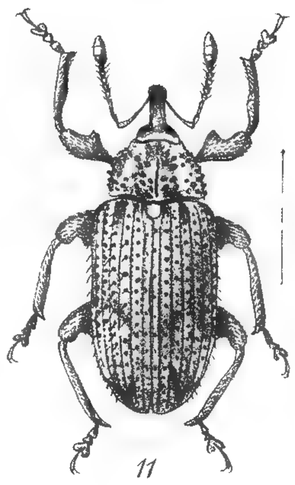
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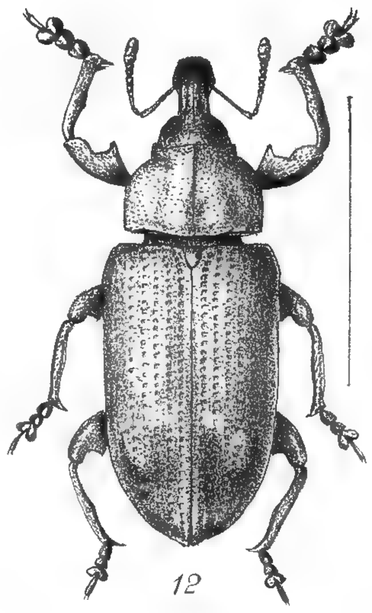
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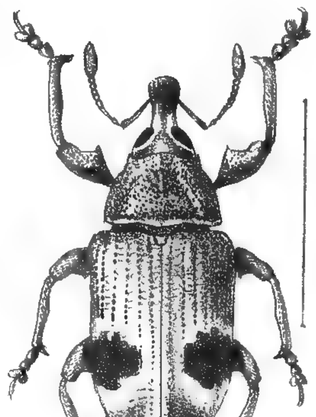
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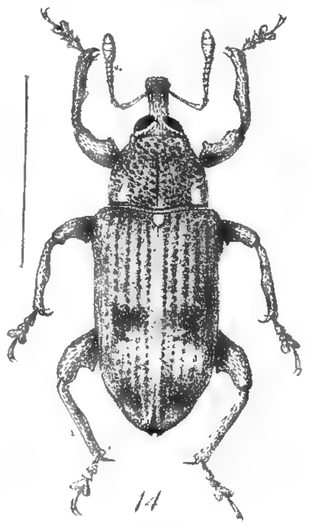
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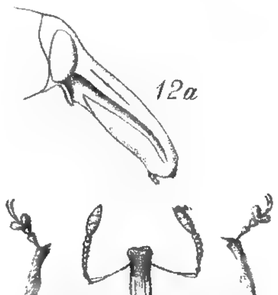
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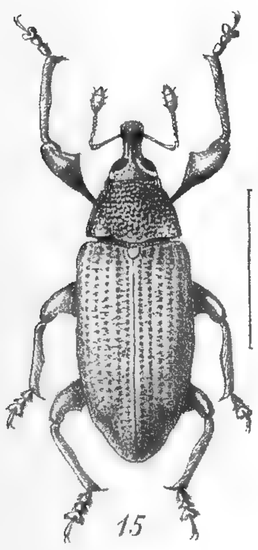
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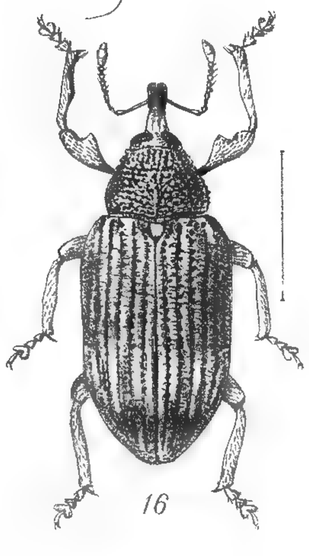
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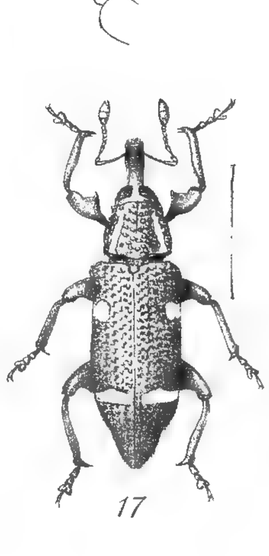
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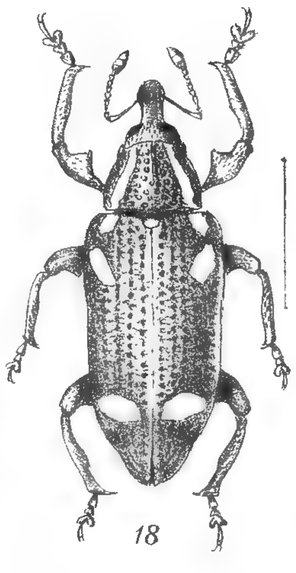
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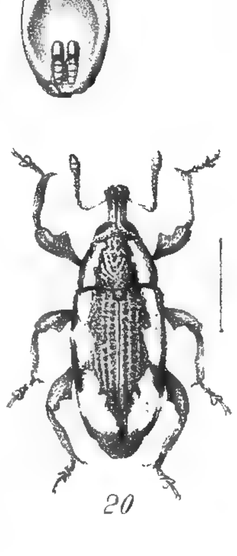
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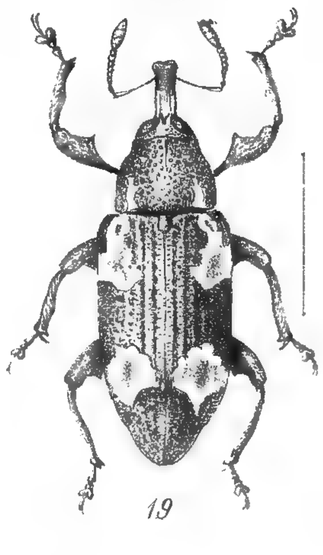
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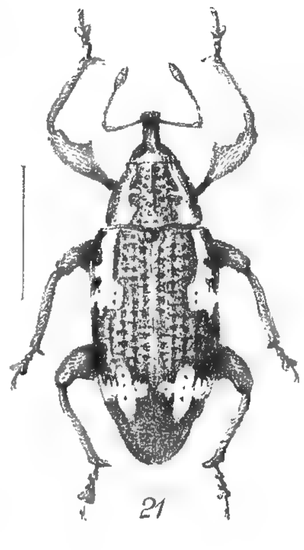
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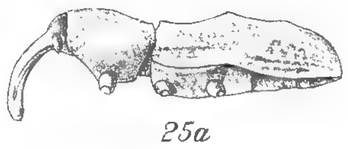
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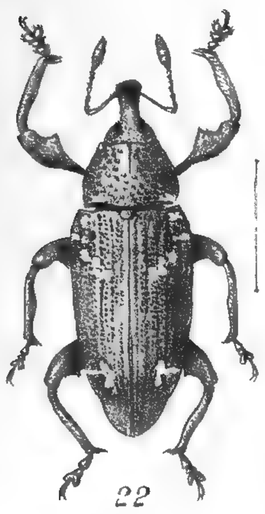
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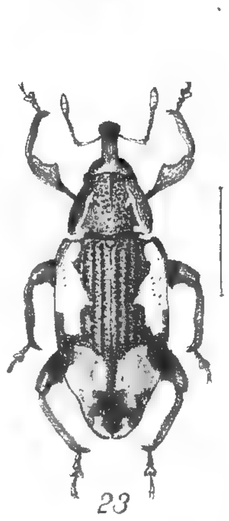
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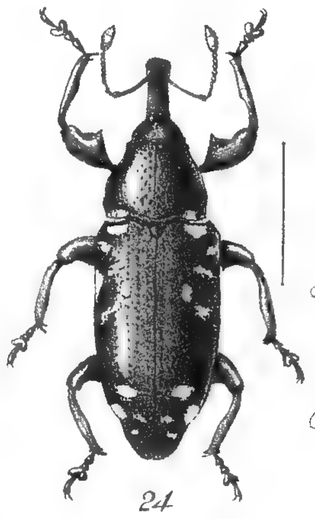
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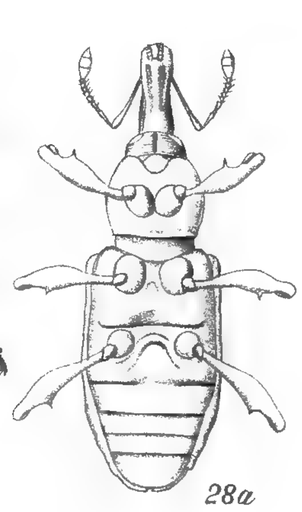
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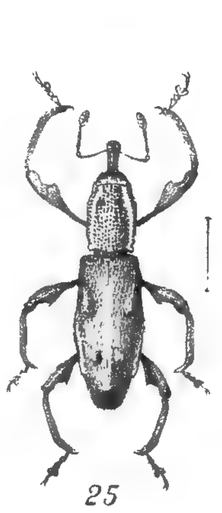
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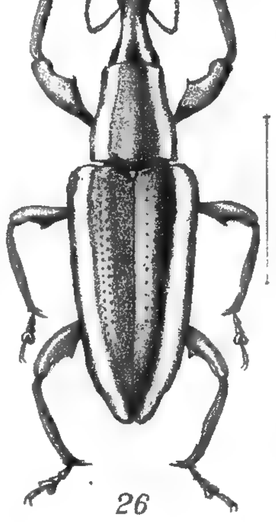
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28

1♀ HILIPUS UNIFASCIATUS.
2♀ ,, CRUX-ALBA.
3 ,, SCUTELLARIS.
4 ,, PULVERULENTUS
5♀ ,, FULVISQUAMIS.
6,6a ,, SULCIFER.
7,7a ,, PENICILLATUS.
8♂ ,, COMPRESSICOLLIS.
9,9a,b♂ ARNITICUS CINGULATUS.

10♀ ARNITICUS CINGULATUS.
11♀ ,, SETIGER.
12,12a,b♂ HILIPINUS INGENS.
13♂ ,, BIGUTTATUS.
14♀ ,, LATICOLLIS.
15♂ ,, PUNCTATO-SCABRATUS.
16♀ ,, SCABIOSUS.
17♂ ,, 4-MACULATUS.
18♂ ,, HUMERALIS.
19♀ ,, INTEGELLUS.

20♂ HILIPINUS SULCICRUS
21♂ ,, SULCIROSTRIS.
22,22a♂ ,, DENTIROSTRIS.
23♀ ,, OCCULTUS
24♀ ,, OCHREOPICTUS.
25,25a♀ TELYS BISINUATUS.
26,26a♂ LIXOMORPHA ALBOMARGINATA.
27♀ ,, ,,
28,28a♀ ANCHONOMORPHA OCCULTA.

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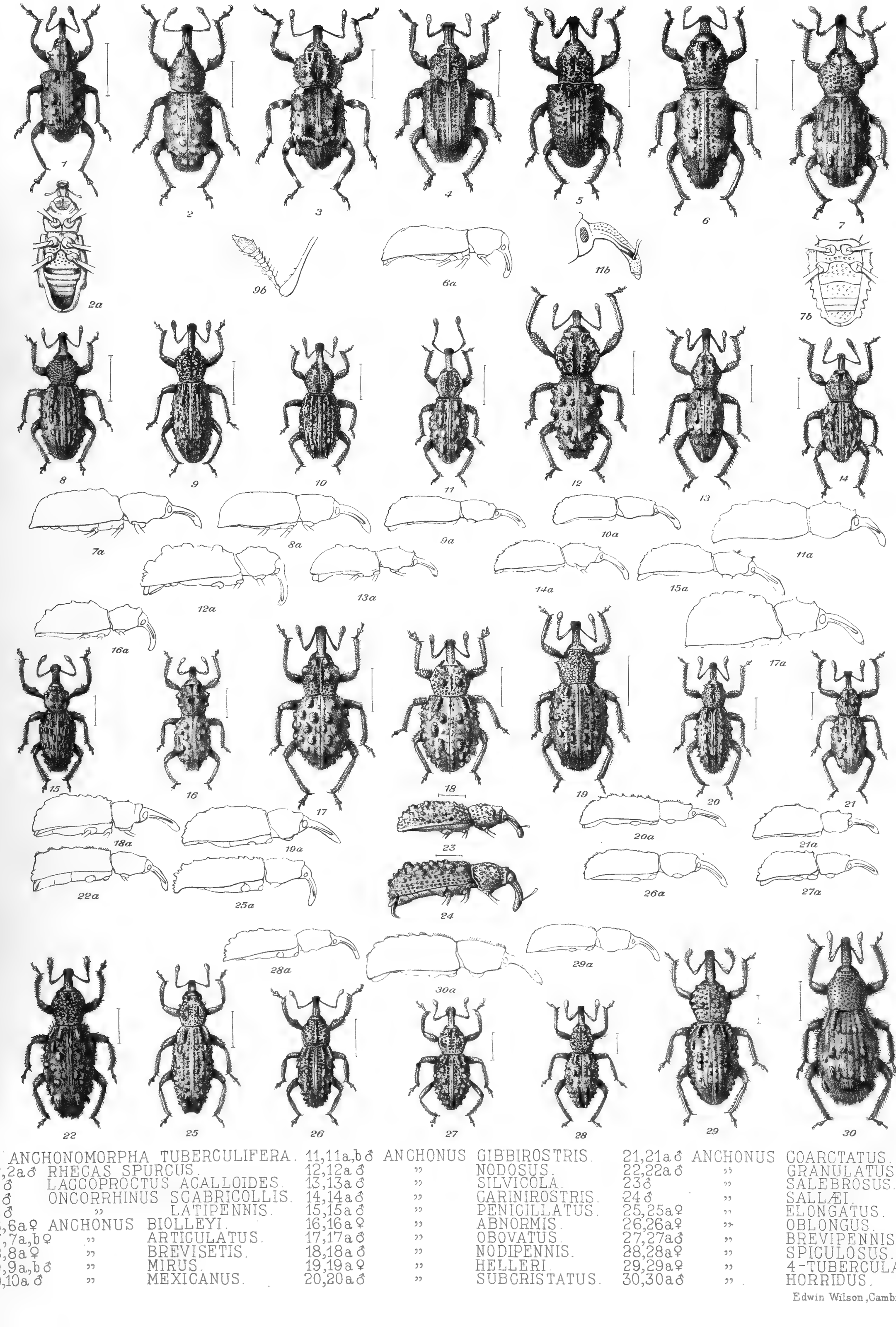

1	ANCHONOMORPHA	TUBERCULIFERA.	11,11a,b ♂	ANCHONUS	GIBBIROSTRIS.	21,21a ♂	ANCHONUS	COARCTATUS.
2,2a ♂	RHECAS	SPURCUS.	12,12a ♂	”	NODOSUS.	22,22a ♂	”	GRANULATUS.
3 ♂	LACCOPROCTUS	ACALLOIDES.	13,13a ♂	”	SILVICOLA.	23 ♂	”	SALEBROSUS.
4 ♂	ONCORRHINUS	SCABRICOLLIS.	14,14a ♂	”	CARINIROSTRIS.	24 ♂	”	SALLÆI.
5 ♂	”	LATIPENNIS.	15,15a ♂	”	PENICILLATUS.	25,25a ♀	”	ELONGATUS.
6,6a ♀	ANCHONUS	BIOLLEYI.	16,16a ♀	”	ABNORMIS.	26,26a ♀	”	OBLONGUS.
7,7a,b ♀	”	ARTICULATUS.	17,17a ♂	”	OBOVATUS.	27,27a ♂	”	BREVIPENNIS
8,8a ♀	”	BREVISETIS.	18,18a ♂	”	NODIPENNIS.	28,28a ♀	”	SPICULOSUS.
9,9a,b ♂	”	MIRUS.	19,19a ♀	”	HELLERI.	29,29a ♀	”	4-TUBERCULATUS.
10,10a ♂	”	MEXICANUS.	20,20a ♂	”	SUBCRISTATUS.	30,30a ♂	”	HORRIDUS.

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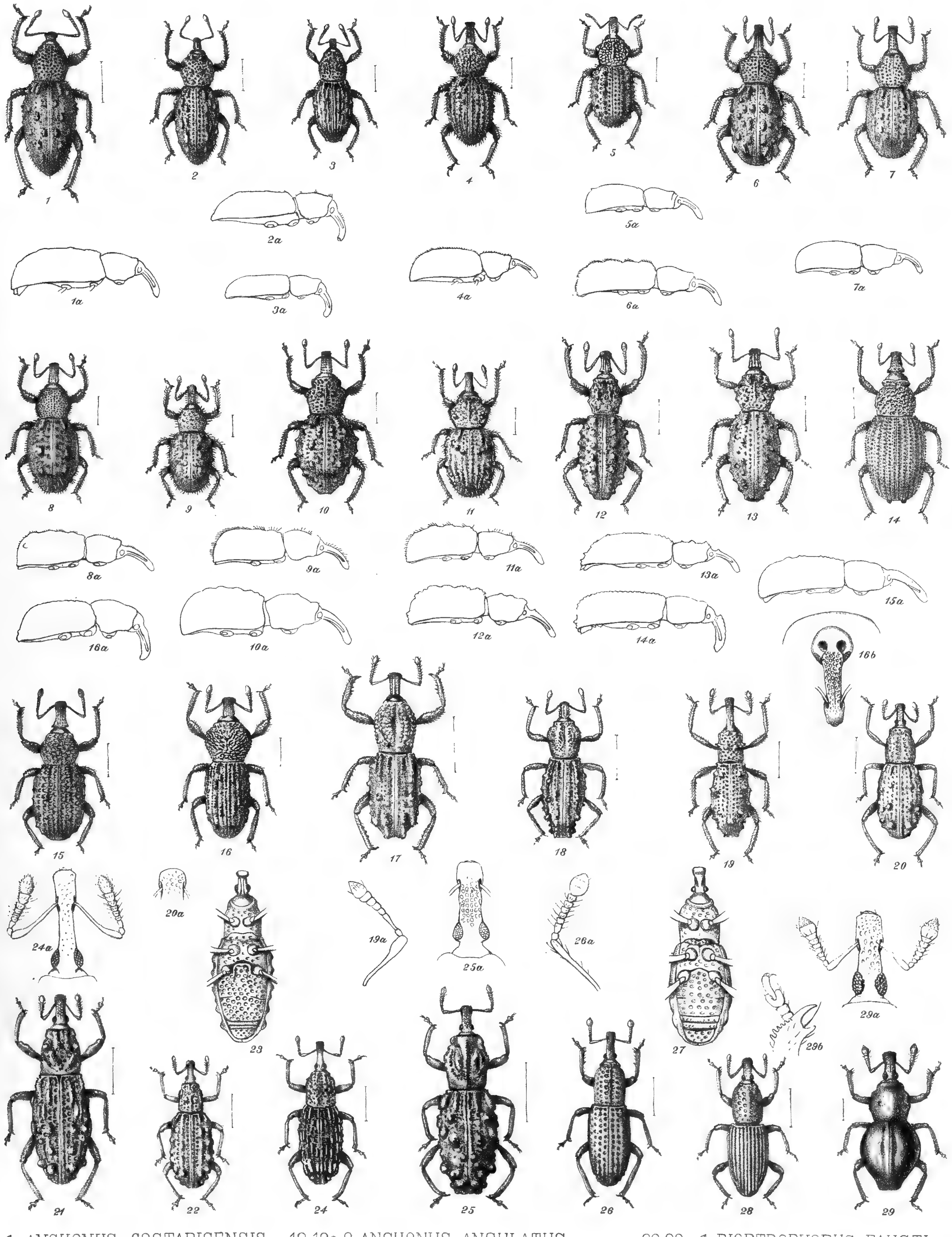
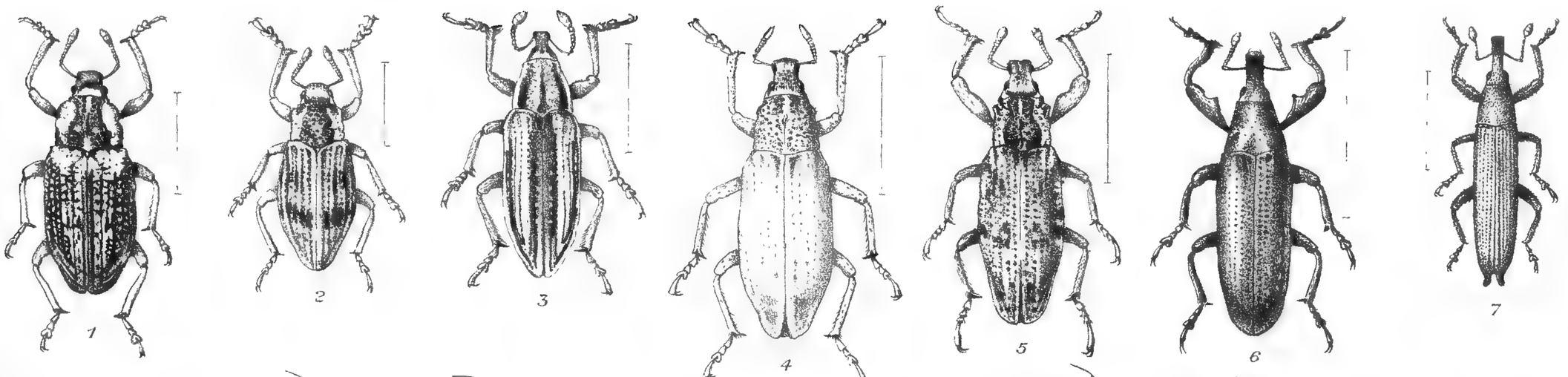


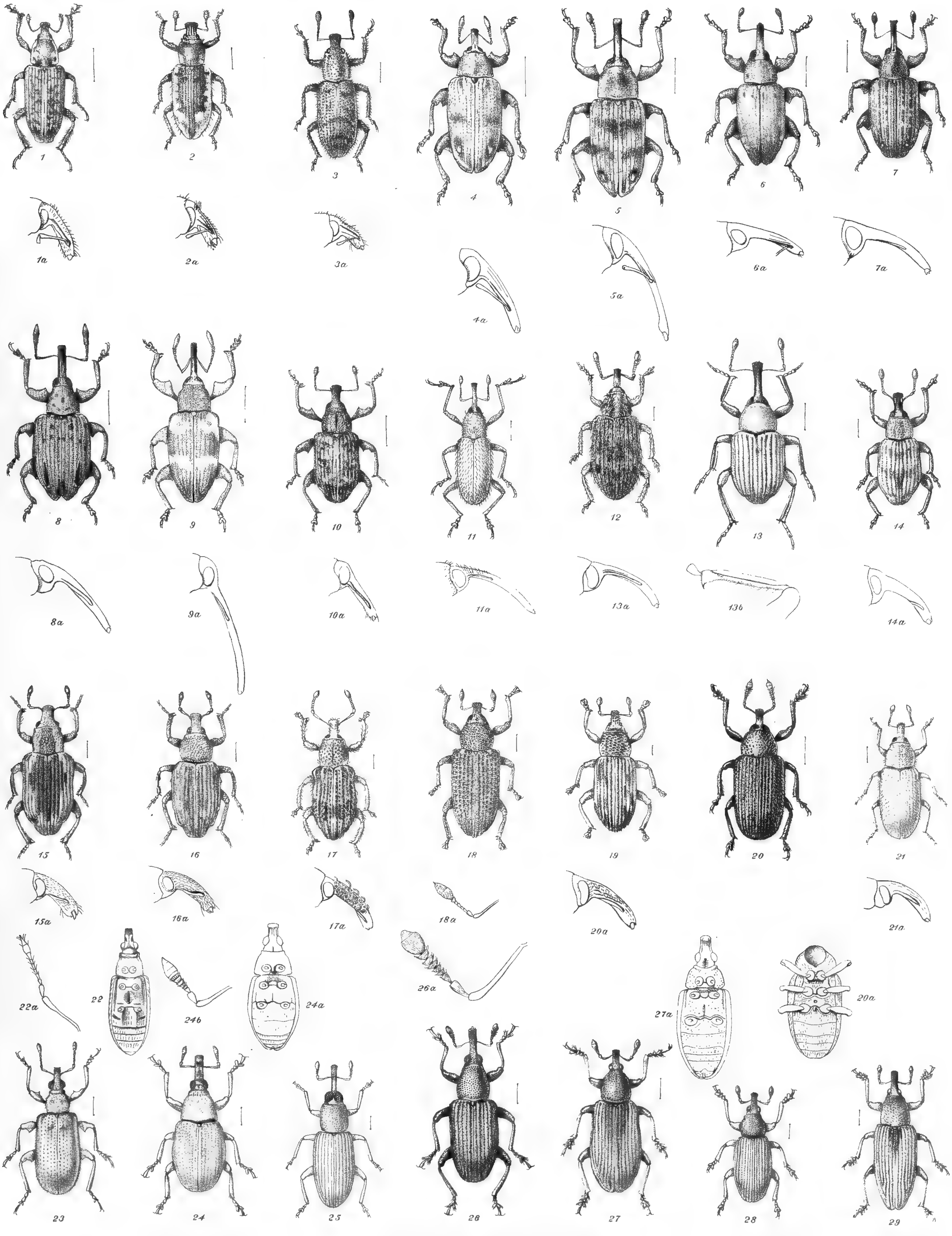
1,1a♂ ANCHONUS COSTARICENSIS.
2,2a♀ " OVATUS.
3,3a♀ " FRAUDULENTUS.
4,4a♀ " CRINITUS.
5,5a♂ " ALTERNANS.
6,6a♀ " NODULOSUS.
7,7a♀ " SUBCARINATUS.
8,8a♂ " ERICIUS.
9,9a♂ " HYSTRIX.
10,10a♀ ANCHONUS ANGULATUS.
11,11a♀ " SETULOSUS.
12,12a♂ " VERRUCOSUS.
13,13a♀ " TUBERCULIROSTRIS.
14,14a♂ " PANAMENSIS.
15,15a♂ " MURCIDUS.
16,16a,b♂ " FOVEIFRONS.
17♂ RHYPARONOTUS SERRIPES.
18♀ " INERMIS.
19,19a♀ GEOBYRSA NODIFERA.
20,20a♂ DIOPTROPHORUS FAUSTI.
21♀ " PROLIXUS.
22♂,23♀ " SHARPI.
24,24a♀ " FÅHRÆI.
25,25a " VERRUCIGER.
26,26a♂ ITHAURA PINICOLA.
27♀ " "
28♂ " EXARATA.
29,29a,b THEOGNETE LÆVIS.

Edwin Wilson, Cambridge.



1	CLEONUS FOSSUS.	
2	” AZTECUS.	
3	” BOUCARDI.	
4	DINOCLEUS MOLITOR.	
5	” DENTATUS.	
6,6a ♂	LIXUS DENTIPES.	
7,7a ♀	” CAUDATUS.	
8,8a ♀	” GERMARI.	
9,9a ♀	” MEXICANUS.	
10,10a ♀	” LIMBATUS.	
11,11a ♂	LIXUS BASILARIS.	
12,12a ♀	” ” ,*var*	
13,13a ♂	” TÆNIATUS.	
14,14a ♂	” MACULIPENNIS.	
15,15a ♀	” APTERUS.	
16,16a ♀	ILEOMUS DISTINGUENDUS.	
17,17a,b	STERNECHUS EXTORTUS.	
18	” ” ,*var* DENUDATUS.	
19	” ” ,*var* RETICULATUS.	
20,20a	STERNECHUS CONTINUUS.	
21,21a,b	” SPINIPES.	
22,22a,b	” BREVICOLLIS.	
23,23a,b	” FUSCOMACULATUS.	
24,24a,b	” AUROCINCTUS.	
25,25a,b	” BICAUDATUS.	
26,26a,b	” BIFASCIATUS.	
27,27a,b	” TUBERCULATUS.	
28,28a,b	” BICINCTUS.	
29,29a,b	” POLLINOSUS.	

Edwin Wilson, Cambridge.



1,1a ♂ LISTRONOTUS BAGOIFORMIS
2,2a HYPERODES TESTACEIPES.
3,3a ” ANGUSTATA.
4,4a ♀ CERATOPUS BISIGNATUS.
5,5a ♀ ” SUBFASCIATUS.
6,6a ♂ ” DORYTOMOIDES.
7,7a ” TESSELLATUS.
8,8a ” LONGICLAVA.
9,9a ♀ ” RUFIROSTRIS.
10,10a ♂ GRYPIDIOPSIS VARIEGATUS.

11,11a ♀ GRASIDIUS LONGIMANUS.
12 SMICRONYX CATAPHRACTUS
13,13a,b OCHETINA INDUTA.
14,14a ♀ ONYCHYLIS MERIDIONALIS.
15,15a LISSORHOPTRUS SIMPLEX.
16,16a ” APICULATUS.
17,17a PYRÆCHMES BREVITARSIS.
18,18a ENDALUS ÆRATUS.
19 ” MINUTUS.

20,20a,b SCYBIS PUBESCENS.
21,21a TERIRES PILOSUS
22,22a ♂ UDEUS EUGNOMOIDES.
23 ♀ ” ”
24,24a,b DERELOMUS PALMARUM.
25 PHYLLOTROX MEGALOPS.
26,26a ” ATER.
27,27a ♂ ” MECINOIDES.
28 ” CRASSIPES.
29 ” SUTURALIS.

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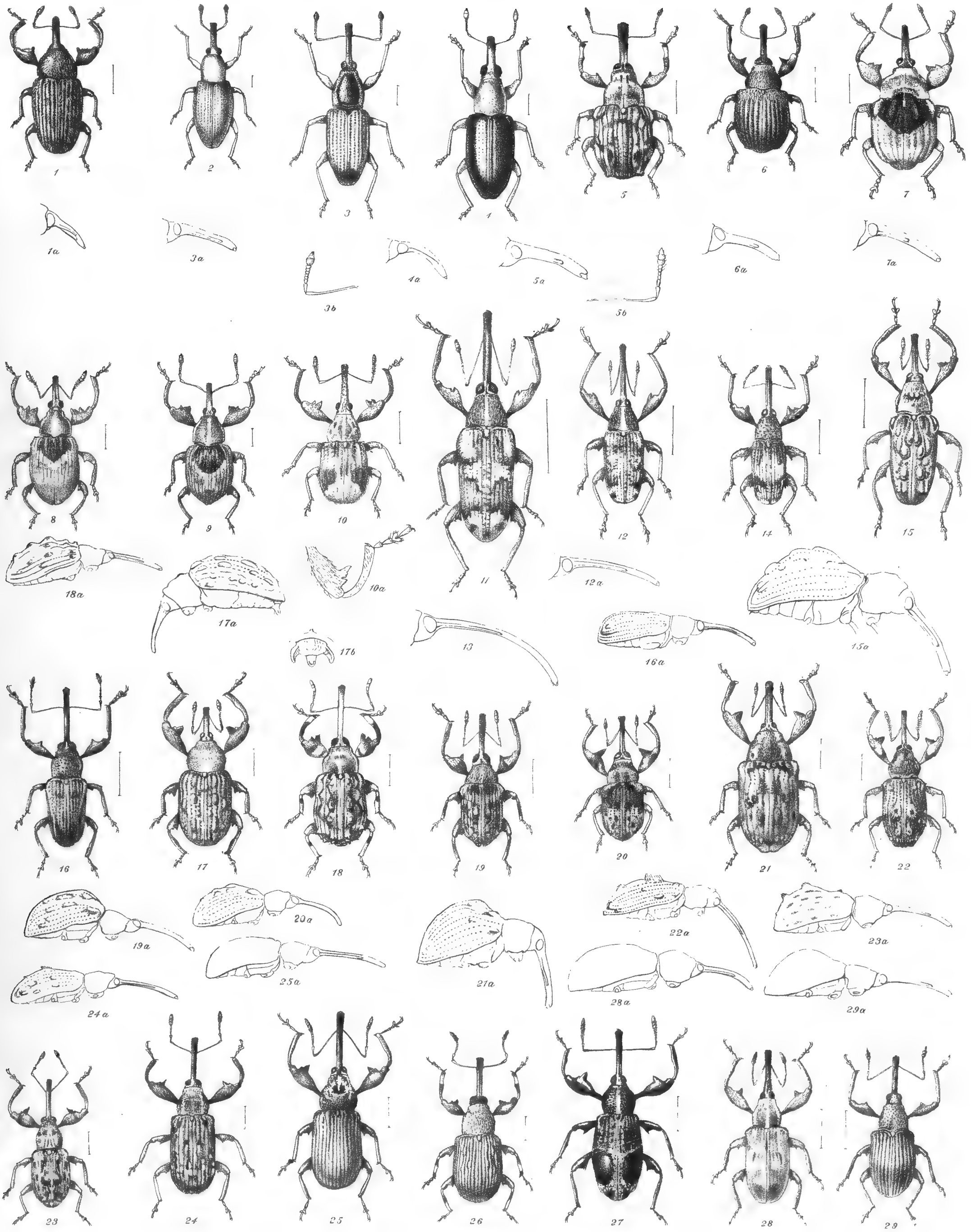

1,1a CHELOTONYX FASCICULATUS.
2 PHYLLOTROX FLAVESCENS.
3,3a,b TERIOLTES CIRCUMDATUS.
4 4a " NIGRIPENNIS.
5,5a,b ♀ BOTANEBIUS GIBBOSUS.
6,6a ♂ CIONISTES BREVIS.
7,7a ♀ ACHIA RHOMBIFERA.
8 ♂ " ADUSTA.
9 ♂ " DISCIFERA.
10,10a ♂ CIONOPSIS PALLIATUS.
11 ♂ LONCHOPHORUS FORTIS.
12,12a ♂,13 ♀ " FUSIFORMIS.
14 ♂ " PUSTULATUS.
15,15a ♂ " VERRUCIGER.
16,16a ♂ " NITIDUS.
17,17a,b ♂ ANTHONOMUS FURCATUS
18,18a ♀ " FLAVIROSTRIS.
19,19a ♂ " INÆQUALIS.
20,20a ♀ " NIGROMACULATUS.
21,21a ♂ ANTHONOMUS GIBBIPENNIS
22,22a ♀ " SEXTUBERCULATUS.
23,23a ♂ " NODIFER.
24,24a ♂ " CRISTATUS.
25,25a ♂ " SCABRICOLLIS.
26 ♂ " VERÆPACIS.
27 ♂ " DISTIGMA.
28,28a ♂ " NIGROPICTUS.
29,29a ♂ " CRENATUS.

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1,1 a,b ♂ ANTHONOMUS FUNEREUS.
2,2 a,b ♀ " ATERRIMUS.
3,3 a ♂ " CANESCENS.
4,4 a ♀ " MEXICANUS.
5,5 a ♀ " ÆNEOTINCTUS.
6,6 a ♀ " BARIDIOIDES.
7,7 a ♂ " FORMOSUS.
8,8 a ♂ " CYANEUS.
9,9 a ♂ " RUFICOLLIS.
10,10 a ♀ " ALBOSCUTELLATUS.

11,11a ANTHONOMUS PUNCTICEPS.
12,12a ♀ " CÆRULEISQUAMIS.
13,13a ♂ " SUTURALIS.
14,14a ♂ " ANNULIPES.
15,15a ♀ " ALTERNANS.
16,16a ♂ " CYANIPENNIS.
17,17a ♂ " SULCIPYGUS.
18,18a ♂ " CANALICULATUS.
19,19a ♂ " RODRIGUEZI.
20 ♂ " ROTUNDICOLLIS.

21,21 a ♀ ANTHONOMUS VENUSTUS
22,22 a ♂ " CALVESCENS.
23,23 a ♀ " V-NOTATUS.
24,24 a ♂ " MONOSTIGMA.
25,25 a ♂ " UNIPUSTULATUS.
26,26 a ♀ " CURVIROSTRIS.
27,27 a ♀ " MARMORATUS.
28,28 a ♀ " PRUINOSUS.
29,29 a ♂ " SUBPARALLELUS.
30,30 a,b ♀ " RUBIGINOSUS.

Edwin Wilson, Cambridge

1 1a 2 2a 3 3a 4 4a 5 5a 7 7a 8 8a 9b 6 14b 8b

9 9a 10 10a 11 11a 11b 12 12a 13 13a 13b 14 14a 15 15a 22e 23c 19b 21c 22a

16 16a 17 17a 18 18a 21a 19 19a 20 20a 21 21a 22 22b 22c 22d 24b 26a 28a 29a 23a 23b 27c 27b 27a 30a

23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

1,1a ♂ ANTHONOMUS FUSCOMACULATUS.
2,2a ♂ " COSSONOIDES.
3,3a ♀ " GRANDIS.
4,4a ♂ " TEXANUS.
5,5a ♂,6 ♀ " TENUIROSTRIS.
7,7a ♀ " STUPULOSUS.
8,8a,b ♂ " TRIANGULIFER.
9,9a,b ♂ " ISTHMICUS.
10,10a ♂ " PARVIDENS.
11,11a LISTRORRHYNCHUS SUBULATUS.
12,12a,b ♂ DIETZIA BIFASCIATA.
13,13a,b ♂ PSEUDANTHONOMUS GUTTATUS.
14,14a,b ♂ " CURVICRUS
15,15a ♂ " LITURATUS.
16,16a ♂ " NUBILUS.
17,17a " CRETACEUS.
18,18a ♀ " HISPIDUS.
19,19a,b ♂ NEOMASTIX CONCOLOR.
20,20a ♀ " SETULOSUS.
21,21a-c MACRORHOPTUS MEXICANUS.
22,22a-e ♂ URSIDIUS HALTICOIDES.
23,23a-c PSEUDORCHESTES FASCIATUS.
24,24a,b TERAMBUS SERIATUS.
25 " CONFUSUS.
26,26a ♀ THYSANOCNEMIS UNIGUTTATUS.
27,27a-c ♂ " OBSCURUS.
28,28a ♂ " BICINCTUS.
29,29a " SUTURALIS.
30,30a ♂ " ORNATUS.

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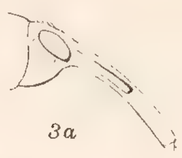
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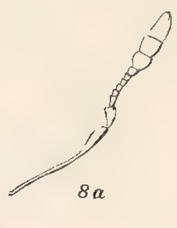
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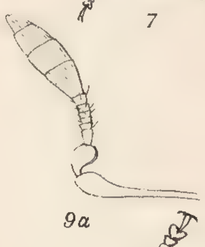
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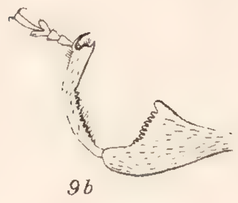
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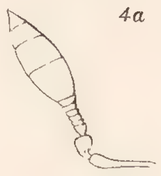
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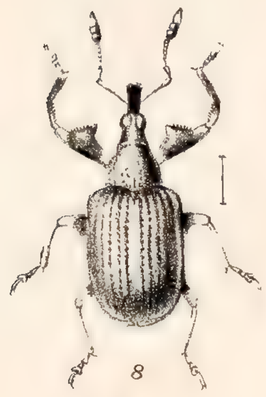
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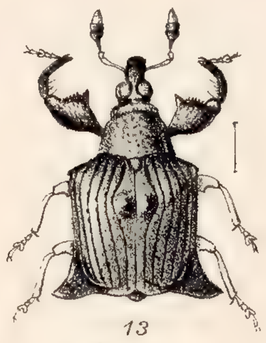
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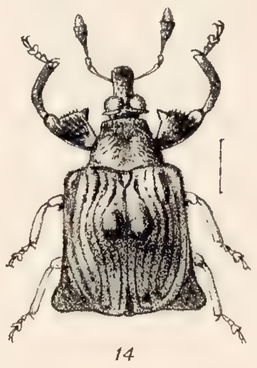
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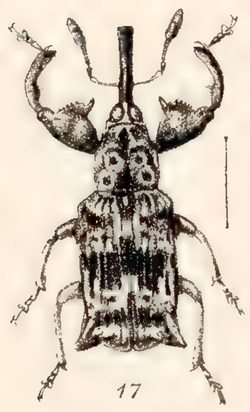
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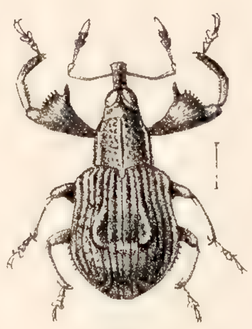
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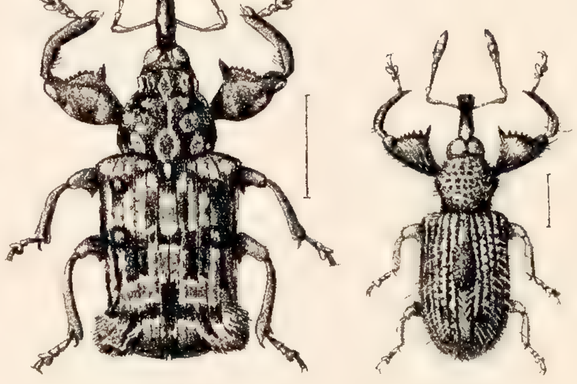
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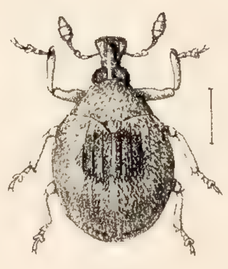
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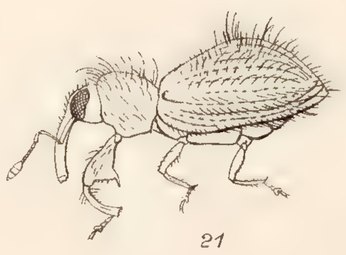
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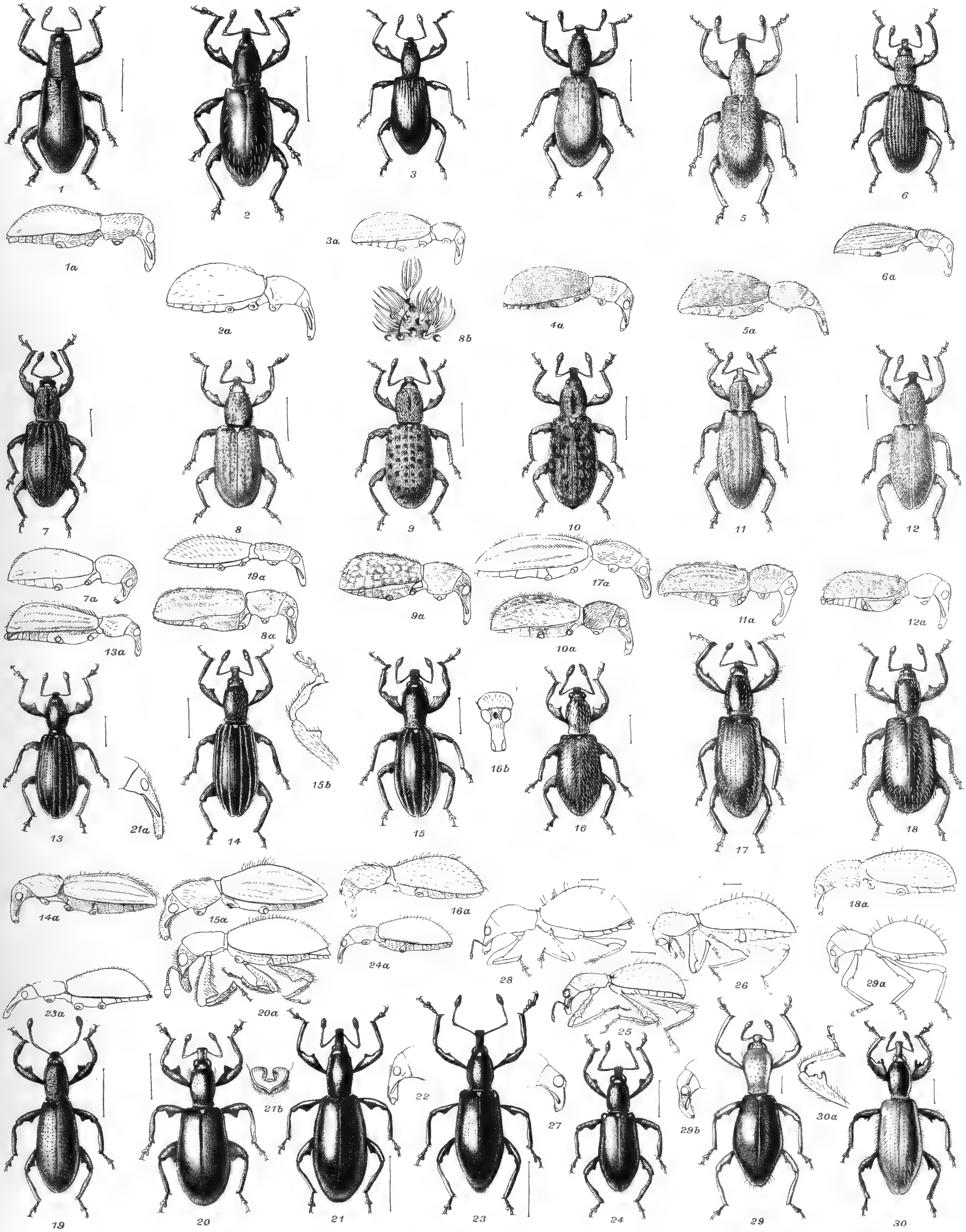
1 THYSANOCNEMIS VERSICOLOR.
2,2a ♂ ,, ZONATUS.
3,3a ♀ ,, LÆVIROSTRIS.
4,4a SIBINIA ROTUNDATA.
5 ,, TESSELLATA.
6,6a ,, PICTURATA.
7,7a PRIONOMERUS MUCIDUS.
8,8a ,, SIMPLEX.
9,9a,b ,, FEMORALIS.
10 ,, CARINATUS.
11,11a-c PRIONOMERUS RUGICOLLIS.
12,12a ,, ABDOMINALIS.
13,13a ,, TRIGONUS.
14,14a ,, ÆSOPUS
15,15a CAMPTOCHIRUS SPINICAUDA.
16,16a ,, EXPLANATUS.
17 ,, ANGULATUS.
18 ,, DEPLANATUS.
19,19a THEMEROPIS BINODOSA.
20,20a ECTYRSUS ELONGATUS.
21 ECTYRSUS GIBBIPENNIS.
22,22a PIAZORRHINUS CIONOIDES.
23 ,, RUFIPES.
24,24a ,, INERMIS.
25,25a ,, ALBOFASCIATUS.
26 ,, RUGULOSUS.
27 ,, CYANEUS
28 ,, CYANESCENS.
29 ,, METALLICUS
30 ,, CINGULATUS

Edwin Wilson, Cambridge

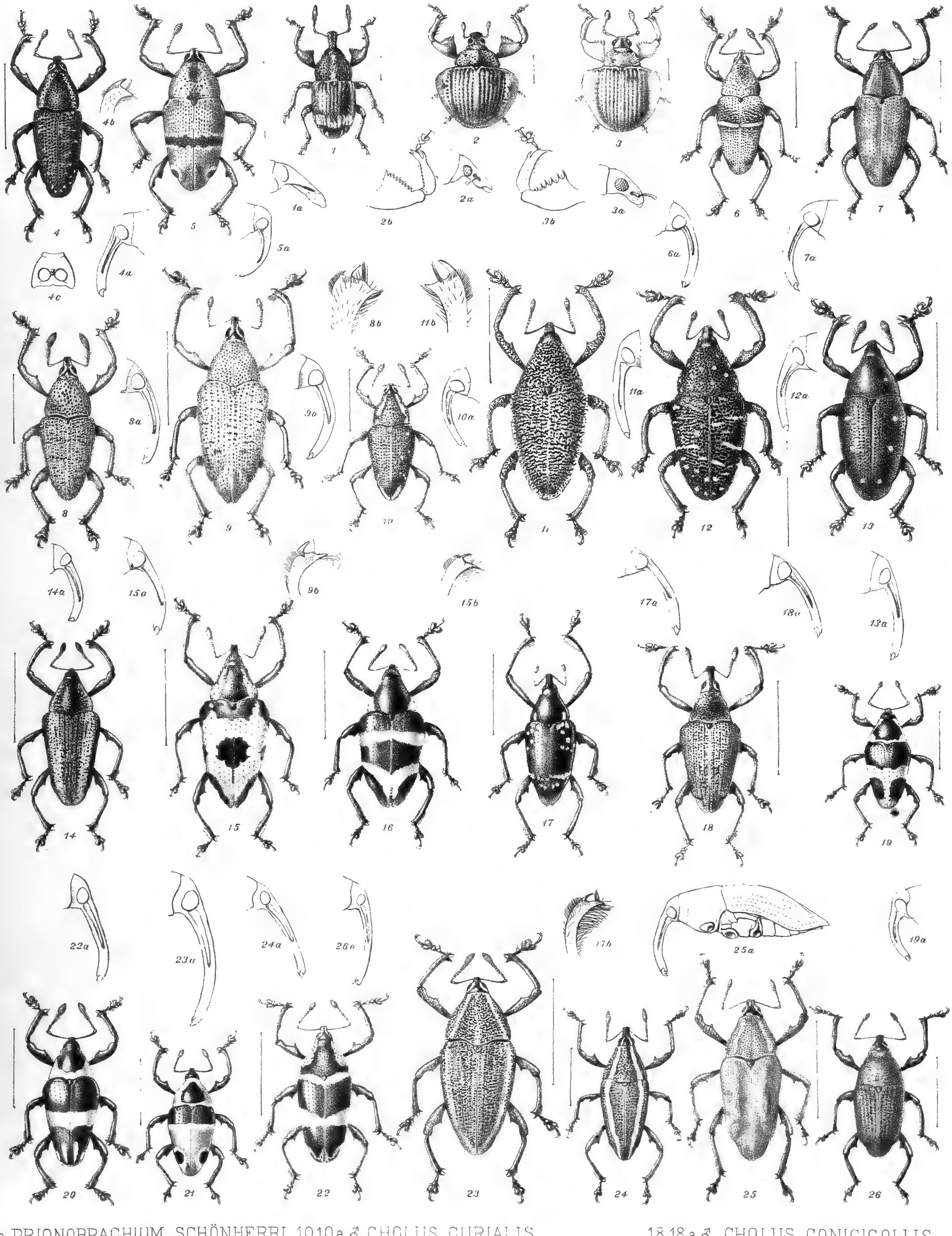


1,1a	OTIDOCEPHALUS	CUPREUS.	11,11a	OTIDOCEPHALUS	FASCICULATUS.	20,20a	OTIDOCEPHALUS	LONGIPENNIS.
2,2a	”	GRANDIS.	12,12a	”	CUPRINUS.	21,21a,b♀,22♂	”	CYLINDRICOLLIS.
3,3a	”	PILICOLLIS.	13,13a	”	LINEIPENNIS.	23,23a♂	”	APIONIFORMIS.
4,4a	”	CINEREUS.	14,14a	”	OCTOLINEATUS.	24,24a♂	”	OCULATUS.
5,5a	”	MIXTUS.	15,15a,b	”	CURVIMANUS.	25♂	”	MEGALOPS.
6,6a	”	MULTILINEATUS.	16,16a,b	”	FOVEIFRONS.	26♂	”	BOOPS.
7,7a	”	ALBOLINEATUS.	17,17a	”	HYSTRICOSUS.	27♂	”	CRASSIROSTRIS.
8,8a,b	”	VESTITUS.	18,18a	”	ERICIUS.	28	”	LÆVIS.
9,9a	”	DUGESI.	19,19a	”	RUGICOLLIS.	29,29a,b	”	VERSICOLOR.
10,10a	”	INTERRUPTUS.				30,30a	”	BIDENTATUS.

E. Wilson, Cambridge.

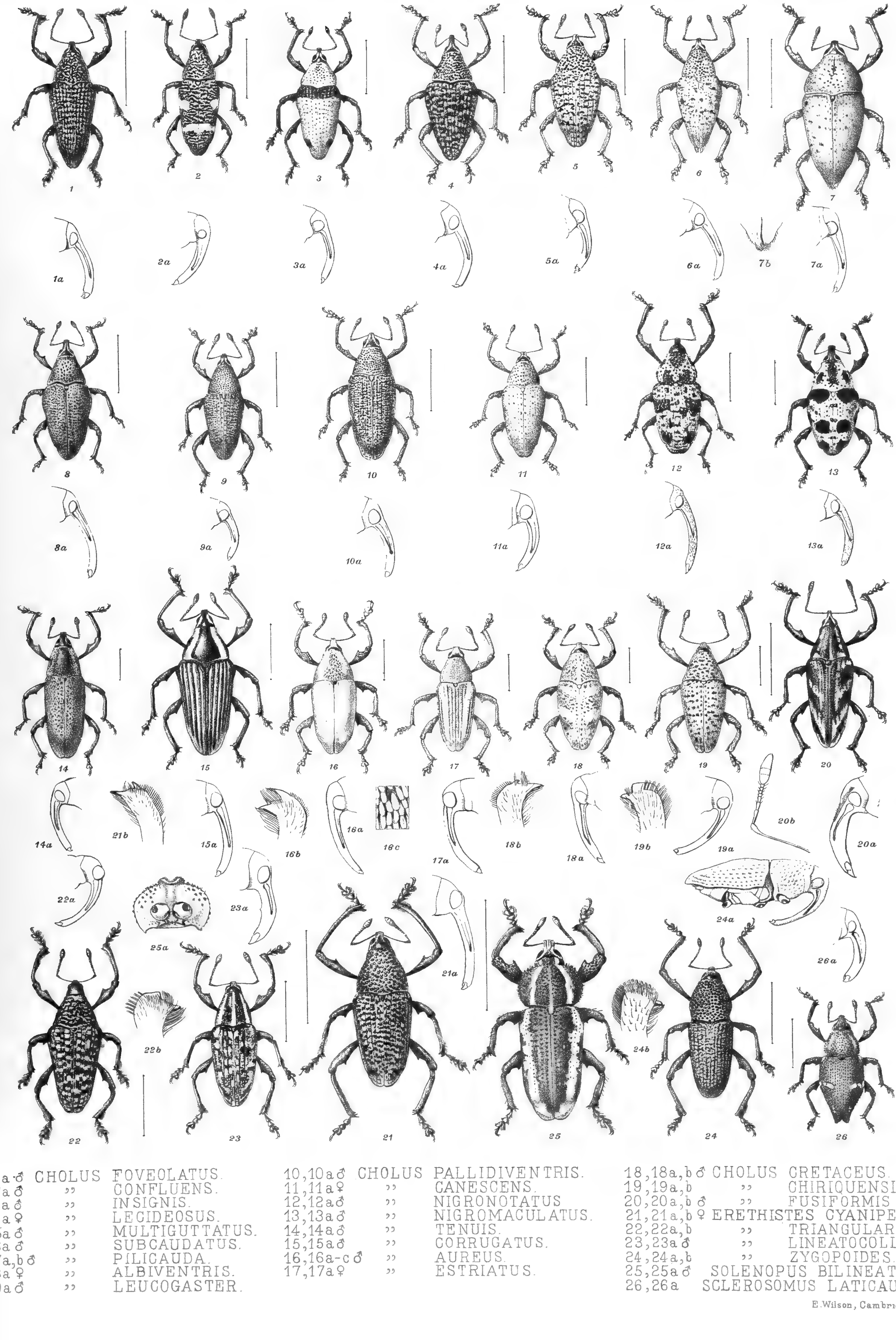
1, 1a OOPTERINUS PILIFERUS.
2, 2a " LÆVIGATUS.
3, 3a,b ♂ " GLABRATUS.
4, 4a " BACTRIANUS.
5, 5a ♂ ATENISTES ATTENUATUS.
6 ♂, 7, 7a ♀ HAMMATOSTYLUS CRINIGER.
8, 8a,b ♂ LUDOVIX BIFASCIATUS.
9 ♂, 10, 10a ♀ ERODISCUS ANTILOPE.
11 ♂ " APPENDICULATUS.
12 ♂, 13, 13a ♀ ERODISCUS LAMELLATUS.
14 ♂ " BITUBERCULATUS.
15, 15a,b ♂, 16 ♀ HOPLORRHINUS MEXICANUS.
17, 17a ♂ " CRISPUS.
18, 18a ♀ BALANINUS TROPICALIS.
19, 19a-d ♂ LÆMOSACCUS RUFICORNIS.
20, 20a ♀ " "
21, 21a,b ♀ " RADIATUS.
22, 22a,b ♀ " EXSCULPTUS.
23, 23a,b ♀ LÆMOSACCUS HAMATUS
24, 24a,b ♀ " SALEBROSUS
25 ♀ " ATRATUS.
26, 26a,b ♀ " ERYTHRONOTUS.
27, 27a ♂ " PLAGIATUS
28 ♀ " " var.
29, 29a,b ♂ " MACULATUS
30, 30a,b ♂ " SCIPTUS.
31, 31a,b ♀ " EXARATUS.

E. Wilson, Cary Camera



1,1a PRIONOBRACHIUM SCHÖNHERRI.
2,2a,b CAMAROTUS SINGULARIS.
3,3a,b " DILATATUS.
4,4a-c ♂ CHOLUS TUBERCULIFER.
5,5a ♀ " NIGROFASCIATUS.
6,6a ♀ " LEUCOZONA.
7,7a ♂ " ALUTACEUS.
8,8a,b ♂ " LÆVINODIS.
9,9a,b ♂ " ÆQUALIS.
10,10a ♂ CHOLUS CURIALIS.
11,11a,b ♂ " DISCOLOR.
12,12a ♂ " VIDUATUS
13,13a ♀ " LEUCOSTICTUS.
14,14a ♀ " LIMBATUS.
15,15a,b ♂ " CALVESCENS.
16,♀ " " ,*v.* COSTARICENSIS.
17,17a,b ♂ " XANTHOSPILUS.
18,18a ♂ CHOLUS CONICICOLLIS.
19,19a ♀ " LACORDAIREI.
20 ♂ " " *v.* SEGREGATUS.
21 ♂ " " *v.* SCHÖNHERRI.
22,22a ♂ " BICINCTUS.
23,23a ♂ " CINCTUS.
24,24a ♂ " CIRCUMNOTATUS.
25,25a ♂ " INÆQUALIS.
26,26a " MORIO.

E.Wilson, Cambridge.



1,1a ♂	CHOLUS	FOVEOLATUS.
2,2a ♂	,,	CONFLUENS.
3,3a ♂	,,	INSIGNIS.
4,4a ♀	,,	LECIDEOSUS.
5,5a ♂	,,	MULTIGUTTATUS.
6,6a ♂	,,	SUBCAUDATUS.
7,7a,b ♂	,,	PILICAUDA.
8,8a ♀	,,	ALBIVENTRIS.
9,9a ♂	,,	LEUCOGASTER.
10,10a ♂	CHOLUS	PALLIDIVENTRIS.
11,11a ♀	,,	CANESCENS.
12,12a ♂	,,	NIGRONOTATUS
13,13a ♂	,,	NIGROMACULATUS.
14,14a ♂	,,	TENUIS.
15,15a ♂	,,	CORRUGATUS.
16,16a-c ♂	,,	AUREUS.
17,17a ♀	,,	ESTRIATUS.
18,18a,b ♂	CHOLUS	CRETACEUS.
19,19a,b	,,	CHIRIQUENSIS.
20,20a,b ♂	,,	FUSIFORMIS
21,21a,b ♀	ERETHISTES	CYANIPES.
22,22a,b	,,	TRIANGULARIS.
23,23a ♂	,,	LINEATOCOLLIS.
24,24a,b	,,	ZYGOPOIDES.
25,25a ♂	SOLENOPUS	BILINEATUS.
26,26a	SCLEROSOMUS	LATICAUDA.

E. Wilson, Cambridge.

1,1a,b ♂ CLEOGONUS ARMATUS.
2,2a,b ♂ CHALCODERMUS DENTIFERUS.
3,3a ♂ " ANGULARIS.
4,4a,b ♀ " ANGULICOLLIS.
5,5a,b ♀ " CALIDUS.
6,6a,b ♀ " DENTIPES.
7,7a ♀ " FOVEOLATUS.
8,8a,b ♂ " CURVIPES.
9,9a,b ♀ " LINEATUS.
10,10a,b ♀ " MEXICANUS.
11,11a,b ♂ CHALCODERMUS LONGIROSTRIS.
12,12a,b " SERRIPES.
13,13a,b ♀ " CRASSIPES.
14,14a,b ♂ RHYSSOMATUS RUGOSUS.
15,15a ♂ " RUGULIPENNIS.
16,16a ♂ " DILATICOLLIS.
17,17a ♂ " ACUTECOSTATUS.
18,18a,b ♀ " LATUS.
19,19a " LATIPENNIS.
20,20a " LATICOLLIS.
21,21a ♂ RHYSSOMATUS SCULPTICOLLIS.
22,22a ♂ " DEBILIS.
23,23a ♀ " SUBCOSTATUS.
24 ♂ " RUFUS.
25,25a ♂ " RUFESCENS.
26 ♂ " SUBRUFUS.
27 ♂ " PRUINOSUS.
28,28a ♀ " NIGERRIMUS
29,29a,b ♀ " MORIO.
30,30a,b ♀ " NITIDUS.

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1, 1a-c ♀	CONTRACHELUS QUADRIDENS.	11, 11a ♂	CONOTRACHELUS VARICOLOR.	21, 21a ♂	CONOTRACHELUS SQUAMOSUS.
2, 2a ♂	" INÆQUIDENS.	12 ♀.	" OCULATUS.	22, 22a, b ♀	" ANTHONOMOIDES.
3, 3a ♂	" TRIDENS.	13, 13a ♀	" SQUAMULATUS.	23, 23a ♀	" SUBULATUS.
4, 4a-c ♀	" SERRATIDENS.	14, 14a ♀	" LÆVIROSTRIS.	24, 24a ♀	" BREVICOLLIS.
5, 5a, b ♀	" TRUNCATIDENS.	15, 15a	" FLEXUOSUS.	25, 25a	" ALBOPLAGIATUS.
6, 6a ♂, 7 ♀	" TETRASTIGMA.	16, 16a ♀	" FULVOMACULATUS.	26, 26a	" ALBOSIGNATUS.
8 ♀	" RECTIROSTRIS.	17, 17a ♀	" LONGIPENNIS.	27, 27a, b	" CURVIDENS.
9, 9a ♀	" FULVESCENS.	18, 18a ♂	" RUGULOSUS.	28, 28a, b ♂	" INEXPLICATUS.
10, 10a ♀	" LATIDENS.	19 ♀	" RUGIVENTRIS.	29, 29a ♂	" 4-PUSTULATUS.
		20, 20a ♀	" LONGIROSTRIS.	30, 30a ♂	" SIGNATUS.

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1, 1a, b ♂	CONOTRACHELUS	BREVIROSTRIS.	11, 11a ♀	CONOTRACHELUS	DENTIFERUS.	21, 21a ♂	CONOTRACHELUS	CORALLINUS.
2, 2a ♂	”	FLAVIBASIS.	12, 12a ♀	”	VENUSTUS.	22, 22a ♂	”	4-NODOSUS.
3, 3a ♂	”	FOVEICOLLIS.	13, 13a ♂	”	ALBOLINEATUS.	23, 23a ♂	”	GIBBIPENNIS.
4, 4a, b ♂	”	PICTICOLLIS.	14, 14a ♂	”	EBURNEUS.	24, 24a ♂	”	HYBOPHORUS.
5	”	SINUATICOLLIS.	15, 15a	”	ALBINUS.	25, 25a ♂	”	CÆRULESCENS.
6, 6a, b	”	BISPINIS.	16, 16a ♀	”	CURVILINEATUS.	26, 26a ♂	”	CESTROTUS.
7, 7a-c ♂	”	MIXTUS.	17, 17a	”	DEPLANATUS.	27, 27a, b ♀	”	SPINIFER.
8, 8a ♂	”	BILINEATUS.	18, 18a ♀	”	PRÆSTANS.	28, 28a ♂	”	RETICULATUS.
9, 9a ♀	”	CRISTATUS.	19, 19a ♀	”	TRILINEATUS.	29, 29a, b ♂	”	PILIVENTRIS.
10, 10a ♀	”	DIVIRGATUS.	20, 20a, b	”	DISCIFER.	30, 30a ♂	”	GRANULICOLLIS.

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1, 1a ♀ CONOTRACHELUS UNIFASCIATUS.
2, 2a ♂ " ALBOFASCIATUS.
3, 3a ♀ " VITTATICOLLIS.
4, 4a ♀ " MEGALOPS.
5, 5a " LEUCOPHÆATUS.
6, 6a " OPACUS.
7, 7a ♂ " ARACHNOIDES.
8, 8a ♂ " ALBIFRONS.
9, 9a " CORDATUS.
10, 10a " GIBBIROSTRIS.

11 ♂ CONOTRACHELUS CAVICRUS.
12, 12a " DIVISUS.
13, 13a ♂ " OBLIQUELINEATUS.
14, 14a-c ♂ " BREVISETIS.
15 ♂ " SQUAMIFRONS.
16, 16a ♂ " SUTURALIS.
17, 17a " ALBOPICTUS.
18, 18a, b ♂ " SCOPARIUS.
19, 19a-c ♂ " LOBATUS.
20, 20a, b ♂ " COMPRESSUS.

21, 21a ♂ CONOTRACHELUS RUBIDUS.
22, 22a, b ♂ " UNCIFER.
23, 23a ♂ " ADUSTUS.
24, 24a-c ♂ " CANDIDUS.
25, 25a ♂ " CRUCIFER.
26, 26a, b " CINERASCENS.
27, 27a, b " SUBFASCIATUS.
28, 28a, b ♂ " SEMIRUFUS.
29, 29a ♀, 30 ♂ " DILATIROSTRIS.
31 " LATIROSTRIS.

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1,1a	CONOTRACHELUS	NODIFER.
2,2a	”	ELONGATUS.
3,3a	”	HYSTRICOSUS.
4,4a ♀	”	BICARINATUS.
5,5a,b ♂	”	ANAGLYPTICUS
6,6a ♀	”	INSULARIS.
7,7a,b ♂	”	TUBERCULATUS.
8,8a ♀	”	QUADRILINEATUS.
9,9a ♀	”	MEXICANUS.

10,10a	CONOTRACHELUS	UNIFORMIS.
11,11a	”	HUMEROSUS.
12,12a,b ♀	”	VALIDUS.
13,13a-c ♂	”	LATERALIS.
14,14a,b	”	LONGIDENS.
15,15a,b ♂	”	DENTIMANUS.
16,16a ♂	”	SCAPULARIS.
17,17a ♀	”	ARISTATUS.
18,18a ♀	”	CONICICOLLIS.
19,19a,b ♂	”	SERPENTINUS.

20,20a ♂	CONOTRACHELUS	INCANUS.
21,21a	”	SPINIPENNIS.
22,22a ♂	”	SOBRINUS.
23,23a,b ♂	”	CILIATUS.
24,24a,b ♂	”	CURVIMANUS.
25,25a	”	VERTICALIS.
26,26a	”	COSTIFERUS.
27,27a	”	NIGRICOLLIS.
28,28a,b	”	SETOSUS.

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1,1a,b ♀ ÆPALIUS CHIRIQUENSIS.
2,2a ÆMUS TUBEROSUS.
3,3a ÆATUS EBENINUS.
4,4a-c " COSTULATUS.
5 MICROHYUS MONTANUS.
6,6a,b " HYSTRIX.
7,7a,b ÆNESIAS TUBERCULIROSTRIS.
8,8a " NIGRONOTATUS.
9,9a ♂ ENOMIDES OVIPENNIS.
10,10a LEPILIUS PULCHELLUS.
11,11a,b ♂ MENARES PILICORNIS.
12 GUIOPERUS CIRCUMDATUS.
13 " TRIFASCIATUS.
14 " EQUES.
15 " KLUGI.
16,16a " SEXSIGNATUS.
17,17a-c MICROCLEOGONUS TIBIALIS.
18,18a ♂ THRASYOMUS TUMENS.
19,19a,b ♀ " UNIFORMIS.
20,20a ♀ THRASYOMUS CONTRACHELOIDES.
21,21a ♀ CONOTRACHELODES OCTOCOSTATUS.
22 ♂ METRANIA PALLIATA, *var.*
23 ♂,24 ♀ METRANIOPSIS ELATUS.
25,25a ♀ METRANIELLA NIGROLINEATA.
26,26a,b ♂ TYLODINUS NODULOSUS.
27,27a ♀ " PLANICOLLIS.
28,28a ♂ " 4-LAMELLATUS.
29,29a ♂ " 16-TUBERCULATUS.
30,30a ♂ " FOEDUS.

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1 TYLODINUS MACULIFRONS.
2,2a " CANALICULATUS.
3,3a " LEUCOZONA.
4,4a♂ " CAVICRUS.
5,5a♂ XENOSOMUS INFLATUS.
6,6a GERSTAECKERIA BIFASCIATA.
7 " LACTI.
8,8a " MUTILLARIA.
9,9a♀ ACALLES RUGIROSTRIS.
10,10a " LATESCENS.
11, " FULVOVITTATUS.
12,12a♀ " CINERICIUS.
13,13a " CAVICOLLIS.
14,14a♂ " INDUTUS.
15,15a♂ " RUFOTUBERCULATUS.
16,16a " CUNCTANS.
17 " TRIGINCTUS.
18,18a,b♂ EURHOPTUS CAVIVENTRIS.
19,19a♂ " ANCHONOIDES.
20,20a " ALTICOLA.
21,21a EURHOPTUS FOVEIVENTRIS.
22 " COSTATUS.
23 " LÆVIPENNIS.
24,24a LEMBODES TRUX.
25,25a,b ULOSOMINUS 4-FASCICULATUS.
26 " TRISERIATUS.
27,27a PERIERES GIBBIPENNIS.
28,28a♀ PSEUDOMOPSIS BICRISTATUS.
29 " ARCUATUS.
30 " DISTIGMA.

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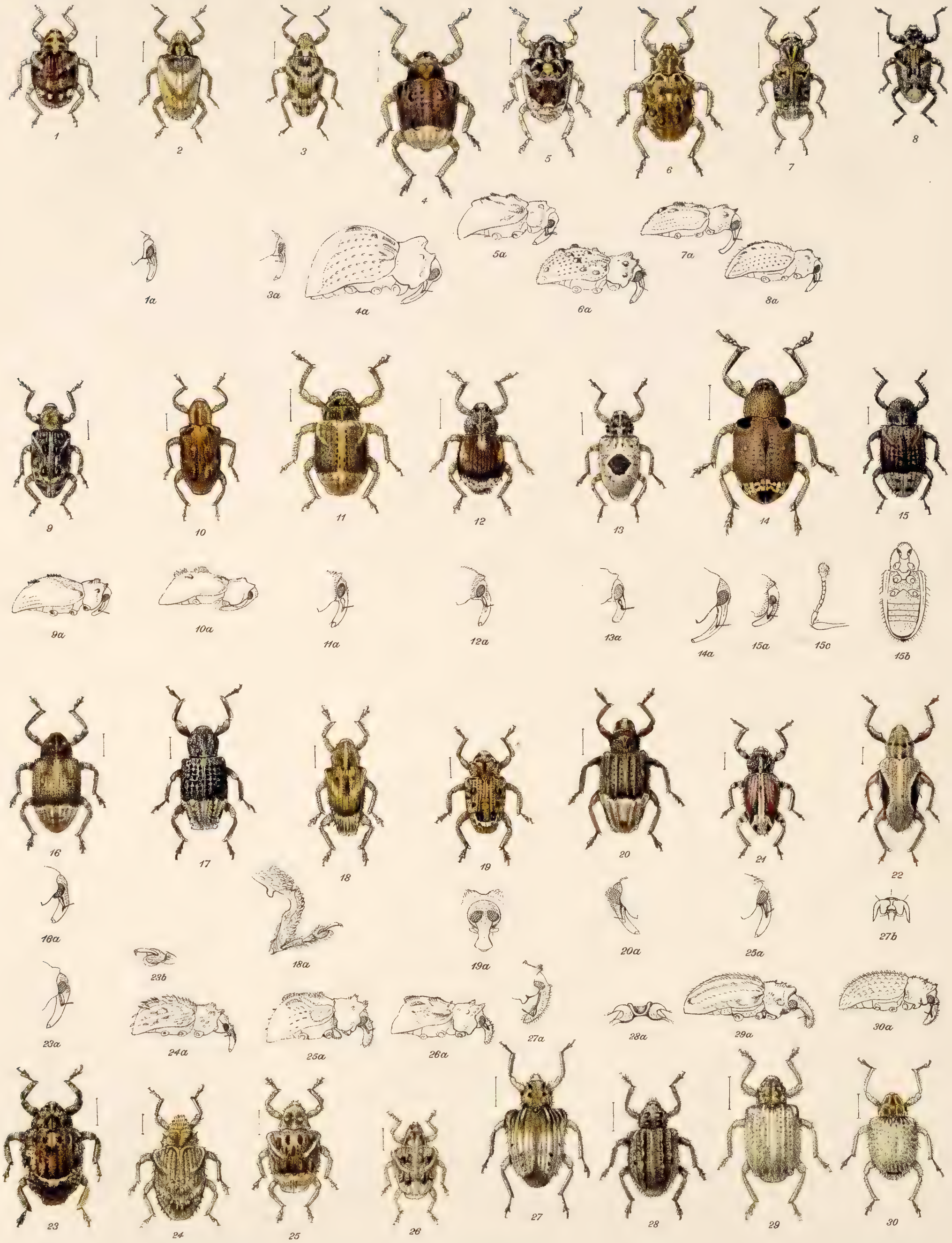

1,1a PSEUDOMOPSIS LATISQUAMIS.
2 " NOTATICOLLIS.
3,3a " CONICICOLLIS.
4,4a OXYPTERUS DENTICOLLIS
5,5a " FASCICULOSUS.
6,6a " ASPER.
7,7a " FAUSTI.
8,8a " TERMINATUS.
9,9a " OBLIQUUS.
10,10a " RUBIGINOSUS.

11,11a EUXENUS APICALIS.
12.12a " OVATIPENNIS.
13,13a " RHOMBIFER.
14,14a SPILONOTUS ORNATUS.
15,15a-c EUSCEPES PORCELLUS.
16,16a " DIVISUS.
17 " TRUNCATIPENNIS.
18,18a OXYPTEROPSIS ARMATUS.
19,19a " LATIROSTRIS.
20,20a " BIPARTITUS.

21,21a MICROXYPTERUS SUTURALIS.
22 " BINOTATUS.
23,23a,b DERCYNUS MICRONYX.
24,24a PHYMATOPHOSUS SQUAMANS.
25,25a " MULTICRISTATUS.
26,26a " SCAPULARIS.
27,27a,b PHYRDENUS DIVERGENS.
28,28a " MURICEUS.
29,29a " SETIFERUS.
30,30a " TINCTICOLLIS.

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1,1♀ METADUPUS NODATUS, *var.* APICATUS.
2,2a,b♂,3♀ MACROMERUS SUCCINCTUS.
4,4a♂ " TENUICINCTUS.
5,5a♀ " FLAVOCINCTUS.
6,6a♂ " BICINCTUS.
7,7a♀ " FLAVOFASCIATUS.
8,8a♀ " ALBOFASCIATUS.
9,9a,b♂,10♀ " LEUCONOTUS.
11,11a,b♂,12♀ ARTHROCORYNUS BRACHIALIS.
13,13a♂ ARTHROCORYNUS DOTATUS.
14,14a-c♂ MECISTOCORYNUS SINUATIPES.
15,15a,b♂ MACROMEROPSIS BINOTATUS.
16,16a,b♂ " 4-NOTATUS.
17,17a,b♂ CYLINDROCORYNUS DENTIPES.
18,18a,b♂ CŒLOSTERNUS TARDIPES.
19,19a,b♂ " ACUTIDENS.
20,20a♂ " CONSPUTUS.
21,21a♂ COPHES LONGIUSCULUS.
22,22a♂ " ASPERATUS.
23,23a,b♂ " GIBBUS.
24,24a♂ " ASPERSUS.
25,25a,b♂ " BIFURCATUS.
26,26a♂ " HIEROGLYPHICUS.
27,27a-c♂ HILIPIMORPHUS FORRERI.
28,28a,b HEMILIUS GLABRIROSTRIS.
29,29a-c♂,30♀ HEMILIOPSIS NUDICOLLIS.

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1 2a 9a 2 9b 3 3a 3b 10a 4 4a 5 5a 5b 5c 6 7 7a 8 8a 9

10 11 12 13 14 15

17b 17a 18 11a 19a 19b 12a 20a 13a 13b 21a 22a 22b

16 17 19 20 21 22 23

24a 25a 26a 26b 27 28a 31 29a 32a

24 25 26 28 29 30 32

1 ♂ COPHES QUADRICOSTATUS.
2,2a ♂ " COGNATUS.
3,3a,b ZASCELIS IRRORATA.
4,4a " CARINIPES.
5,5a-c " AFFABER.
6 " BREVICOLLIS.
7,7a " SULCIFRONS.
8,8a " GLABRATA.
9,9a,b ♂ THEGILIS BARIDIOIDES.
10,10a TYLODERMA ÆNEOTINCTUM.
11,11a ♂ MÆMACTES RUFICORNIS.
12,12a ♂ " SUBFASCIATUS.
13,13a,b STASEAS GRANULATUS.
14 " " ,*var.*
15 " PULLATUS.
16 " PICTIPENNIS.
17,17a,b ♂ CŒLOSTERNINUS LONGIPENNIS
18 ♀ " "
19,19a,b ATRICHIS OCCIDUUS.
20,20a ♀ " COSTIROSTRIS.
21,21a ♀ ATRICHIS NUBILANS.
22,22a,b ♀ ELPINUS PALMATUS.
23,24,24a RHINOCHENUS STIGMA, *vars.*
25,25a DIPLOGRAMMUS CURVILINEATUS.
26,26a,b ♀ BLABORRHINUS CATENULATUS.
27 ♂ " "
28,28a SIRON DORSALIS.
29,29a " EXORNATUS
30,30a ♀,31 ♂ COLLABISMUS NOTULATUS
32,32a ♀ COLLABISMODES GAMMA.

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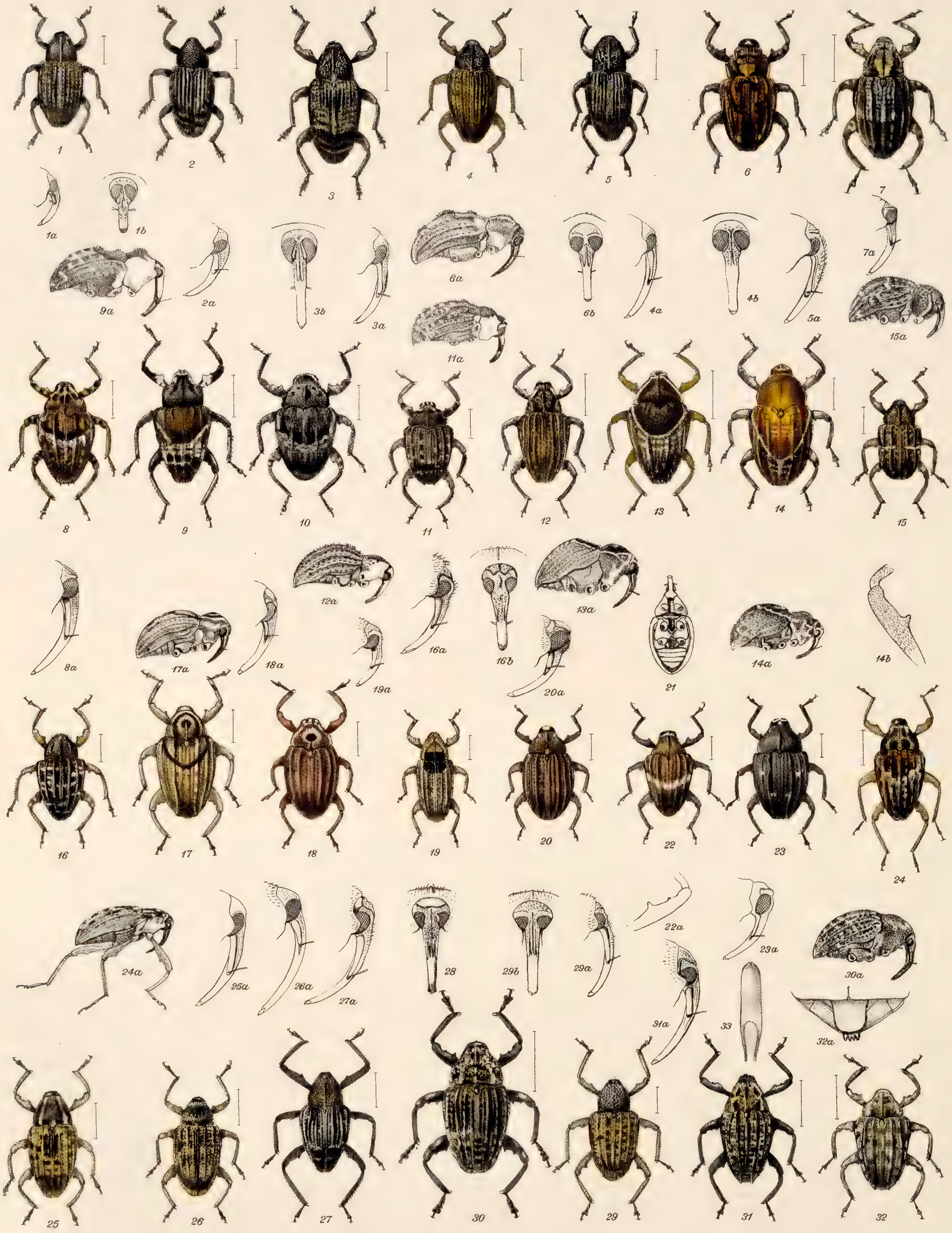

1,1a,b EUBULOMUS STICTICUS.
2,2a " MULTICOSTATUS.
3,3a,b♂ EUBULUS PUNCTIFRONS.
4,4a,b " SQUAMIPENNIS.
5,5a " TRUNCATUS.
6,6a,b♂ " RETICULATUS.
7,7a♀ " STIPATOR.
8,8a♂ " INTEGER.
9,9a♂ " MARGINATUS.
10♂ " IMMARGINATUS.

11,11a♀ EUBULUS BREVIS.
12,12a♂ " LEUCOPLEURA.
13,13a♀ " TRIANGULARIS. *var.*
14,14a,b♀ " IGNIFER.
15,15a♂ " LINEATIPLEURA.
16,16a,b♂ " CARINIFRONS.
17,17a♀ " ANNULIFER.
18,18a♀ " OCELLATUS.
19,19a " NIGROSIGNATUS.
20,20a♀ 21♂ " NIMBATUS.
22,22a " CURVIFASCIATUS.

23,23a♀ EUBULUS SIGNATIFRONS.
24,24a♂ " BIANGULARIS.
25,25a♀ " TRIGONALIS.
26,26a♀ " BIDENTATUS.
27,27a " LONGIPES.
28 " LAMELLATUS.
29,29a,b♂ " FULVISQUAMIS.
30,30a♂ " BIHAMATUS.
31,31a♀ " ORTHOMASTICUS.
32,32a♀,33♂ " ASPERICOLLIS.

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1,1a,b ♂ EUBULUS PILIPECTUS.
2♂ ,, ALTICARINATUS.
3,3a ,, CAMELUS.
4,4a ,, GRACILICORNIS.
5,5a♀ ,, IRRUBESCENS.
6,6a ,, NIGRICOLLIS.
7,7a♂ ,, MISER.
8,8a♂ ,, NIGRODISCUS.
9,9a♀ ,, MELANODISCUS.
10,10a ,, QUADRICOLLIS.

11,11a EUBULUS PULCHELLUS.
12,12a♂ ,, DISCOIDEUS.
13,13a ,, FULVODISCUS.
14,14a ,, MACULIFRONS.
15 ,, CIRCUMDUCTUS.
16 ,, CIRCUMLITUS.
17,17a♀ ,, ANGULARIS.
18,18a♀ ,, SEMINIGER.
19,19a♂ ,, CRINITUS.
20,20a♂ ,, LINEATULUS.
21 ,, CAMPESTRIS.

22,22a EUBULUS LONGISETIS.
23 ,, BIPLAGIATUS.
24,24a♀ ,, MELANOTUS.
25,25a♂ ,, DENSUS.
26,26a♂,27♀ EUBULOPSIS EDENTATUS.
28,28a METOPOSOMA NIGROFASCIATUM.
29,29a,b♂ METRIOPHILUS FUGAX.
30♀ ,, ,,
31 ,, HORRIDULUS.
32,32a ,, MINIMUS.

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1,1a METRIOPHILUS DEFINITUS.
2,2a " NIGROTERMINATUS.
3,3a " NIGRESCENS.
4,4a " RAMULOSUS.
5,5a " V-FULVUM.
6,6a,b PISÆUS VARICUS.
7,7a " COMPLANATUS.
8,8a TYRANNION VALIDUS.
9,9a " TRICRISTATUS.
10,10a " SCABIDUS.
11,11a TYRANNION FULVIPENNIS.
12 " NIGROSELLATUS.
13,13a " IRREGULARIS.
14 " SUFFUSUS.
15 " PICTIPENNIS.
16 " DISPARILIS.
17 " OCHREOPUNCTATUS.
18 " PUNCTIPENNIS.
19 " CURTIPENNIS.
20 " ALBOSIGNATUS.
21 TYRANNION BREVICULUS.
22 " AGNATUS.
23 " BASALIS.
24,24a,b PHILONIS INERMIS.
25,25a EUTINOBOTHRUS PILOSELLUS.
26,26a PHALIAS LATICRUS.
27,27a,b SCEDASUS MURICATUS.
28,28a,b MANTIAS GRACILITARSIS
29,29a TRŒZON ENCAUSTUS.
30,30a BOTHROBATYS LATICOLLIS.

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1,1a,b ♂ GRAPHONOTUS ALBOCAUDATUS.
2,2a ♂ ,, LEPORINUS.
3,3a ♂ ,, BITUBERCULATUS.
4,4a ♂ ,, BIOLLEYI.
5,5a ♀ ,, MACULICOLLIS.
6,6a ♂ ,, ALBESCENS.
7,7a ♀ ,, CINCTIPENNIS.
8,8a ♂ ,, VARIISQUAMIS.
9,9a ♂ ,, 4-FASCIATUS.
10,10a ♀ ,, LITURATUS.

11,11a ♂ DIAPORESIS DISTINCTA.
12,12a TYRANNION UNIPUSTULATUS.
13,13a ♂ PHACE PILIMANUS.
14 ,, EGENA.
15,15a ♂ ,, SCUTELLARIS.
16,16a ♀ ,, POLOCHICÆ.
17,17a ♂ ,, CARINIROSTRIS.
18,18a ♀ ,, BINODOSA.
19 ♀ ,, CINCTUTA.
20 ♀ ,, LEUCOGRAMMA.
21,21a ♀ ,, STRIATIPENNIS.

22 PEUCRON ALBOGUTTATUS.
23,23a ♂ APTEROMECHUS SCABROSUS.
24 ,, DECIDUUS.
25 ,, NITIDIFRONS.
26,26a ,, PIGMENTATUS.
27 ,, STIGMOSUS.
28 ,, MELANOSTIGMA.
29 ,, SUBFASCIATUS.
30,30a ,, LEUCOSPILUS.
31,31a ,, FLAVOPUNCTATUS.

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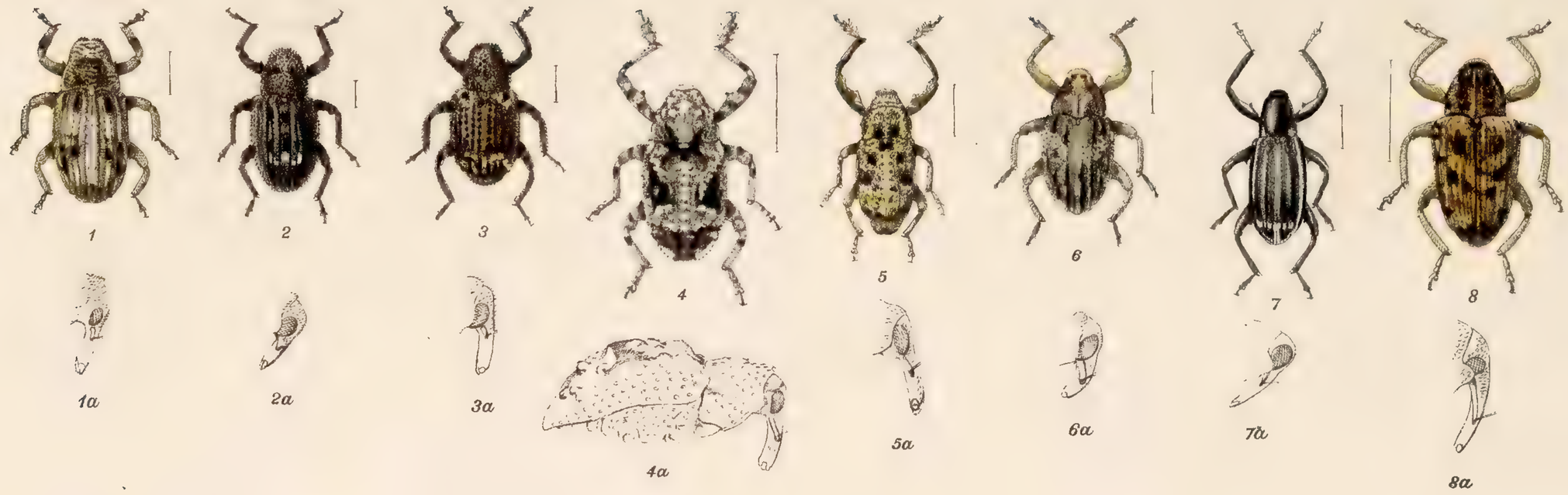

1,1a SEMNORRHYNCHUS PLANIROSTRIS.
2,2a " TRISTIS.
3,3a " FULVOPICTUS.
4,4a♂ ISUS M-NIGRUM.
5,5a♂ GASTEROCERCUS PROPUGNATOR.
6,6a TRACHALUS MICRONYCHUS.
7,7a PTOUS OTIDOCEPHALINUS.
8,8a CRYPTORRHYNCHUS MISTUS.
9,9a♂ " CORDUBENSIS.
10,10a♀ " LATISQUAMIS.

11,11a♀ CRYPTORRHYNCHUS SUBLINEATUS.
12,12a " BELTI.
13,13a " ATROSIGNATUS.
14,14a " CONVEXICOLLIS.
15,15a " FOVEATUS.
16,16a " MELASTOMÆ.
17,17a♂ " CROTONIS.
18,18a,b " ÆQUALIS.
19,19a,b♂ " PLUMIPES.
20,20a♂ " SEMICIRCULARIS.
21,21a♂ " SPICULOSUS.

22,22a♂ CRYPTORRHYNCHUS PLACATUS.
23,23a " CURTIROSTRIS.
24,24a " FOVEIFRONS.
25,25a " V-NOTATUS.
26,26a " BICRUCIATUS.
27,27a♀ " 8-MACULATUS.
28♂ " SCOPULATUS.
29,29a♂ " PLAGIATICOLLIS.
30,30a♂ " ALUTACEUS.
31,31a♀ " FORMOSUS.

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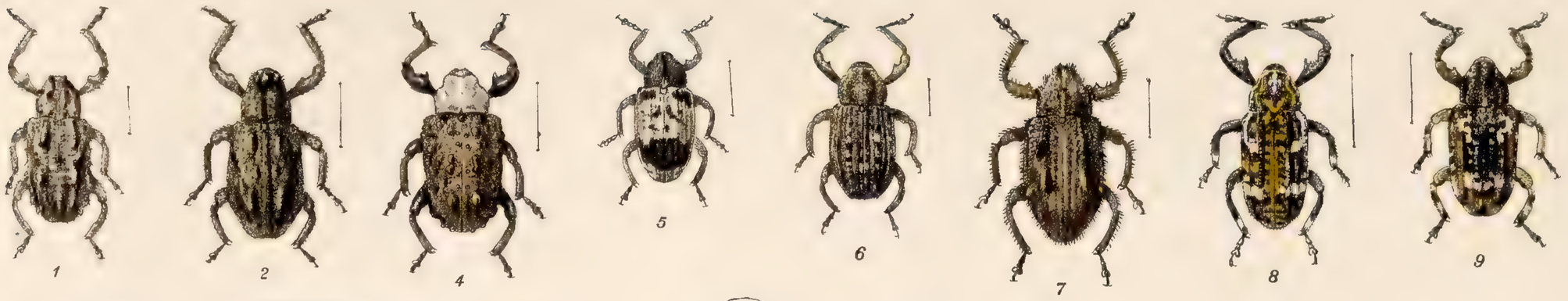

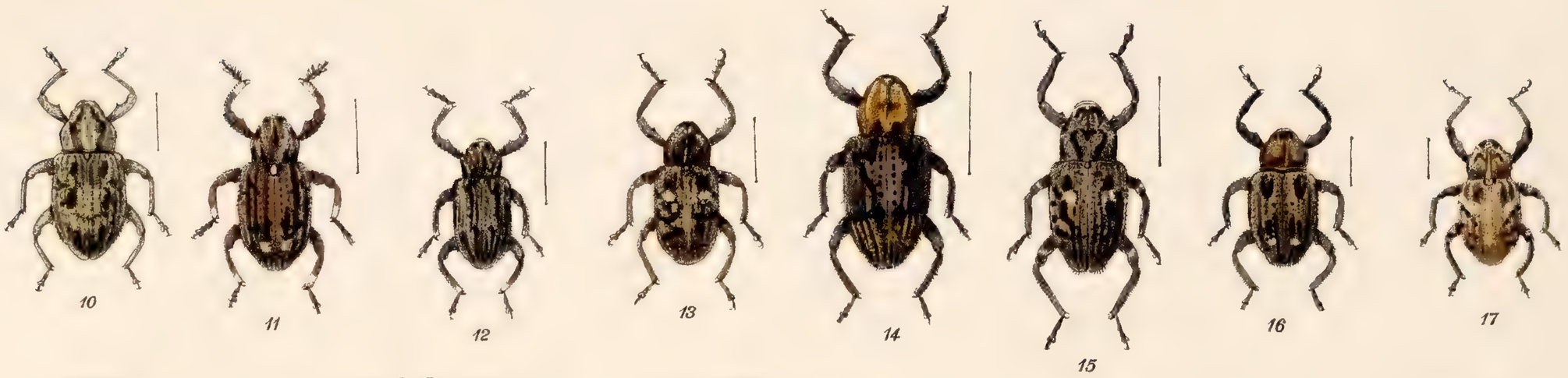

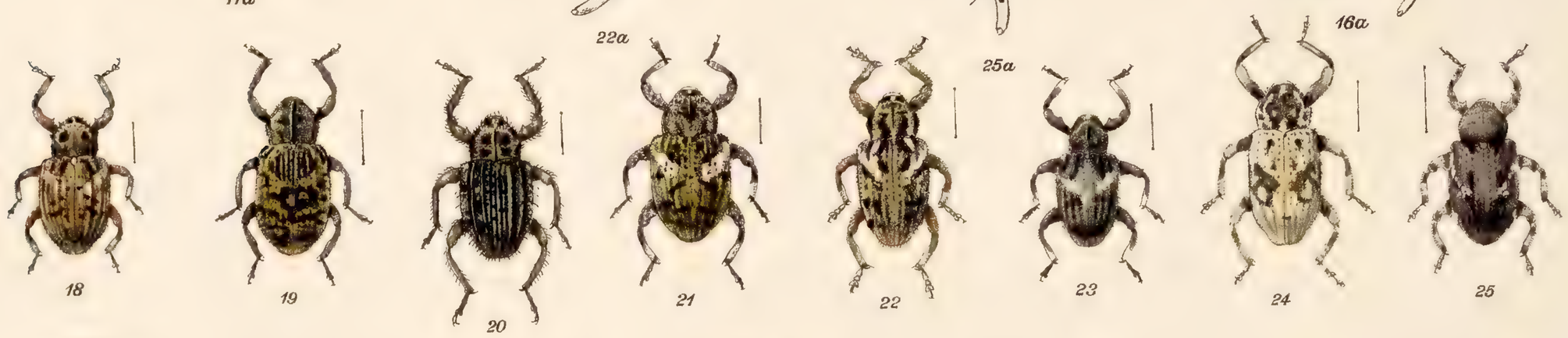

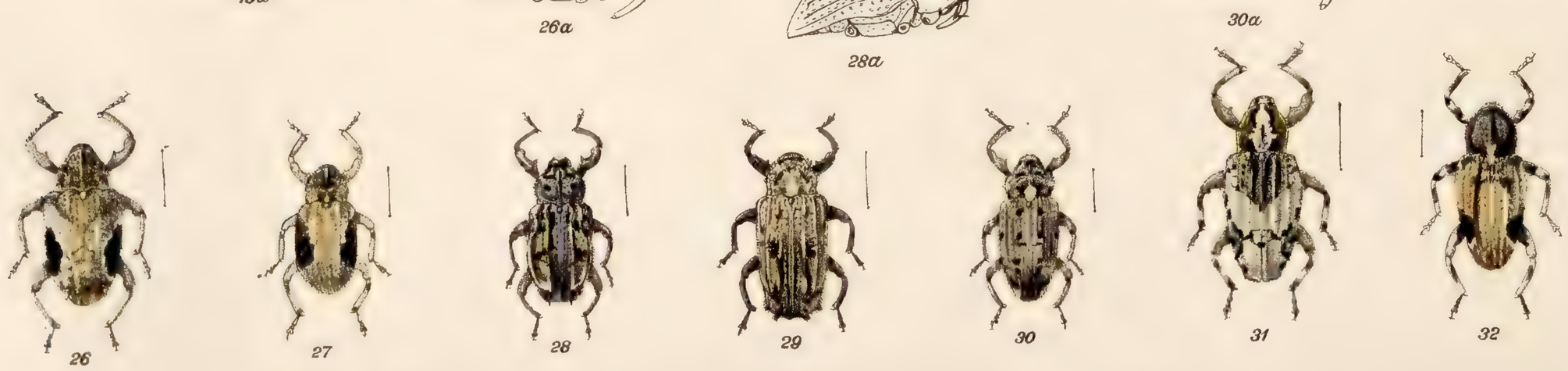

1,1a♂ CRYPTORRHYNCHUS INELEGANS.
2,2a♀ ,, CONSPURCATUS.
3♂ ,, NIGROCRISTATUS.
4,4a ,, LACTEICOLLIS.
5,5a ,, OCULEUS.
6,6a ,, DORSUARIUS.
7,7a♂ ,, FEROX.
8,8a♂ ,, ALBITARSUS, *var.*
9,9a♂ ,, CINCTIPES.
10,10a♀ ,, BIVITTATUS.
11,11a♂ ALBOSCUTELLATUS.

12,12a♂ CRYPTORRHYNCHUS SCUTATUS
13♂ ,, HIRTIMANUS.
14,14a♀ ,, FULVICOLLIS.
15,15a♂ ,, BIPUPILLATUS.
16,16a♀ ,, RUGIPES.
17,17a ,, CORIARIUS.
18,18a♀ ,, IGNOBILIS.
19,19a♂ ,, GRANULOSUS.
20,20a ,, PALEATUS.
21♂ ,, FRATERCULUS.

22,22a♂ CRYPTORRHYNCHUS COMMIXTUS.
23♀ ,, TENEBROSUS.
24 ,, CINEREUS
25,25a♀ ,, ALBOPUNCTATUS.
26,26a♀ ,, BIGUTTATUS.
27,27a♂ ,, BIMACULATUS.
28,28a♀ ,, TORTUOSUS.
29,29a♀ ,, SINGULARIS.
30,30a♀ ,, INSOLITUS.
31,31a♀ ,, 4-PLAGIATUS.
32 ,, CARINIFER.

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1

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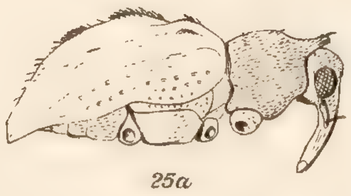
25a

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1♂ CRYPTORRHYNCHUS BIFENESTRATUS.
2♂ " COLLINUS.
3♀ " DIVEXUS.
4♂ " CALIGINOSUS.
5♀ " OCTONOTATUS
6,6a♀ " EVANESCENS.
7♀ " DORSALIS.
8♀ " ERUPTUS.
9♀ " " ,*var.*
10♀ " MACER.

11,11a,b♂ CRYPTORRHYNCHUS SINUATIPES
12♀ " MEDIOXIMUS.
13,13a♂ " TIRUNCULUS.
14♀ " FUCATUS.
15♀ " INTRICATUS.
16♂ " CANCELLATUS.
17,17a♀ " DEGRESSUS.
18♂ " BIOCULATUS.
19♂ " STIGMATOPHORUS.
20♂ " DIOPHTHALMUS.
21♂ " CONSOBRINUS,*var.*

22,22a♀ CRYPTORRHYNCHUS SILACEUS.
23♀ " BISINUATUS.
24,24a " SUTURALIS.
25,25a " SUBCAUDATUS.
26,26a " NIGROPLAGIATUS.
27♀28♂ " UNCIPES.
29♀ " 4-TUBERCULATUS.
30♀ " CONTAMINATUS.
31♀ " ENODIS.
32 " TECTUS.

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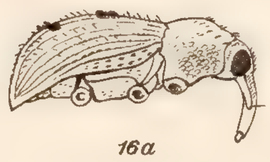
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1,1a♀ CRYPTORRHYNCHUS PHALERATUS.
2♀ „ UNDULATUS.
3,3a♀ „ DECORUS.
4,4a♂ „ COLLABISMOIDES.
5♂ „ ERRATICUS.
6♀ „ ANTHONOMOIDES.
7 „ SEDULUS.
8♂ „ INTERLITUS.
9♀ „ UNIPUNCTATUS.

10♂ CRYPTORRHYNCHUS ABJECTUS.
11♀ „ MESOMELAS.
12♀ „ COMSPICILLATUS.
13,13a „ MURINUS.
14♀ „ PROPINQUUS.
15,15a „ SEXNOTATUS.
16,16a♂ „ 4-SIGNATUS.
17 „ CONCENTRICUS.
18,18a♂ „ DISCEDENS.
19,19a♂ „ SCUTULATUS.

20,20a♀ CRYPTORRHYNCHUS PICTIPES.
21,21a „ ERUBESCENS.
22,22a♂ „ HONESTUS.
23,23a♂ „ RUBICUNDUS.
24♂ „ INIQUUS.
25,25a,b „ FESTIVUS.
26♂ „ DISCIGER.
27♀ „ SCUTIGER.
28,28a „ MELANOPHTHALMUS.

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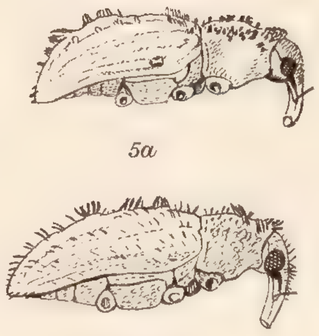
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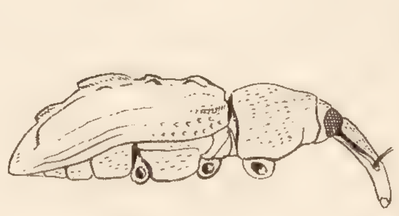
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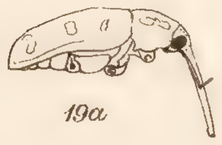
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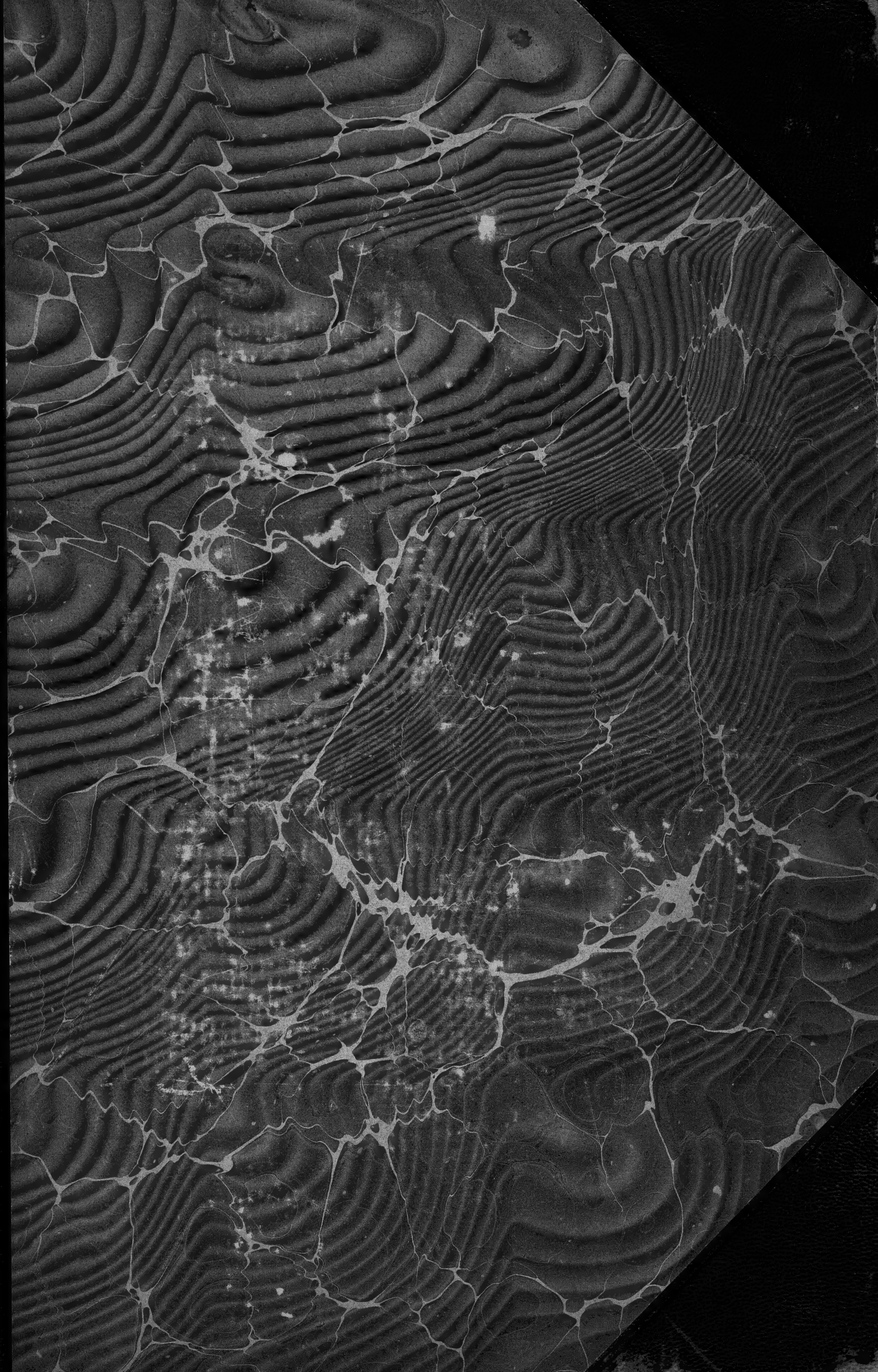
1,1a♂ CRYPTORRHYNCHUS PORCATUS.
2 ,, STRIGATUS.
3 ,, PALLIDISETIS.
4,4a♀ ,, SCEPTICUS.
5,5a♀ ,, INSITIVUS.
6♀ ,, NIGROCINCTUS.
7 ,, SUBCYLINDRICUS.
8,8a,b ULOSOMUS HORRIBILIS.
9,9a♂ ,, SPINULOSUS.
10,10a♀ ,, HISPIDUS.

11,11a ACAMPTOIDES ANGUSTUS.
12,12a,b TYNNICHUS TENUICOSTATUS.
13,13a-c♂ TRICHODOCERUS SPINOLÆ.
14 ,, BREVILINEATUS.
15 ,, ,, ,*var.*
16,16a♂ HILIPUS RUFOCINCTUS.
17,17a ,, SPINIPENNIS.
18,18a ,, STIGMOSUS.
19,19a♀ ,, TEREBRANS.
20,20a♀ HILIPINUS LATIPENNIS.

21♂ HILIPINUS GRANOSUS.
22,22a CATILINE CONOTRACHELINUS.
23,23a♂ GRYPIDIOPSIS (?) ASPERATUS.
24,24a♂ ANTHONOMUS OTIDOCEPHALOIDES.
25,25a,b PTINOPSIS FLOCCOSUS.
26,26a♂ CHOLUS PITTIERI.
27♂ ,, BIPERTITUS.
28,28a ,, CHRYSALIS.
29,29a♀ CONOTRACHELUS BIOLLEYI.
30,30a♂ ÆNESIAS SULCIFRONS.

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